THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1960

7:58 a m	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:08 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:15 - 8:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:25 - 8:40 am	The President greeted the delegates to the 2nd Atlantic Conference of Young Political Leaders in the Rose Garden.
8:40 - 8:45 am	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:43 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 9:53 am	The Right Honorable Walter Nash Prime Minister of New Zealand Hon. J. Graham Parsons Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs (Picture taken)
9:53 - 10:01 am	Congressman J. Arthur Younger, California Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
10:01 - 10:15 am	(Hon. David Kendall) (Mr. Phil Areeda)
10:06 - 10:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:17 - 10:26 am	The President was presented the HOWITZER and the LUCKY BAG. From West Point, with the HOWITZER: Charles P. Otstott, Dallas First Captain of the Corps of Cadets Lee Allen Cadet Captain, Commander of Company H-1 Editor of the HOWITZER From the Naval Academy, with the LUCKY BAG Alton K. Thompson, Brigade Captain Raymond A. K. Taylor, 2nd Battalion Commander Editor in Chief of the LUCKY BAG Colonel Schulz, Commander Williams and Mr. Stephens

10:26 - 10:32 am	Hon. David Kendall
10:32 - 11:15 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:32 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)
1:00 pm	The President, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
1:18 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed. He was greeted by Major General St. John Colonel Robert Higdon
	The President visited with Mrs. Eisenhower, and talked with her physician, Colonel Lynn.
1:44 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed the Hospital and motored to Burning Tree Country.
2:06 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:24 - 4:34 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:00 pm	The President departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:21 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.
5:30 - 5:45 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
5:55 - 5:57 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

6:32 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel to attend a dinner given by the Boy Scouts of America, commemorating their Fiftieth Anniversary.
6:41 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel. He was greeted by Mr. George D. Johnson General Manager of the Hotel Mr. Ellsworth H. Augustus President, Boy Scouts of America Dr. Arthur A. Schuck Chief Scout Executive
	The program proceeded as follows:
	Invocation by Dr. Elson
	U. S. Marine Corps colors.
	DINNER
8:16 pm	Mr. Augustus presented the President a medallion commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America.
8:20 - 8:25 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
8:25 pm	Pageant highlighting the 50 years of Scouting's contribution to the nation. Narrated by Kenneth Banghart.
8:40 pm	Address by Hon. William P. Rogers, Attorney General.
9:38 pm	The President departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
9:45 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1960

7:45 am — Breakfast with the President. The following were present:
Senator Everett Dirksen
Congressman Charles Halleck
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:35 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:36 - 9:00 am — Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Bryce Harlow

9:00 - 11:20 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS The following attended:
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Sen. Styles Bridges (in part)
Sen. Everett Dirksen
Sen. Leverett Saltonstall
Sen. Thomas Kuchel
Sen. Thruston Morton
Rep. Charles Halleck
Rep. John W. Byrnes (in part)
Rep. Leo E. Allen
Rep. Charles Hoeven
Hon. True Morse (in part) Agriculture
Mr. McLain (in part) Agriculture
Hon. Bob Stans
Mr. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, CEA
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. James Hagerty

9:00 - 11:20 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS continued. Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. Anne Wheaton Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. David Kendall Mr. Arthur Minnich
11:20 - 11:30 am	Hon. James Mitchell, the Secretary of Labor Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Edward McCabe
11:30 - 11:36 am	The President dropped in at a Meeting on Chilean Relief that was being held in the Conference Room.
12:00 - 12:15 pm	The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy met with him. The following were present: Mr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chairman Mr. Branch Rickey, Vice Chairman Mr. W. Arthur McCoy, Civil Service Commission Judge Stephen Jackson, Assistant to Mr. Finucane Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, Department of Labor Mr. Charles H. Kendall, Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization Mrs. Jane F. Warnbck, Alternate Public Member Mr. William T. Colemen, Jr. Alternate Public Member Dr. Ross Clinchy, Executive Director (picture was taken) After the meeting the President shook hands with Miss Gwendolyn Tice, Chief Examiner for the Committee and Mrs. Frederica Banks, Chief Secretary.
12:15 - 12:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 12:30)
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President departed for Burning Tree Country Club.

2:30 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, arrived at the Burning Tree Golf Club.
2:47 - 4:14 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belche Mr. James Lemon Mr. W. W. Rapley
4:50 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Burning Tree Golf Club for Walter Reed Hospital to visit the First Lady.
5:15 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed.
6:44 pm	The President departed the Hospital for the White House.
7:00 pm	The President arrived at the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1960

8:10 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel John Eisenhower.

8:27 - 8:32 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:50 - 9:00 am — The President was presented Commemorative Stamp Album honoring "The American Woman". The following were present:

Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Mrs. Alice K. Leopold
Assistant to the Secretary of Labor and
Director of the Women's Bureau
Miss Mary Anderson
First Director of the Women's Bureau,
Department of Labor
Colonel Robert L. Schuls
(Picture taken)

9:00 - 10:45 am — CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Robert K. Gray
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

9:00 - 9:45 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. David Kendall Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Eugene Lyons Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Arthur Minnich Mr. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier General Elwood Quesada Hon. Franklin B. Floete Hon. Norman Mason Hon. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Alan Waterman Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Sumner G. Whittier
9:47 - 10:26 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:26 - 10:41 am.	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
10:41 - 11:20 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant (Hon. Thomas Gates) OFF THE RECORD (until 11:00 am) (Hon. James Douglas) (until 11:00 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower (joined meeting at 11:00 am)
11:20 - 11:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major- Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:42 - 12:50 pm	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
12:58 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:26 pm	The President returned to th the office.
2:28 - 2:35 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
2:35 - 2:42 pm	Colonel John Eisenhower
3:08 - 3:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:10 - 4:23 pm	The Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker Prime Minister of Canada
4:23 - 5:34 pm	The Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker Prime Minister of Canada H. E. A. D. P. Heeney Ambassador of Canada Mr. R. B. Bryce Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary of the Cabinet Mr. H. B. Robinson Special Assistant to the Prime Minister Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Richard Wigglesworth U. S. Ambassador to Canada Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:34 - 5:50 pm	Hoh. Livingston Merchant Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 5:38 pm) Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:55 - 6:01 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
7:45 - 8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower received the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Diefenbaker, and Ambassador and Mrs. Heeney prior to the Dinner they given in honor of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a dinner at the White House in honor of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. (See next page for list of guests)

8:00 pm

DINNER at the White House in honor of Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Diefenbaker. The following attended:

The Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister of Candad
and Mrs. Diefenbaker
H. E. The Ambassador of Canada and Mrs. Heeney
Mr. R. B. Bryce
Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary
to the Cabinet
The Hon. and Mrs. R. A. Farquharson
Minister Counselor, Embassy of Canada
Mr. H. B. Robinson
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister
Mr. M. J. Deacey
Secretary to the Prime Minister
The Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren
Speaker Sam Rayburn
Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton
Senator and Mrs. Alexander Wiley
Senator George D. Aiken
Senator and Mrs. Everett McK. Dirksen
Cong. and Mrs. John Taber
Cong. Robert B. Chiperfield
Cong. and Mrs. John J. Rooney
Cong. and Mrs. Frank T. Bow
Hon. and Mrs. Livingston Merchant
Hon. and Mrs. Richard B. Wigglesworth
Hon. and Mrs. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley Buchanan, Jr.
Air Vice Marshall and Mrs. Max M. Hendrick
Brig. General and Mrs. Arthur S. Nevins
Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Baker
Mr. and Mrs. George Barritt
Miss Marlene Baver
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Bronfman
Hon. and Mrs. Harry Darby
Mr. James Deere
Mrs. George Draper
Mrs. Martin P. Durkin

(continued)

8:00 pm

DINNER in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker of Canada (continued):

Dr. and Mrs. John V. Edwards
Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. R. Elson
Miss Beverly Elson
Miss Eleanor Elson
Mrs Mildred Whiting Farmer
Mrs. M. Robert Guggenhein
Mr. Leslie Guinn
Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Hansel
Maj. General and Mrs. Reginald C. Harmon
Mr. Erland H. Heiginbotham
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Koerner
Mr. Clarence Ledbetter
Mrs. James O. McKinsey
Mrs. George Maurice Morris
Dr. and Mrs. John J. Rice
Hon and Mrs. Roy G. Watson
Mr. George L. Williams
Mr. Paul Wooten

Following the dinner The Chancel Choir of The National Presbyterian Church, Mr. Clarence Ledbetter, Organist and Shoirmaster, entertained.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1960

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:35 - 8:47 am	Mr. William Colwes, Republican Nominee for the Senate of New Mexico Hon. Robert Merriam (picture was taken)
9:15 - 9:32 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:33 - 9:43 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:43 - 9:47 am	Hon. William J. Hopkins
9:47 - 10:05 am	The President saw Priscilla Woodruff and Mary Ann Bieniek of Ypsilanti, Michigan, who had cameras and took pictures.
10:05 - 10:13 am	The President saw Stellakis Parthenopoulos, a 5-year-old boy from Athens, Greece, who had just undergone successful open-heart surgery in New. York. The following also were present: Mrs. Caliope Parthenopoulos, the child's mother Mr. John O. B. Wallace, A. P. Editor from New York Dr. Aaron Gorelik, New York surgeon who performed the operation Mrs. Gallis, interpreter Mr. DeWitt L. Store, Bureau of Near East Affairs, State Department Colonel Robert L. Schulz (picture was taken)
10:13 - 10:18 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 am	The President departed the office and went to Walter Reed to visit the First Lady.
10:53 am	Arrived at Walter Reed.
11:45 am	The President departed Walter Reed.
12:07 am	The President arrived in the office.

12:08 - 12:32 pm — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:32 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:40 pm — The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

2:00 pm — Airborne from MATS Terminal for flight to Stewart Air Force Base, West Point, New York. The following accompanied the President:

Major General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
Major and Mrs. Richard Streiff
Major General and Mrs. John S. Bragdon
Brig. General and Mrs. Frederic W. Boye
Lt. General Joseph M. Swing
Lt. General Thomas B. Larkin
Major General Thomas J. Hanley, Jr.
Brig. General and Mrs. Walter W. Hess, Jr.
Mrs. Vernon E. Pritchard
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Miss Mary Caffrey
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Dick Flohr
Mr. MacVean Sweazey
Mr. Louis Mayo
Mr. Edward Tucker
Mr. Robert Lilley
CWO Thomas Harmon

WEST POINT, NEW YORK

3:05 pm — The President and his party arrived at Stewart Air Force Base. The President was greeted by

General William E. Elder, Commander Boston Air Defense Sector
Colonel Joseph A. Barrett, Jr., Base Commander
General Garrison H. Davidson, Superintendent of West Point

3:12 pm — The President, General Garrison Davidson, and Major Richard Streiff departed Stewart Air Force Base and motored to the Shaw Nursing Home in Mountainville, N. Y.

MOUNTAINVILLE, N. Y.

3:30 pm — The President arrived at the Shaw Nursing Home, Mountainville, New York. He visited with Mrs. Evelyn K. LaDue.

3:38 pm — The President departed the Shaw Nursing Home and motored to Thayer Hotel, West Point, New York.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

4:27 pm — Arrived at Thayer Hotel where he was greeted by Mr. John J. Lohnfer, Hotel Manager

6:00 pm — The President departed Thayer Hotel and motored to Bear Mountain Inn.

6:10 pm — Arrived at Bear Mountain Inn. The President was met by Mr. John Martin and Mrs. Michael O'Donohue. Buffet with the members of the Class of 1915.

At 7:30 pm the President dropped in at the Rockland Fund Raising Dinner to see Congresswoman Katherine St. George, in the Grand Ballroom.

7:45 pm, he returned to his Class Reunion Dinner.

9:14 — The President departed Bear Mountain Inn and motored to the Thayer Hotel.

9:25 am — Arrived at Thayer Hotel.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1960

WEST POINT, NEW YORK

8:45 am — The President departed the Thayer Hotel and motored to Stewart Air Force Base.

9:20 am — Arrived at Stewart Air Force Base.

9:30 am — The President was airborne for South Bend, Indiana.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

11:15 am — The President arrived at St. Joseph County Airport, South Bend, Indiana. He was greeted by
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C. S. C.
President of Notre Dame University
Governor and Mrs. Harold Handley, of Indiana
Mayor and Mrs. Edward Voorde, South Bend, Indiana
ROTC Officials of University:
Colonel Grinnel
Colonel Merkle
Captain Morse

11:25 am — The President and Reverend Hesburgh motored to Morris Inn.

11:40 am — Arrived at Morris Inn. The President received an ROTC Honor Detachment of 60.

11:45 am — The President proceeded to the site of the Luncheon.

12:00 - 1:00 pm — LUNCHEON at the Morris Inn. (Approximately 135 guests).

1:00 pm — The President and Father Hesburgh departed Morris Inn and motored to O'Shaughnessy Hall, where the President put on cap and gown.

1:20 pm — Procession started from O'Shaughnessy Hall to the platform.

1:30 pm — NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY Commencement Exercises got underway.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1960 — SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

2:05 - 2:20 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the graduating class of Notre Dame University.
2:20 pm	The President was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Notre Dame.
2:30 pm	The President departed the platform and accompanied by Father Edmund P. Joyce, Vice President of Notre Dame, motored to the St. Joseph County Airport.
3:00 pm	The President was airborne for West Point, New York.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK

6:25 pm	Arrived at Stewart Air Force Base, West Point, N. Y.
6:30 pm	Departed Stewart Air Force Base for Thayer Hotel.
7:00 pm	Arrived at the Thayer Hotel.
7:30 pm	The President departed the Thayer Hotel and motored to Leonie's Farm.
8:00 pm	Arrived at Leonie's Farm.
	The President and members of his Class of 1915 held a picnic at Leonie's Farm.
10:00 pm	Departed Leonie's Farm and motored back to the Thayer Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT's APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1960

WEST POINT, NEW YORK

9:00 am	The President departed Thayer Hotel for the Thayer Museum and the New East Barracks. He was accompanied by General Davidson and General Charles W. Rich. The President walked through the Thayer Museum and New East Barracks.
9:45 am	Arrived at the Library for the Alumni March.
10:00 am	The President placed a wreath on the Thayer statue.
10:15 am	Walked to the Superintendent's home.
10:30 am	Returned to the Drill Field for the review.
11:00 am	Returned to the Superintendent's home.
11:15 am	The President planted a tree in front of the Commandant's quarters (Building 101). Posed for photographs with Class of 1915.
11:30 am	The President and the others of the Class of 1915 had lunch at Washington Hall.
1:05 pm	The President walked to the Captain's Room, where he was presented a 1960 class ring. The following were present: Brig. General Charles Rich, Cmdt Cadets Colonel Seth Hudgins, CO 1st Regt & Class of 1960 advisor Mr. Jhung, Class of 1960 Ring Chairman Mr. Otstott, Class President Mr. Mireau, Class Vice President Mr. Titus, Class Secretary Mr. Mease, Class Treasurer Mr. Deagle, Class Historian Mr. Kaiser, Class Athletic Retp.
1:30 pm	The President departed the Captain's Room and returned to the Thayer Hotel.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK

1:41 pm	The President departed Thayer Hotel. In the hotel lobby he stopped to greet General Maxwell Taylor and his son.
1:49 pm	Joined the Class of 1915 for alumni meeting.
2:30 pm	Departed Thayer Hall.
2:36 pm	Arrived back at the Thayer Hotel.
7:06 pm	The President walked to the Grille and Terrace Room of the Thayer Hotel for the Class of 1915 Dinner.
	CLASS OF 1915 Dinner.
10:20 pm	The President departed the Grille and Terrace Room to return to his suite in the hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1960

WEST POINT, N. Y.

8:17 am	The President departed Thayer Hotel and motored to STewart Air Force Base, West Point.
8:43 am	Arrived at Stewart Air Force Base, where he was greeted by General W. Elder Colonel John Barrett
8:52 am	The President and his party were airborne from Stewart Air Force Base, West Point, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:54 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
10:08 am	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
10:10 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
10:30 - 10:37 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:34 - 10:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:37 - 11:11 am	Mr. Bernard Abrams Jersey City, N. J., National Commander of Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. Mr. Joseph F. Barr National Executive Director of the Jewish War Veterans Hon. Earle Chesney (Picture taken)
10:37 - 11:05 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
11:11 - 11:54 am	Hon. Gordon Gray (out at 11:43 am) OFF THE RECORD Hon. Robert B. Anderson (out at 11:48 am) Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas Gates (out at 11:48 am) Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 11:30 am)

12:00 - 12:14 pm	The Members of the National Small Business Men's Association called on the President. Mr. Lewis M. Evans, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida Chairman of the Board Mr. Harry E. Brinkman, Cincinnati, Ohio President Mr. Frank M. Cruger, Indianapolis, Indiana Vice President Mr. John A. Gosnell, Washington, D. C. Executive Secretary and General Counsel Mr. Herbert Liebenson, Washington, D. C. Research Director Hon. Robert Gray (Picture taken)
12:14 - 12:15 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	Returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:01 pm	Dr. Kevin McCann
2:55 - 3:01 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:05 pm	The President departed the office and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
3:22 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed.
	The President visited with Mrs. Eisenhower.
4:15 pm	Departed Walter Reed and motored to the White House.
4:45 pm	Arrived at the White House.
4:45 - 5:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:25 - 5:43 pm	Colonel John Eisenhower
5:44 - 6:35 pm	Practiced golf on the South Grounds.
6:41 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1960

7:45 am	Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York had breakfast with the President.
9:01 - 9:15 am	The President arrived at his office with Governor Rockefeller.
9:15 - 9:20 am	H. E. Mikael Imru, newly-appointed Ambassador of Ethiopia presented his credentials. Mr. Wiley Buchanan
9:20 - 9:40 am	Hon. Ogden R. Reid, U. S. Ambassador to Israel
9:40 - 9:49 am	H. E. Carlos Alejos, newly-appointed Ambassador of Guatemala presented his credentials. Mr. Clement Conger
9:49 - 10:03 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:03 - 10:19 am	Hon. David Kendall Hon. William J. Hopkins (out at 10:05)
10:35 - 10:49 am	H. E. General Chon Il-Kwon, newly-appointed Ambassador of Korea presented his credentials. Mr. Wiley Buchanan
10:49 - 10:55 am	Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:58 am	The President departed the office for Walter Reed to see Mrs. Eisenhower.
11:38 am	Departed Walter Reed for the office.
11:58 am	Arrived at the office.
12:00 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:25 pm	Dr. George Kistiakowsky Dr. Isidore I. Rabi — OFF THE RECORD

2:30 - 3:55 pm NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The following attended:

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Fred C. Scribner
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. Philip A. Ray
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Clarence Randall
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John Irwin, II
Colonel John Eisenhower
Mr. Charles A. Haskins
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Mr. Marion W. Boggs
Mr. Knight W. McMahan

3:55 - 4:41 pm Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Douglas Dillon (out at 3:56)
Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 4:10)

4:41 pm Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

4:47 pm The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

5:30 pm President returned to the office.

5:30 pm Hon. Bryce Harlow
Mr. Bob Woodruff OFF THE RECORD

5:38 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion with Mr. Bob Woodruff

6:00 pm Ambassador Whitney OFF THE RECORD

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1960

8:10 am — The President arrived at the office with Ambassador Whitney. (out at 8:20)

8:18 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 8:24)

8:30 - 9:40 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS The following attended:
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Sen. Everett Dirksen
Sen. Leverett Saltonstall
Sen. Styles Bridges (in part)
Sen. Thomas Kuchel
Rep. Charles Halleck
Rep. Leslie Arends
Rep. Leo Allen
Rep. John W. Byrnes
Rep. Charles Hoeven
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Frederich Mueller
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Mr. Roger Jones
Hon. Ezra T. Benson
Mr. Marvin McLain
Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Arthur Summerfield (in part)
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Mr. Robert A. Forsythe
Hon. William P. Rogers (in part)
Hon. James O'Connell (in part)
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Eugene Lyons

8:30 - 9:40 pm	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS continued. Hon. David Kendall Hon. Anne Wheaton Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Arthur Minnich
9:44 - 10:30 am	H. E. Pedro G. Beltram, Prime Minister of Peru Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Hon. Theodore C. Achilles, Counselor of the Department of State (until recently Ambassador to Peru) (picture was taken)
10:30 - 11:14 am	The President returned to the Legislative Leaders Meeting.
11:14 - 11:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Kevin McCann
11:25 am	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make films.
11:47 am	The President went to the Mansion.
12:26 pm	The President departed for Burning Tree Golf Club.
12:50 pm	The President arrived at Burning Tree Golf Club.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:10 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. James Lemon Mr. C. B. Monroe
4:18 pm	The President departed Burning Tree Golf Club by helicopter.
4:28 pm	Arrived at the office.
4:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

5:10 - 6:05 pm	Senator Lyndon Johnson Hon. Sam Rayburn Hon. Bryce Harlow	OFF THE RECORD

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1960

7:59 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:03 - 8:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:13 - 8:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:15 - 8:20 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:20 - 8:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:34 - 8:48 am	Mr. Harold T. Berc Chicago, Illinois National Commander, AMVETS Mr. P. E. Howard, National Executive Director Washington, D. C. Mr. Norman S. Carroll, National Executive Secretary Washington, D. C. Hon. Earle Chesney (Pitture taken)
8:49 - 9:53 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:57 - 10:25 am	Colonel William G. Draper
11:05 - 11:25 am	Miss Jacqueline Cochran (Invited the President to come to Indio, California to present Collier Trophy in November).
11:27 - 11:48 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Bryce Harlow (joined at 11:35 am)
11:48 - 11:54 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
11:54 - 12:15 pm	H. E. Walter Muller, Ambassador of Chile Mr. Schneider, Special Envoy of the President of Chile to Coordinate External Assistance Mr. Wymberley Coerr, State Department Hon. Robert Merriam

12:15 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:35 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:00 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2.00 p	
3:47 -	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Jack Shea Colonel Thomas Belshe
4:08 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Club and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
4:32 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital.
	The President visited with Mrs. Eisenhower.
5:42 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
5:59 pm	Arrived at the White House. Returned to the office.
6:05 - 6:18 pm	Governor John E. Davis Republican nominee for Senate from N. Dakota Mr. Underhill Hon. Robert Merriam
6:1[illegible] - 6:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:37 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1960

7:50 am	The President arrived at the office with Colonel Robert Schulz.
8:00 - 8:28 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 8:14)
8:28 - 8:29 am	Colonel Robert Schulz
8:29 - 9:00 am	Hon. David Kendall Hon. William Hopkins (out at 8:31)
9:00 - 9:17 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:18 - 9:28 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
9:28 - 9:38 am	Mr, Phil Areeda
9:38 - 9:50 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:50 - 9:55 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:53 - 9:55 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:10 am	The President departed the office and motored to the Burning Tree Golf Club accompanied by Mr. William Robinson and Colonel Tkach.
10:20 am	Mr. George Allen joined the Presidential party after being picked up at his residence on Woodley Road and Connecticut Avenue.
10:40 am	The President arrived at Burning Tree Golf Club.
10:51 - 1:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Allen Mr. Robinson Colonel Belshe
2:15 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. Robinson, Colonel Tkach, and Mr. Allen, departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
2:40 pm	Arrived at the White House.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1960

5:37 pm	The President, accompanied by his four grandchildren, departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Army Hospital to visit the First Lady.
5:54 pm	Arrived at the hospital.
7:04 pm	The President and his four grandchildren departed the Hospital and motored to the White House.
7:22 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1960

8:15 am — The President departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Force Base for flight to Anchorage, Alaska.

8:35 am — Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

8:40 am — The President and his party were airborne for Anchorage, Alaska. The following were aboard the President's Jet:

The President
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Kevin McCann
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Mrs. Ann Cook Whitman
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Miss Mary Caffrey
Miss Ann Parsons
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Polly Yates
Captain Clive F. G. Marsh
Mr. James J. Rowley
Mr. John M. Bauman
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mr. Emory P. Roberts
Mr. William R. Holmes
Mr. Thomas L. Johns
Mr. William A. Cantrell
Sgt. John Moaney, Jr.
CWO Arthur W. Bales
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs
Mr. William H. Sullivan, Assistant to Mr. Parsons
Mr. John A. Calhoun, Director, Executive Secretariat
Department of State
Mrs. Claire F. Chandler, Secretary to Mr. Parsons
Mrs. Jeanette M. Roberts, Secretary to Mr. Calhoun

Eisenhower Library

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

10:10 am — The President and his party arrived at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska. The President proceeded down the ramp and was greeted by

Governor and Mrs. William A. Egan
Governor of Alaska
Lt. General and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr.
Major General and Mrs. C. F. Necrason
Major General and Mrs. John H. Michaelis
Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. H. Caldwell
Rear Admiral Chris Knapp
Mayor George H. Byer, Mayor of Anchorage
Mr. and Mrs. Larry Landry
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hickel
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reeve
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Groseclose
Mr. M. R. Marston
Mr. Clyde Rowen
Mr. Neil Harper

Following the greeting, the President and General Armstrong stepped forward to the reviewing point and received the honors. General Armstrong presented the Honor Guard Commander, who inspected the troops with the President.

Welcoming remarks by Governor William Egan, and response by the President.

10:30 am — The President and Governor William A. Egan departed Elmendorf Air Force Base and motored to Jonas' Brothers' Museum.

10:55 am — Arrived at Jonas Brothers Museum where the President was greeted by

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bading, Manager of the Museum
(The above presented to the President a framed picture and ivory golf tees in a seal skin bag, and to Mrs. John Eisenhower, an ivory braclet and four fur animals for the children).

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

11:31 am	The President and his party departed Jonas Brothers and motored to Fort Richardson.
11:51 am	Arrived at Fort Richardson. General Michaelis entered the President's car and rode through Fort Richardson with the President.
12:01 pm	Departed Fort Richardson (General Michaelis left the President's car at this point), and motored to the Alaskan Chateau.
12:23 pm	Arrived at the Alaskan Chateau.
12:25 pm	Departed the Alaskan Chateau and motored to Combat Operations Center and SAC Area.
12:28 pm	Arrived at Combat Operations Center.
12:50 pm	Departed Combat Operations Center and motored to Headquarters Alaskan Command for briefing.
1:35 pm	Departed Headquarters Alaskan Command and motored to the Alaskan Chateau.
1:36 pm	Arrived at the Alaskan Chateau.
5:25 pm	The President departed the Alaskan Chateau and motored to the Officers' Club. He was accompanied by: Lt. General Frank A. Armstrong, Jr.
5:28 pm	Arrived at Officers' Club for Reception. The President was photographed with the following - in three groups: Group I Governor and Mrs. William A. Egan Secretary of State and Mrs. Hugh Wade Congressman and Mrs. Warren A. Taylor Senator and Mrs. W. Beltz Brig. General and Mrs. Thomas P. Carrol Group II Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Hickel Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Reeve Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Groseclose Mrs. Sylvia Ringstad Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Metrovich

5:30 pm — List of those photographed with the President at Reception at the Officers' Club, Anchorage, Alaska continued

Group III

Lt. General and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr.
Major General and Mrs. J. H. Michaelis
Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. H. Caldwell
Major General and Mrs. Conrad F. Necrason
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chris Knapp
Brig. General and Mrs. F. R. Zierath

6:34 pm — The President departed the Officers' Club and motored to the Alaskan Chateau.

7:00 pm — Dinner at the Alaskan Chateau.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1960

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

6:25 am — The President departed the Alaskan Chateau and motored to the plane at Almendorf Air Force Base.

6:30 am — Arrived at the plane. The President received honors, and inspected the honor guard. He then said goodbye to the following:

Lt. General and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong
Major General and Mrs. Conrad F. Necrason
Major General and Mrs. J. H. Michaelis
Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. H. Caldwell
Rear Admiral Chris Knapp

the President then boarded the plane.

6:45 am — Airborne for Manila, Philippines, (with stop-off at Wake Island for re-fueling). The following were aboard the President's plane:

The President
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Kevin McCann
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Miss Ann Parsons
Miss Mary Caffrey
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Polly Yates
Captain Oliver F. G. Marsh
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. John M. Bauman
Mr. Gerald A. Behn
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mr. Emory Roberts
Mr. William R. Holmes
Mr. Thomas L. Johns
Sgt. John A. Moaney, Jr.

(continued)

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

6:45 am Continued passenger list on plane from Anchorage
Hon. J. Graham Parson, Department of State
Mr. William H. Sullivan, Assistant to Mr. Parsons
Mr. John A. Calhoun, Department of State
Mrs. Claire F. Chandler, Department of State
Mrs. Jeanette M. Roberts, Secretary to Mr. Calhoun
Mr. Henry L. K. Koren, Deputy Chief of Mission
CWO Arthur W. Bales, White House Signal Agency
2 press men

CROSSED INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

(See next page for continuation - arrival in Wake Island and Manila, Philippines)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1960

WAKE ISLAND

1:30 pm — The President and his party arrived at Wake Island after flight from Anchorage, Alaska.

This was just a re-fueling stop.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

3:45 pm — The President and his party arrived at Clark Field, Manila, Philippines. The President was greeted by

Minister Manuel G. Zamora
Protocol Officer
Colonel Rollen H. Anthis
Acting Commander, 13th U. S. Air Force
Brig. General Manuel Flores
Philippines Military Aide
(Colonel Anthis preceded the three senior members of his staff and their wives)

Colonel Anthis escorted the President through an honor guard to the Columbine.

4:05 pm — The Columbine took off from Clark Air Force Base for Manila International Airport.

4:45 pm — Arrived at Manila International Airport. The President was greeted by:

Americans
Ambassador and Mrs. John D. Hickerson
Minister Paul D. Summers
Major General and Mrs. Derrill M. Daniel
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph M. Carson
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brodie
Mr. and Mrs. Seaborn Foster
Mr. and Mrs. John F. McJennett, Jr.
Colonel and Mrs. David J. Jones
Captain and Mrs. Jack B. Dawley
Colonel and Mrs. Thomas W. Donnell

Philippines
President Carlos P. Garcia, President of the Philippines
Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Campos (daughter & son-in-law)

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

President Garcia then presented the following members of the official Philippine welcoming party to the President:

Vice President Diosdado Macapagal
Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez
Speaker of the House Daniel Romualdez
Chief Justice Ricardo Paras
The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps,
Monsignor Salvatore Siino, Apostolic Nuncio
Ambassador Carlos Romulo
Mayor Pablo Cuneta of Pasay

Military Honors, inspection of troops, welcoming remarks by President Garcia and response by the President.

5:25 pm — The President and President Garcia departed Manila International Airport and motored to Malacanang Palace.

6:30 pm — Arrived at Malacanang Palace.

The President remained at Malacanang Palace during the evening, and for the night.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1960

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

8:00 am	The President had breakfast at Malcanang with President and Mrs. Garcia Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Campos Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
9:00 - 10:00 am	MEETING between the President and President Garcia. The following were present: The President President Carlos P. Garcia Ambassador John D. Hickerson Hon. James Hagerty Hon. J. Graham Parsons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Henry L. T. Koren Hon. Felixberto Serrano, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Hon. Dominador Aytona, Secretary of Fisance Hon. Alejo S. Santos, Secretary of National Defense Hose C. Nable, Press Secretary
10:15 am	The President departed Malcanang Palace and motored to Rizal Monument, at Luneta, to lay wreath. He was accompanied by Ambassador Hickerson, Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower, Brig. General A. J. Goodpaster, Brig. General Manuel Flores, Colonel Robert L. Schulz and Colonel William G. Draper.
10:25 am	The President arrived at the Rizal Monument and was greeted by the Secretary of National Defense Alejo S. Santos who escorted the President to the foot of the steps leading to the Manoment.
	The President laid a wreath on the Monument - Rizal.
10:45 am	Departed Rizal Monument and returned to Malacanang Palace.
10:55 am	Arrived at Malacanang Palace.
10:55 - 12:30 pm	Free time for the President.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

12:30 pm President Garcia gave a Luncheon in honor of the President at Malacanang Palace. The following were present:

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
President Carlos P. Garcia
Ambassador John D. Hickerson
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. H. L. T. Koren
Mr. John A. Calhoun
Minister Paul D. Summers
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel William G. Draper
Vice President Diosdado Macapagal
Ex-President Sergio Osmena
Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez
Speaker Daniel Z. Romualdez
Senate President Protempore Fernando Lopez
Senate Majority Floorleader Cipriano Primicias
Senate Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs Lorenzo Sumulong
Senate Minority Floorleader Ferdinand Marcos
Senator Claro M. Recto
Senator Lorenzo M. Tanada
Senator Mariano Jesus Cuenco
Senator Estanislao Fernandez
Senator Arturo Tolentino
Senator Gil J. Puyat
Senator Pacita M. Gonzalez
Senator Eulogio Balao
Rep. Constancio Castaneda
Rep. Jose M. Aldeguer
Rep. Cornelio Villareal
Rep. Justiniano Montano
Rep. Manuel Cases
Rep. Ramon P. Mitra

(continued)

12:30 pm — LUNCHEON (continued) at Malacanang Palace:
Rep. Sergio Osmena, Jr.
Rep. Bartolome Cabangbang
Rep. Salipada Pendatun
Rep. Gerardo Roxas
Rep. Benedicto Padilla
Rep. Vicente Peralta
Rep. Tobias Fornier
Rep. Tecla San Andres-Ziga
Secretary Felixberto M. Serrano
Secretary Natalio P. Castillo
Secretary Jose C. Nable
Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo
President Garcia's Aide

3:50 pm — The President departed Malcanang Palace and motored to the Legislative Building.

4:00 pm — Arrived at the Legislative Building where he was greeted by three Senate and three House members who escorted him to the Session Hall.

4:10 - 4:30 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before a joint session of the Philippine Congress.

4:40 pm — The President and Ambassador Hickerson departed the Legislative Building and motored to the U. S. Embassy Chancery.

4:45 pm — Arrived at the U. S. Embassy Chancery. The President greeted the American Community there.

5:00 pm — The President departed the U. S. Embassy Chancery and motored to Malacanang Palace.

8:00 pm — President and Mrs. Garcia gave a State Dinner in honor of the President. 140 guests attended this Black Tie-White Dinner Jacket affair.

8:00 pm (Continued)

Among those who attended the Dinner in honor of the President, the following American were there:

Ambassador and Mrs. Hickerson
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Kevin McCann
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koren
Mr. John C. Calhoun
Mr. Sullivan
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel William G. Draper

Toward the end of the dinner, President Garcia proposed a toast to President Eisenhower.

The President then proposed a toast to President Garcia.

Following the Dinner, the President and President Garcia, followed by the dinner guests, proceeded to the Ceremonial Hall for an after-dinner reception to which approximately 400 guests had been invited.

Entertainment was by the Bayanihan Folk Dance Troupe.

10:30 pm The President retired to his room in the Palace.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1960

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

9:30 am — The President departed Malacanang Palace by helicopter accompanied by
Secretaryof Foreign Affairs, Felixberto Serrano
Ambassador John Hickerson
General Manuel Flores
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Dr. Kevin McCann
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel William G. Draper
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Mr. Henry L. T. Koren

9:45 am — Arrived at the University of the Philippines. The President was met by
Dr. Enrique Virata
Acting President of the University of the Philippines
Secretary of Education, Jose Romero

The President put on cap and gown and joined the procession into the theater.

10:00 am — An Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the President. The President made informal remarks upon receiving the degree.

10:50 am — The President departed the University of the Philippines and motored to Fort McKinley. He was accompanied by the same group that accompanied him to the University.

11:05 am — Arrived at the gates of Fort McKinley. Here the President stopped and was greeted by General Tirso Fajardo, Commanding General of the Philippine Army. General Fajardo then entered the car of Ambassador Hickerson and the motorcade continued to the dismount point at the U. S. Military Cemetery.

The following were present when the President laid the wreath at U. S. Military Cemetery.

(See next page)

11:05 am — The following were present at Fort McKinley with the President:

Major General Derrill M. Daniel
Chief Advisor, JUSMAGPHIL
Rear Admiral Joseph M. Carson
Commander, U. S. Naval Force
Colonel R. M. Anthis
Acting Commander, 13th Air Force
Colonel David J. Jones
U. S. Air Attache
Captain Jack B. Dawley
U. S. Naval Attache
Colonel Thomas E. Donnell
U. S. Army Attache
Major George W. Carpenter
Officer in Charge, American Battle Monuments Commission

Philippine Officials

Alejo S. Santos, Secretary of National Defense
Major General Pelagio A. Crus, Deputy Chief of Staff
Armed Forces of the Philippines
Brig. Gen. Isagani V. Campo, Chief of Constabulary
Brig. Gen. Pedro G. Molina,
Commanding General, Philippine Air Force
Commodore Jose Francisco
Commander, Philippine Navy

The President laid a wreath to the left of the Chapel entrance.

The President and his group then motored to the Philippine battle monument, the Libingan Ng Mga Bayani.

Upon arrival at Libingan Ng Mga Bayani, the President was greeted by
Lt. General Manuel F. Cabal
Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines

The President laid a wreath at the foot of the Tomb.

12:00 Noon — The President and his party took a helicopter from Fort McKinley and land at Malacanang Park.

Boat trip across Pasig River to the Palace.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

12:15 pm — The President and his party arrived at Malcanang Palace.

1:00 pm — The President departed Malacanang Palace and motored to the Manila Hotel. He was accompanied by
Hon. Felixberto Serrano
Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Ambassador John D. Hickerson
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Kevin McCann
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Henry L. T. Koren
Brig. General Manuel Flores

1:15 pm — The President arrived at the Manila Hotel to attend Luncheon in his honor, given jointly by the Philippine and American Chambers of Commerce, at the Fiesta Pavilion of the Manila Hotel.

Upon arrival, the President was greeted by
Mr. Marcelo Balatbat
President of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Merle Robie
Acting President of the American Chamber of Commerce

The President was escorted to the Fiesta Pavilion.

1:30 pm — LUNCHEON, in honor of the President, given by the Philippine and American Chambers of Commerce.

2:10 - 2:20 pm — Brief ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

2:30 pm — The President departed the Manila Hotel and motored to the Malacanang Palace.

2:40 pm — Arrived at Malacanang Palace.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

4:15 pm	The President and President Garcia departed Malcanang Palace and motored to Luneta (park) for a public rally.
4:30 pm	Arrived at Luneta. The two Presidents go to the Independence Grandstand. They were greeted by Secretary of Labor, Angel Castano
4:45 - 5:15 pm	Military Parade.
5:15 pm	Secretary of Labor Castano was the Master of Ceremonies and made a few brief remarks. President Garcia conferred on the President the Order of Sikatuna, Raja - Secretary Serrano read the citation. (The Order of Sikatuna is a gold and enamel chain, with a medallion, which President Garcia placed around President Eisenhower's neck and which the President wore for the remainder of the ceremonies).
5:30 - 5:43 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, at public rally at Luneta Park.
5:45 pm	The President and his party departed Luneta and motored to Malacanang Palace.
5:55 pm	Arrived Malacanang Palace.
8:00 pm	The President and Ambassador Hickerson departed Malacanang and motored to the American Embassy Chancery. President and Mrs. Garcia followed in another car.
8:15 pm	Arrived at the American Embassy Chancery.
8:20 pm	The President, President and Mrs. Garcia proceeded to the Conference Room where President Eisenhower and President Garcia greeted the guests - approximately 80 - assembled for pre-dinner reception.
8:50 pm	Procession into Ballroom for Dinner.

9:00 pm

The President gave A Dinner at the American Embassy Chancery in honor of President and Mrs. Garcia of the Philippines. The following were present:

U. S. Officials

The President
Ambassador and Mrs. John D. Hickerson
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpastor
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. T. Koren
Minister Paul D. Summers
General and Mrs. Derrill M. Daniel
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph M. Carson
Colonel and Mrs. Rollen H. Anthis

Philippine Officials

President and Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia
Vice President and Mrs. Diosdado Macapagal
Ex-President Sergio Osmena
Mrs. Trinidad Roxas
Mrs. Luz P. Magsaysay
The President of the Senate and Mrs. Eulogio Rodriquez
The Speaker of the House of Represenatives and
Mrs. Daniel Z. Romualdez
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Ricardo Paras
His Eminence Rufino J. Cardinal Santos
The Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Felixberto Serrano
The Secretary of Finance and Mrs. Dominador R. Aytona
The Secretary of Education and Mrs. Jose Romero
The Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Angel M. Castano
The Secretary of National Defense and Mrs. Alejo S. Santos
The Executive Secretary and Mrs. Natalio P. Castillo
The Press Secretary and Mrs. Jose C. Nable
The Senate Majority Floor Leader and Mrs. Cipriano P.
Primicias
The Senate Minority Floor Leader and Mrs. Ferdinand Marcos
The Chariman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs
and Mrs. Lorenzo Sumulong
The Speaker Protempore and Mrs. Constancio E. Castaneda
The

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

9:00 pm Dinner given by the President in honor of President and Mrs. Garcia (continued):

The House Majority Floor Leader and Mrs. Jose M. Aldeguer
The House Minority Floor Leader and Mrs. Cornelio T. Villareal
The Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Ramon P. Mitra
The Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Fructuoso Cabahug
Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo
Mayor and Mrs. Arsenio H. Lacson
Lt. General and Mrs. Manuel F. Cabal
Mayor and Mrs. Pablo Cuneta
Minister and Mrs. Manuel G. Zamora
Minister Pedro Angara Aragon
Brig. General Manuel T. Flores
Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Campos

The Library of Congress

Others

Acting President of the University of the Philippines and Mrs. Enrique Virata
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines and Mrs. Marcelo S. Balatbat
Acting President of the American Chamber of Commerce and Mrs. Merle S. Robie
Hon. and Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas
General and Mrs. Basilio J. Valdes

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1960

The President was aboard the USS ST. PAUL, having boarded at 11:30 P. M. in Manila, Philippines, on Thursday, June 15, 1960.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1960

ABOARD USS ST. PAUL

9:00 am — The President arrived at the Keelung Harbor aboard the USS ST. PAUL. He boards helicopter.

TAIPEI, TAIWAN
(FORMOSA)

10:01 am — The President, after helicoptering from the USS ST. PAUL, arrived at Sung-Shan Airport, Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa) He was greeted by President Chiang Kai Shek of the Republic of China

President Chiang presented the following to the President:
General Ch'en Ch'eng, Vice President
General Chang Ch'un, Secretary General
Mr. Shen Ch'ang Huan, The Foreign Minister
Mr. George Yeh, Ambassador to the U. S.
General P'eng Meng-chi, Chief of the General Staff
General Huang Chen-ch'iu, Personal Chief of Staff to President Chiang
Mr. Chow Shu-kai, Political Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
Lt. General Liu Mu-chun, Director of the Third Bureau of the Office of the President
Lt. General Wu Shen-ming, The Chief Aide-de-Camp
Mr. Shen
Mr. Ku

Ambassador and Mrs. Everett Drumright were also present to greet the President.

Following Honors and welcoming statements and response by the President, the President and was presented to the following by Ambassador Everett Drumright:
Vice Admiral Roland N. Smoot, Commander, Taiwan Defense Commend, and Mrs. Smoot
Mr. Joseph A. Yager, Deputy Chief of Mission and Mrs. Yager
Mr. Wesley C. Haraldson, Director, ICA Mutual Security Mission, and Mrs. Haraldson

(continued)

TAIPEI, TAIWAN
(FORMOSA)

Major General Leander L. Doan, Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group, and Mrs. Doan
Major General Fred M. Dean, Commander, Air Task Force 13)(Provisional), and Mrs.. Dean
Mr. Paul Sturm, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs
Mr. Richard M. McCarthy, Counselor of Embassy for Public Affairs and Mrs. McCarthy
Mr. David L. Osborn, Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs, and Mrs. Osborn
Colo el Paul Godbey, Army Attache, and Mrs. Godbey
Captain Nelson D. Salmon, Naval Attache, and Mrs. Salmon
Colonel Gordon F. Bradburn, Air Attache, and Mrs. Bradburn

10:35 am — The President and President Chiang departed Sung-Shan Airport and motored to the Golden Dragon Pavilion of the Grand Hotel, the President's residence during his stay in Taiwan.

President Chiang took leave of the President.

The Presidential Library

12:45 pm — Private lunch at the Grand Hotel.

2:25 pm — The President departed the Grand Hotel and motored to the Martyrs' Shrine. He was accompanied by:
Ambassador George K. C. Yeh
General Liu
The following members of the President's party also went to the Martyrs' Shrine:
General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Ambassador Everett Drumright
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel William Draper
Captain Evan P. Aurand

TAIPEI, TAIWAN
(FORMOSA)

2:30 pm	The President and his party arrived at the Martyrs' Shrine. He was met by General Peng Men-chi General Huang Chieh Admiral G. John Ma General Chen Chia-shang Admiral Ni Yue-si General Lo Lieh General Shih Chueh General Lai Ming-tang Wreath-laying ceremony at the Martyrs' Shrine.
2:44 pm	The President and his party departed the Martyrs' Shrine and motored to the Presidential Office Building. The President was met by Secretary General Chang and Foreign Minister Shen and escorted to President Chiang's office.
3:00 - 4:55 pm	The President and President held discussion. The following were present: President Eisenhower Ambassador Everett Drumright General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. James Hagerty Hon. J. Graham Parsons President Chiang Kai-shek Vice President Ch'en Secretary General Chang Foreign Minister Shen Ambassador Yeh Vice Minister Chow Mr. Shen (Interpreter)
5:00 - 5:30 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT to the crowd assembled in front of the Presidential Office Building.
6:00 pm	The President departed the Presidential Office Building and motored to the Golden Dragon Pavilion of the Grand Hotel.

TAIPEI, TAIWAN
(Formosa)

6:15 pm — The President arrived at the Golden Dragon Pavilion of the Grand Hotel.

7:50 pm — The President departed the Grand Hotel and motored to the Presidential Office Building. He was accompnied by

Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Major General Howard McC. Snyder

8:02 pm — Arrived at the Presidential Office Building

The following were at the reception prior to the State Dinner:

The President
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Major General Howard Snyder
Ambassador and Mrs. Everett Drumright
Secretary General Chang
Foreign Minister Shen
Ambassador Yeh
General Huang
Director Shen
Director Ku
Madame Chiang Kai-shek
Vice President and Mme. Ch'en Ch'eng
Mr. Chang Tao-fan
Mr. Hsieh Knan-sheng
Mr. Mo Te-hui
Madame Chang
Dr. Hu Shih
Dr. Hollington K. Tong

8:30 pm — STATE DINNER in honor of the President, given by President and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek.

10:45 pm — The President and his party departed Presidential Office Building and motored to the Grand Hotel.

10:53 pm — Arrived at the Grand Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1960

TAIPEI, TAIWAN
(FORMOSA)

7:58 am	The President departed the Golden Dragon Pavilion of the Grand Hotel and motored to the Shihlin Chapel. He was accompanied by Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
8:05 am	Arrived at the Shihlin Chapel and was greeted by President and Mrs. Chiang.
	The President attended Church services with President and Madame Chiang.
8:30 am	The President and President and Madame Chiang departed the Shihlin Chapel and went to the residence.
8:40 - 9:30 am	The President met with President Chiang and the following: Ambassador Everett Drumright Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. James Hagerty Hon. J. Graham Parsons Vice President Ch'en Secretary General Chang Foreign Minister Shen Ambassador Yeh Vice Minister Chow Mr. Shen (interpreter)
9:35 am	The President departed the residence of President Chiang and motored to the Airport (Sung-Shan), accompanied by President Chiang.
10:00 am	The President and his party arrived at Sung-Shan Airport.
10:25 am	Following departure ceremonies, the President was airborne for Okinawa.

OKINAWA

11:15 am — The President and his party arrived at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa. The President was greeted by
Lt. General Donald P. Booth
High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands
and Commanding General USARYIS
Chief Executive Seisaku Ota
Captain Thomas T. Sakamoto, interpreter

General Booth introduced the President to the officials of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

The following composed the reception committee for the President:
Major General Robert B. Luckey
Rear Admiral John W. Cannon
Brig. General George T. Powers
Brig. General John C. Ondrick
Brig. General Raymond L. Murray
Mr. William O. Richardson
Colonel John H. de Russy
Captain Saxe P. Gantz
Hon. Tsumichiyo Asato, Speaker of the GRI Legislature
Hon. Keiso Nakamatsu, Chief Justice, GRI
Hon. Hiroshi Senagal, Deputy Chief Executive
Mr. Byron E. Blankinship

11:21 am — General Booth escorted the President to a platform.

11:22 - 11:24 am — BRIEF ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

11:26 am — The President and Chief Executive Ota entered the automobile and motored into the City of Naha.

12:20 pm — The President and Chief Executive Ota arrived at the GRI Building, Naha, where the President was introduced to the Legislative Body of the Ryukyu Islands.

12:30 pm — Departed the GRI Building and motored to the USCAR Building.

12:32 pm — Arrived at the USCAR Building and entered the office of Chief Executive Ota.

NAHA, OKINAWA

12:32 - 12:40 pm — The President and Chief Executive Ota talked in Ota's office.

12:40 pm — Departed the office of Chief Executive Ota and motored to the Naha Air Base.

12:55 pm — Arrived at Naha Air Base. Here the President was greeted by
Colonel William W. Ingenhutt

The President boarded a U. S. Marine helicopter for flight to the Kadena Air Base.

12:58 pm — Departed Naha Air Base via helicopter.

1:30 pm — Arrived at Kadena Air Base.

1:45 pm — The President and his party were airborne for Seoul, Korea.

SEOUL, KOREA

4:00 pm — The President and his party arrived at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul, Korea. The President was greeted by
Ambassador and Mrs. Walter P. McConaughy
Prime Minister and Mrs. Huh
Other officials of the Republic of Korea
Members of the Diplomatic Corps

Following arrival ceremonies, including welcoming statement by the Prime Minister Huh, and the President response, the Mayor of Seoul, Mr. Kee Young Chang, presented tothe President the keys of Seoul.

The following were in the reception committee for the President:
The Prime Minister and Mrs. Huh
Ambassador and Mrs. Walter P. McConaughy
Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Yoon Kul Chang
Acting Chief Justice and Mrs. Chung Hyun Pai
Vice Speaker and Mrs. Do Yun Kim

(continued)

Reception list continued:

Minister of Home Affairs and Mrs. Ho Lee
Minister of Finance and Mrs. Ho Byung Yun
Minister of Justice and Mrs. Sung Yul Kwon
Minister of National Defense and Mrs. Chong Chan Lee
Minister of Education and Mrs. Pyeng Do Yi
Minister of Reconstruction and Mrs. Ye Yong Chun
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and Mrs. Hao Ik Lee
Minister of Commerce and Industry and Mrs. Chung Soc Oh
Minister of Health and Social Affairs and Mrs. Sung Chin Kim
Minister of Transportation and Mrs. Sang Ok Suk
Minister of Communication and Mrs. Yong Duck Choi
Director, Office of Public Information and Mrs. Suk Soon Suh
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Soo Young Lee
Ambassador Il Kwon Chung
Chief of Staff, Army and Mrs. Young Hi Choi
Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Young Hoon Lee
Chief of Staff, Air Forces and Mrs. Chang Kyu Kim
Commandant, Marine Corps and Mrs. Dai Shik Kim
Mayor of Seoul and Mrs. Kee Young Chang
Mrs. Yoon Kul Chang, Wife of Chief of Protocol
Brig. General Hyun Chin Hwang

Diplomatic Corps

The Ambassador of the Republic of China and Mrs. Wang Tung-yuan
The Ambassador of the United Kingdon of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Mrs Hubert J. Evans
The Ambassador of the Fed3ral Republic of Germany, Dr. Richard Hertz
The Ambassador of the French Republic, Mr. Roger Chambard
The Ambassador of the Italian Republic of the Philippines and Mrs. Juan M. Arreglado
The Ambassador of the Italian Republic and Mrs. Giorgio Spalazzi.

(continued)

SEOUL, KOREA

Reception List continued:
The Most Reverend Monsignor Egano Righi-Lambertini,
Apostolic Delegate
The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of
Vietnam and Mrs. Nguyon Cuu Anh
The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of
Turkey and Mrs. Mesut Suntay
Chairman of UNCURK and Mrs. Arthur J. Melhuish
Dr. and Mrs. Mauammmer Baykan
Mr. Sawat Busparoek
Mr. and Mrs. David Hall
General and Mrs. Carter B. Magruder
Dr. and Mrs. Raymond T. Moyer
Mr. and Mrs. G. Huntington Damon

4:15 pm — The President boarded helicopter enroute to Yongsan Golf Club.

4:35 pm — Arrived at Yongsan Golf Club.

The President and his party then entered automobiles for motorcade Kyung Mu Dai, in Seoul.

5:00 pm — The President and his party arrived at the American Ambassador Residence.

5:10 pm — The President received a group of Korean school children who presented to him a Boy Scout award, a Boy Scout neckerchief, and flowers. They performed dances for the President.

No further activity recorded for this date. The President remained at the Ambassador's Residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1960

SEOUL, KOREA

8:00 am — The President had breakfast with Ambassador and Mrs. Walter P. McConaughy at the Ambassador's residence.

10:15 am — The President received the American Community members, at the Ambassador's Residence.

12:30 pm — The President departed the Ambassador Residence and motored to Kyung Mu Dai, for a Luncheon.

12:50 pm — Arrived at Kyung Mu Dai. The following were present for the Luncheon:

Prime Minister Huh
Acting Chief Justice Chung Hyun Pai
Vice Speaker Do Yun Kim
Minister of Finance Ho Pyung Yun
Minister of National Defense Chong Chan Lee
Minister of Reconstruction Ye Yong Chun
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Soo Young Lee
Director, Office of Public Information Suk Soon Suh
Ambassador Il Kwon Chung
Chief of Protocol Yoon Kul Chang
Mr. Shen, interpreter

President Eisenhower
Ambassador Walter P. McConaughy
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
General Carter B. Magruder
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Dr. Raymond T. Moyer
Mr. Marshall Green
Brig. General Hyun Chin Hwang
Lt. Horace Underwood

Following the luncheon, the President and Prime Minister Huh proceeded to the Drawing Room where the Prime Minister presented to the President a brass wood cabinet and the President presented to the Prime Minister a Steuben Glass Bowl.

SEOUL, KOREA

2:15 - 3:35 pm — The President and Prime Minister Huh met for talks. The following were present at this meeting:

The President
Ambassador Walter P. McConaughy
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
General Carter Magruder
Dr. Raymond Moyer
Lt. Horace Underwood
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. Colonel Eisenhower
Prime Minister Huh
Minister of Finance Ho Dyung Yun
Minister of National Defense Chong Chan Lee
Minister of Foreign Affairs Soo Young Lee
Minister of Reconstruction Ye Yong Chun
Director, Office of Public Information Suk Soon Suh
Ambassador Il Kwon Chang
Mr. Shen, interpreter

3:40 pm — The President and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs departed Kyung Mu Dai and motored to the National Assembly.

3:50 pm — The President was met at the National Assembly by Secretary General Chang and Vice Speaker Do Yun Kim.

4:00 - 4:20 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

4:30 pm — The President departed the National Assembly and motored to the Ambassador's Residence.

4:35 pm — Arrived at the Ambassador's Residence.

5:25 pm — The President received the following:

Captain Lorraine D. Knox
S/Sgt. Joseph B. Vaughan
(The above had attended him at Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver, Colorado)

5:30 pm — The President departed the Ambassador's Residence and motored to the Sinsoldong Race Track.

SEOUL, KOREA

5:45 pm — Arrived at Sinsoldong Race Track. The President and his party boarded helicopters for flight to Headquarters VI Corps.

6:10 pm — Arrived at Headquarters VI . The President was met by

Lt. General Yu
Commanding General, First Republic of Korea Army, the military host

General Yu escorted the President to the Reviewing Stand.

The Troops were presented to the President.

The President then entered a jeep and proceeded to the foot of the Uniknown Soldiers' Monument.

The President laid a wreath on the Monument.

The President and Prime Minister Huh then inspected the troops and then returned to the Reviewing Stand.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT Headquarters VI ROK Corps.

Informal reception was then held.

7:20 pm — The President re-entered the helicopter and departed for Kimpo International Airport.

7:45 pm — Arrived at Kimpo International Airport.

Brief farewell ceremony.

8:15 pm — The President and his party were airborne from Kimpo International Airport for flight to Honolulu, Hawaii.

CROSSED INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

HONOLULU, HAWAII

12:15 pm — The President and his party arrived at International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Among those who greeted the President were:

Governor and Mrs. William F. Quinn
Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell, of Honolulu, Hawaii
Admiral and Mrs. Harry D. Felt

12:35 pm — The President and his party departed International Airport and motored to his residence at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, arriving there at 1:45 pm.

1:45 pm — Upon arrival at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, the President was greeted by

Colonel M. M. Magruder
Brig. General and Mrs. R. C. Weede

3:34 pm — The President, accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower motored to the Kaneohe Marine Golf Club.

3:36 pm — Arrived at the Kaneohe Marine Golf Club. The President met the golf pro, Mr. Jimmy Ukauka.

3:56 - 7:09 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with:

Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Mr. Jimmy Ukauka.

7:13 pm — The President departed the golf club and motored to his quarters.

7:15 pm — Arrived at quarters.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1960

HONOLULU, HAWAII
KANEOHE MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

7:50 am — The President departed his quarters and motored to the Kaneohe Marine Golf Club. He was accompanied by

Major General Howard Snyder
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

7:52 am — Arrived at the Golf Club.

8:13 - 11:26 am — The President played 18 holes of golf with

Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

11:33 am — The President and the above departed the Golf Club and motored back to quarters.

11:35 am — Arrived at quarters.

5:30 pm - 7:30 pm — The President gave a cocktail party in his quarters. The following attended:

Major General and Mrs. E. H. Leavey, USA (Ret.)
Lt. General and Mrs. H. S. Aurand, USA (Ret.)
Brig. General and Mrs. John Keleher, USA (Ret.)
Brig. General and Mrs. R. C. Weede, USMC
Colonel and Mrs. M. M. Magruder, USMC

8:35 pm — The President, Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower, and Captain Evan P. Aurand viewed the movie "The Gun Fight at Dodge City".

9:45 pm — Movie concluded.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1960

HONOLULU, HAWAII
KANEOHE MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

7:48 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, departed quarters and motored to the Kaneohe Marine Golf Club.
7:50 am	Arrived at the Golf Club.
8:10 - 11:27 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:28 am	The President and his party departed the Golf Club and returned to quarters.
11:30 am	Arrived at Quarters.
4:20 - 4:28 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand walked around the area taking pictures.
4:28 pm	Returned to Quarters.
6:00 - 8:00 pm	The President held a reception at his quarters. The following attended: Governor and Mrs. William Quinn Admiral and Mrs. Harry D. Felt General and Mrs. I. D. White Admiral and Mrs. H. G. Hopwood General and Mrs. Davis Captain Lorene Miller General and Mrs. Jack W. Schwartz Mrs. Kenney Captain Evan P. Aurand Lt. Colonel V. A. Armstrong Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Miss Alice Boyce Captain Olive Marsh Dr. Kevin McCann Chief U. E. Baughman Colonel Robert L. Schulz

(continued)

6:00 - 8:00 pm — Reception held at the President's Quarters (continued):

Major General Howard Snyder
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Polly Yates
Mr. David Palmer
Captain Anthony Suglia
CWO Charles Langello
Miss Mary Caffrey
Colonel William Draper
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Wayne Hawks
Mr. Dewey Long
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Miss Ann Parsons
Miss Helen Peterson
Mr. Jack Romagna
Colonel Walter Tkach
Colonel William Thomas
Colonel George McNally
Colonel Vincent Puglisi

7:50 pm — During the above the reception, the President walked to House 513-B where he was introduced to

Colonel and Mrs. P. J. Fontane
Ann Fontane
Mary Fontane
Paul Fontane
Miss Judy Ellis, who presented to the President a lei because it was her 17th birthday.

7:55 pm — The President returned to the reception.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1960

HONOLULU, HAWAII
KANEOHE MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

7:55 am	The President departed his Quarters aboard helicopter and flew to Scofield Barracks Golf Course. He was accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:10 am	Arrived at Scofield Barracks Golf Course.
8:35 - 11:54 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with General I. D. White General J. E. Theimer Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:00 Noon	The President departed the Scoffied Barracks Golf Course with General White and General Theimer and motored to General Theimer's residence.
12:08 pm	Arrived at General Theimer's residence.
12:32 pm	The President departed General Theimer's residence and motored to the Wheeler Air Base.
12:36 pm	Arrived at Wheeler Air Base.
12:40 pm	The President boarded helicopter and flew to his Quarters at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station.
1:00 pm	Arrived at Quarters.
5:05 pm	The President departed his Quarters and motored to Kanoehe Marine Golf Club.
5:08 pm	Arrived at Golf Club.
5:16 - 7:04 pm	The President played 13 holes of golf with Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Jimmy Ukauka

HONOLULU, HAWAII

7:34 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed the Golf Club and motored to Quarters.
7:36 pm	Arrived at Quarters.
8:40 - 10:00 am	The President, Colonel and Mrs. Eisenhower, and Captain Aurand viewed the movie, "Please Don't Eat the Daisies".
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1960

HONOLULU, HAWAII

KANEOHE MARINE AIR CORPS STATION

7:45 am	The President, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower and Hon. James Hagerty, departed quarters and motored to the Kaneohe Golf Club.
7:48 am	Arrived at the Club.
8:08 - 11:23 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:26 am	The President and his party departed the Golf Club and motored to the Navy Dock.
11:28 am	The President and his party boarded a launch for a short cruise.
11:33 am	Departed the dock and took cruise around the area.
1:55 pm	Returned to the dock, after cruising around the area.
1:57 pm	Departed the dock and motored back to quarters.
6:11 pm	The President, accompanied by Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed quarters and motored to the Kanoehe Officers Club.
7:01 pm	Arrived at the Kanoehe Officers Club.
7:01 - 8:03 pm	The President attended a reception given in his honor by Governor and Mrs. William F. Quinn of Hawaii.
8:03 pm	The President departed the Officers Club and motored to his quarters.
8:04 pm	Arrived at quarters.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

8:10 pm The President received the following guests at the quarters:

Governor and Mrs. William F. Quinn
Admiral and Mrs. Harry D. Felt
Major and Mrs. Gannon
Lt. and Mrs. Keliher

The above departed at 9:00 pm

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1960

HONOLULU, HAWAII

7:50 am	The President and Major General Howard Snyder departed the President's quarters and motored to the golf course.
7:52 am	Arrived at the Golf course.
8:01 - 12:01 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower General R. C. Weede Colonel M. M. Magruder They then played holes 1, 9, 17 and 18.
12:08 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed the Golf Course and motored to quarters.
12:10 pm	Arrived at the quarters.
4:28 pm	The President departed his quarters by helicopter and flew to Hickam Air Force Base. He was accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower Captain Evan P. Aurand
4:38 pm	Arrived at Hickam Field, Honolulu. The following were present to see the President off: Governor and Mrs. William F. Quinn Lt. Governor James K. Kealoha Admiral Harry D. Felt Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell Thomas K. Cook, Hawaii County Chairman Eddie F. Tam, Maui County Chairman Anthony C. Baptiste, Jr., Kauai County Chairman Mr. B. F. Dillingham, Oahu County Rep. Comm. Chairman Mr. Robert W. Mist, Hawaii County Republican Committee Chairman Mr. Colin Cameron, Maui County GOP Committee Mr. Clinton Childs, Kauai County GOP Comm Chr.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

5:00 pm The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1960

9:10 am	The President and his party arrived at Andrews AFB, and motored to the White House.
9:26 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1960

8:35 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:37 - 8:50 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:40 - 8:50 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:50 - 8:55 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:51 - 9:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:15 - 9:25 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:25 - 9:34 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:31 - 10:09 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:18 - 10:22 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:22 - 11:14 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:14 - 11:28 am	Hon. John A. McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:28 - 12:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:45 -	Hon. James Hagerty
12:23 - 12:57 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the Cabinet Room to work on his speech (his office was being prepared by the TV workmen).
5:55 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
7:30 - 8:00 pm	The President addressed the Nation on his recent trip to the Far East.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1960

8:05 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:08 - 8:30 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:10 - 8:12 am — Mr. Roemer McPhee

8:14 - 8:20 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:30 - 8:32 am — Steven K. Smith
Lafayette, Indiana
(Winner of the National Elks Youth Leadership Contest)
Mr. Hughes E. Hayes
Exalted Ruler of the Lafayette Elks No. 143
Hon. Charles Halleck
Mr. Charles A. Baird (of Cong. Halleck's office)
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
(Picture taken)

8:33 - 10:40 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Senator Thruston Morton
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler

(continued)

8:33 - 10:40 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. Eugene Lyons Hon. Don Paarberg Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Arthur Minnich
10:45 - 11:01 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:05 - 11:10 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:10 - 11:17 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:17 - 11:33 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:33 - 11:35 am	Hon. John S. Bragdon was sworn in as a Member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The following were present for the swearing-in ceremony: Judge James Durfee Mr. Whitney Gilliland, CAB Mr. Chan Gurney, CAB Mr. G. Joseph Minetti, CAB Mr. Allan Boyd, CAB Mr. and Mrs. Stetson, CAB Mr. Paul Menk, Association of State Planning Mr. Robert McCormick Mr. John S. Bragdon, Jr. (Son) Senator Norris Cotton, New Hampshier Mr. Elmer B. Staats, Bureau of the Budget Members of the White House Staff
11:35 - 11:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:44 - 11:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:45 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to greet His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of Thailand, and Her Majesty Sirikit, Queen of Thailand.

11:55 am	The President arrived at MATS Termiaal, and assumed his position at the head of the receiving line.
12:00 Noon	The King and Queen of Thailand arrived at MATS Terminal and were greeted by the President and the members of the official reception committee.
	Following honors and welcoming statement, the President, accompanied by the King and Queen of Thailand, departed MATS Termiaal and motoraaded to the President's Guest House.
12:50 pm	Arrived at the President's Guest House. The President and the King and Queen entered the Guest House where the President was presented a medal by the King of Thailand "The Most Illustrious Order of the Royal House of Chakri".
	After this decoration was bestowed on the President, the President departed the Guest House and returned to the White House.
1:03 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returaed to the office, accompanied by Colonel John Eisenhower.
2:31 - 2:35 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:35 - 2:43 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:43 - 3:30 pm	(Mr. Henry Luce) OFF THE RECORD
3:30 - 4:20 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Senator Everett Dirksen Senator John J. Williams Mr. David Lindsay, General Counsel, Treasury Dept.
4:20 - 4:25 pm	Senator Everett Dirksen Hon. Bryce Harlow

4:25 - 4:34 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:34 - 4:56 pm	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
4:37 - 4:56 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:40 pm	The King and Queen of Thailand arrived at the White House Diplomatic Reception Room where photographs were taken with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower. The President presented to the King of Thailand the Legion of Merit, Degree of Chief Commander.
7:50 - 7:59 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and the King and Queen of Thailand went upstairs for a private chat and exchange of gifts.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a dinner at the White House in honor of the King and Queen of Thailand:

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
Their Majesties The King and Queen of Thailand
Mr. Thanat Khoman, The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand
H. E. The Ambassador of Thailand and Mrs. Arthayukti
General Luang and Mrs. Sura Narong
Dr. Kalya Isarasena Na Ayudhaya, Grand Chamberlain
Mom Rajawongs Kittinadda KITIYAKARA
Private Secretary to the King of Thailand
Her Serene Highness Princess VIBHAVADI Rangsit
Lady-in-waiting
The Hon. and Mrs. Bhusana Abhorn KRAIRIKSH
Minister of Embassy
Group Captain Kalvulya THAVARADHARA
Aide-de-Camp
Mr. Poonperm KRAIRIKSH
Private Secretary to Her Majesty The Queen
The Honorable Karan SUCHARITKUL
Maid of Honor to Her Majesty The Queen

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER at the White House in honor of The King and Queen of Thailand (list continued):

The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
Senator and Mrs. Everett McK. Dirksen
Congressman and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. and Mrs. James W. Riddleberger
Hon. and Mrs. George V. Allen
Hon. and Mrs. U. Alexis Johnson
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Steeves
Major General and Mrs. William F. Thompkins
Brig. General Robert F. Burnham
Brig. General and Mrs. Frederic W. Boye
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alms
Mr. J. Raymond Bell
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas M. Black
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Ted Brown
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Connor
Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Cullen
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hays
Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Heilbronn
Hon. Henry Kearns
Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Leib
Mr. Guy Lombardo
Dr. and Mrs. Deane Waldo Malott
Mr. and Mrs. David H. Marx
Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. McAdam
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris
Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Murphy
Major Josephine M. JOgnibene
Mr. William E. Robinson
Mrs. Russell E. Sard
Mrs. Carol Bell Stewart
Lt. Colonel Ruth P. Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Wallace
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waring

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1960

During the Dinner in honor of the King and Queen of Thailand, the "Royal Thai Marines" march, composed by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej was preformed by the United States Marine Band Orchestra, for the first time in the United States.

Following the Dinner, Guy Lombardo presented his Royal Canadians.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1960

8:27 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:45 - 9:27 am — Hon. David Kendall
Mr. Roemer McPhee

8:50 - 9:05 am — Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:30 - 9:32 am — Hon. Thomas L. Stephens

9:32 - 10:10 am — Hon. Gordon Gray

10:15 - 10:24 am — Mrs. Duane Duke
Oswego, Oregon (cousin of the President's)
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
(Mrs. Duke was one of the chaperones who accompanied the following group to the White House)

10:24 - 10:34 am — The President greeted the following group of high school students in Washington on the Fourth Annual American Heritage Tour from the West Coast. He first received them in his office, then went to the Rose Garden with them.

George G. Blakeslee
Roger Borst
Mike Callow
Walt Emery
Dick Larsen
Tom Lillig
Allen F. Natella
Richard Olmscheid
Chip Ormsby
Chuck Peterson
Steve Rush

Lyn Anderson
Susan A. Ashley
Nancy L. Baldwin
Debby Brady
Lawry Anne Carmiencke
Jean Carter

(continued)

10:24 - 10:34 am

(List continued from previous page):

Katherine Cline
Bonnie Davis
Edie Dunn
Martha F. Gies
Mary Jo Gill
Kim Goodwin
Elizabeth Griffith
Carole Lee Hanson
Margaret A. Hatterscheid
Gretchen Heideman
Lin Leinkel
Lynette Himmelman
Lynne Carol Hodwalker
Nina Hunt
Connie Kennard
Susan A. Lockwood
Kathleen Lynch
Barbara Morrison
Meredith Newell
Linda Peterson
Joanne Poppe
JoAnn Pottratz
Kathie A. Prevost
Vicki B. Regin
Jeanne Robertson
Barbara Royce
Wendy Rutter
Kathleen Sharpe
Clista Taylor
Patsy Terry
Cheryl Y. Torrey
Judy Van Hollebeke
Mary Welsh
Marian Williams
Pat Wheeler

THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

Chaperones

George Wenzel
Felix Calkins
Mrs. Duane Duke
Mrs. Donald J. MacLean
Mrs. Robert F. Main
Mrs. Earl Maris

10:35 - 11:00 am	General William C. Westmoreland Incoming Superintendent of West Point Military Academy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:17 - 11:30 am	His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej King of Thailand (Pictures taken)
11:30 - 12:00 pm	His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyade King of Thailand H. E. PHYA SRIVISAR Privy Councillor H. E. VISUTR ARTHAYUKTI Ambassador of Thailand Hon. Christian A. Herter Mr. John M. Steeves Acting Secreatary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Hon. U. Alexis Johnson U. S. Ambassador to Thailand
12:00 - 12:12 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter
12:12 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons, departed the White House and motored to the National Grange Building, 1616 H. Street, N. W.
12:15 pm	Arrived at the National Grange Building. The President was greeted by. Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Newson Mr. Newson escorted the President to the back of the building where the Dedication ceremony took place.
	DEDICATION of the National Grange Building.
12:30 - 12:35 pm	ADDRESS by the President.

12:40 pm	The President and Hon. Wilton B. Persons departed the National Grange Building and motored to the White House.
12:41 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:45 - 12:50 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Oval Room in the Mansion (Diplomatic Reception Room) where he and Mrs. Eisenhower were presented antique furnishings for the room. The furniture was a gift from the National Society of Interior Designers, and presented by Mr. Michael Greer, President of the Society. Mrs. Dora Brahms, a member of the Society, was also present.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
2:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:54 - 3:02 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:35 - 4:00 pm	Colonel John Eisenhower
4:16 - 4:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:19 - 5:12 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds of the White House.
5:14 pm	Returned to the office.
5:15 - 5:16 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:17 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
6:45 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel where he made a brief appearance at a Dinner honoring Hon. James P. Mitchell.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

7:27 pm

The President departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the F Street Club to attend OFF THE RECORD Dinner given by the Advisory Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to the members of the Advisory Council of the Chamber of Commerce, the following friends of the President were present:

(George E. Allen) OFF THE RECORD
(Douglas M. Black)
(James B. Black)
(Harold Boechenstein)
(Albert Bradley)
(James F. Brownlee)
(John M. Budinger)
(Harry Darby)
(Milton Eisenhower)
(Benjamin F. Fairless)
(Horace C. Flanigan)
(Henry Ford)
(Clarence Francis)
(T. R. Garlington)
(Freemon Gosden)
(Jay A. Gould)
(George Humphrey)
(W. Alton Jones)
(Sigurd Larmon)
(Barry Leithead)
(David H. Marx)
(Charles V. McAdam)
(John J. McCloy)
(Aksel Nielsen)
(Philip D. Reed)
(Ralph T. Reed)
(Clifford Roberts)
(William E. Robinson)
(Ellis D. Slater)
(Clarence Shoo)
(Lewis L. Strauss)
(Sidney J. Weinberg)
(Frank Willard)
(Charles R. Yates)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1960

8:00 am	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD Had breakfast with the President)
8:58 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:58 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mr. Roemer McPhee
9:00 - 10:23 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. John A. McCone, Jr. Hon. James H. Douglas General Nathan F. Twining General C. P. Cabell Mr. Donald Bradford, Depa tment of Defense Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Sheldon Huntington, CIA Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. Perkins McGuire Hon. John N. Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Charles Haskins Sgt. Smerle Brading Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs
10:23 - 10:31 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:31 - 10:39 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Captain Evan P. Aurand

10:39 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:05 - 11:55 am	Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam
11:55 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
12:35 - 12:45 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:45 - 12:55 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:02 - 3:23 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:23 - 3:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:40 - 4:32 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:11 - 4:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:32 - 4:44 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler
7:52 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel to attend a Dinner in their honor, given by the King and Queen of Thailand. Mr. Neal Mack, General Manager of the Mayflower Hotel, greeted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower when they arrived at the Hotel, and escorted them to the Pan American Room for a brief reception prior to the Dinner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1960

7:55 - 8:30 pm	Reception prior to Dinner.
8:30 - 10:57 pm	DINNER at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of President and Mrs. Eisenhower, given by King and Queen of Thailand.
10:57 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
11:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.

[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Phone conversation, DDE & Oveta Hobb~~, open on re-review, CS, 8/17/77		~~6/11/60~~	~~C~~
~~2. Phone conversations DDE & Rockefeller~~ open on re-review, CS, 8/17/77		~~6/7/60~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

DDE Diary Series – Box 33
Telephone Calls June 1960

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6/11	Nelson Rockefeller re politics
6/11	Mrs. Hobby re politics and Rockefeller
6/11	to General MacArthur re Emperor of Japan
6/9	Nelson Rockefeller called twice re politics

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 28, 1960

10:58 a.m.	President called Secretary Gates - He was on Hill - no message
11:00	President called General Twining - He was on Hill - no message
11:02	President called Secretary Douglas
11:27	President called Secretary Mitchel - He was in New York Call completed 11:43
2:55 p.m.	Secretary Gates called the President - transferred to the President
5:56	President called Bryce Harlow
6:00	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:08	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:50	President called Mrs. Whitman

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 27, 1960

8:34 a.m.	President called David Eisenhower
9:26	President called Congressman Halleck
9:38	President called William Robinson
11:52	William Robinson called the President - transferred from Mrs. Whitman
1:15 p.m.	President called David Eisenhower - He was out swimming - President left word he had called
2:21	President called Mrs. John Eisenhower - She was at Club - no message
4:50	President called W. Alton Jones - He was out - President left word he had tried to reach him
6:02	President called Mrs. John Eisenhower
8:05	W. Alton Jones called the President - transferred from Mrs. Whitman
8:37	Genera l Goodpaster called the President
8:40	President called General Goodpaster
8:56	President called David Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 26, 1960

9:41 a.m.	President called General Persons - office didn't answer
9:54	General Goodpaster called the President
1:37 p.m.	President called Secretary Herter
1:42	President called George Allen
2:48	President called George Allen
4:50	President called Ann Whitman - didn't answer - no message
6:10	President called Secretary Herter
6:32	President called Jim Hagerty
7:02	President called Ann Whitman
7:42	President called William Robinson
9:40	David Eisenhower called the President - Talked with Moaney - President was sleep - David left word for President to call him tomorrow)

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 25, 1960

7:52 pm President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 24, 1960

8:10 a.m. President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 23, 1960

12:28 p.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
2:00	Vice President Nixon called the President in Hawaii (He was enroute to golf course - not urgent - left word - Completed 2:17 p.m.)
7:10	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 22, 1960

12:25 p.m. President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 21, 1960

1:15 p.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
1:40	President called Secretary Herter (He was at Hasting luncheon at the President's Guest House - honoring Peruvian Prime Minister)
6:00	President called Secretary Herter
6:56	President called General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 20, 1960

8:10 President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 18, 1960

10:14 a.m. President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 13, 1960

11:20 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
11:23	President called Mrs. George Allen - talked with Mr. Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 12, 1960

8:11 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
8:48	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 11, 1960

9:02 a.m.	President called General Douglas MacArthur
9:28	President called Mrs. Hobby
9:42	President called Governor Rockefeller Mrs. Whitman talked with Mrs. Rockefeller
10:02	Governor Rockefeller called the President
2:45 p.m.	President called Dr. Tkach
2:50	President called General Goodpaster
3:00	President called Mrs. Whitman
3:20	President called Vice President (In meeting at Statler Hotel - out in 1/2 hour- left word to call - at 4:40 - left word call - 3:35 Don Hughes talked with Mrs. Whitman)
3:24	President called Mrs. Whitman
3:36	President called Mrs. Whitman
3:37	Colonel Eisenhower called the President
3:35	President called Secretary Herter
4:13	President called Mrs. Whitman
4:16	Mrs. Whitman called the President
4:34	President called Mrs. Whitman
4:41	Colonel Eisenhower called the President
6:15	President called Mrs. Whitman
7:15	President called the Usher (Scouten)
9:23	Mrs. Moore called the President (Transferred from Mrs. Eisenhower)
10:45	Secretary Herter called the President

MUCH OF THIS IS
PUBLISHED IN
ODE WAGING PEACE
pp. 592-597

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Telephone calls
June 11, 1960

Nelson Rockefeller called me the evening of June ninth saying he wanted the President's thinking on whether or not he, Nelson, should be an avowed candidate. The President tried to call him back, could not reach him. Yesterday he did not try and Nelson did not return call. This morning I reminded the President again and we reached Nelson.

Nelson put the question to the President. The President first said he did not know what ~~would be the best thing to~~ he should advise do. He then said that Nelson's statement of Wednesday went quite a bit further than he had been led to believe when Nelson talked to him at breakfast -- if he had realized that, he, the President, would have offered ~~different~~ specific advice. He said that as long as Nelson had ~~these feelings~~ strong convictions on all these he thought he should couch them in positive, realistic terms. On the one hand Nelson says the President has done a good job, on the other says that the defense budget is three billion dollars less than it should be. The President said he did not believe it was right to alarm people unnecessarily -- he thought a fair question was whether we were doing these things fast enough.

As far as Nelson becoming an active candidate, the President said he was afraid he would be called "off again, on again, ~~off~~ Some again, Finnegan." He suggested Nelson take his delegation to Chicago, if someone wants to propose his name on the floor fine -- Nelson would have opportunity to put facts before the convention.. He was sure everybody would welcome that. The President said he thought Nelson's chances were very remote.

The President said he had just talked to Oveta Hobby and said that he hoped Nelson would not damage himself as an influence in the Republican Party which he might if he gets too much at cross purposes with the President. He said that for anyone who wanted to get anywhere in the Party in the next four or five years that it was reasonable to assume that he would have to get some kind of blessing from the President. He said therefore he hoped that the reasoned and positive approach he had advocated would be adopted by Nelson (instead of jumping on everybody).

Again about becoming a candidate, the President said he was just guessing, but he did not believe Nelson should become one at this time. Should there be a defeat this fall, Nelson would be one of the men "coming up." He should not be a lone wolfer -- a LaFollette. He has to be someone who can command support, not only among the Independents, but among the party. He said "do not make mistakes in a hurry." He also said "don't let anyone else write your speeches." Again the President advised Nelson to make his views known on a positive basis -- to say also that he would support whomever was nominated.

The President said he trusted Nelson's common sense.

To all of this Nelson seemingly agreed.

He did venture some minor criticism of the Vice President. He said the Vice President had covered the various parts, but had not made himself clear.

ACW

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11.
Mrs. Hobby called the President yesterday; he returned the call this morning.

I could not listen to the first part; when I picked up the phone the President was talking about Nelson's criticism of defense policies and explained how much was involved in each decision. Mrs. Hobby said something to the effect that this (Nelson's statement of Wednesday) is so sad -- that Nelson has great possibilities. She said about Nixon - "the other one is not easy." The President said he thought Nixon was growing in stature daily, that people respect him.

Mrs. Hobby said she hoped that in speech in North Dakoa Nixon will not make the kind of talk that will drive intelligent independent voeter away.

The President suggested that Mrs. Hobby give Nelson a ring, and that she also get Chuck Percy to give him a ring -- point out the things they had been talking about -- that these bold imaginative programs are very fine but people forget the work, detailed attention, etc., that goes into every problem. Nelson should b e made aware of the fact that while he accuses the Republican Party of being unimatinative and not looking forward, that is not the case. The Republican Party is looking forward.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 11, 1960

The President called General MacArthur and asked if he might convey General MacArthur's warm personal greetings to the Emporer of Japan. The General said yes and added that the President should also say that the Emperor's actions in support of the American occupation were probably the greatest factor in the successful foundation we laid there. The Emperor is a frail gentleman, a #1 gentleman of his country. He has a unique fund of common sense and is far and above the most of the politicians. They mentioned Yoshida and General MacArthur said he thought he was in Europe. If the President does see him, he should also convey the General's personal greetings. He was for four years Ambassador to the Court of St. James -- General MacArthur said there would have been no war if he had been Prime Minister just before Pearl Harbor. General MacArthur said he is probably the only man that fills the criteria of what we used to call the elder statesman.

Also the President will convey MacArthur's greetings to the people of the Philippines. He said "whatever you want to say is all right with me" -- and added that the President could say all this publicly.

With regard to the present riots, MacArthur said he thought they were more Pekin inspired than Moscow inspired. He said that all Japan was united ~~and~~ on one thing -- they hate and fear Russian, but ~~tey~~ they do not hate and fear China. All they want is neutrality with China.

There was the usual exchange of pleasantries about wives.

- - - -

MacArthur also said that Chiang Kai-shek was invincible against the Reds, that he was sort of like Sygnman Rhee in that respect.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 10, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
7.01 a	Gen. Goodpaster		"
12-32	Mrs Whitman	out	"
1-14	Gen Persons	out	n.m.
	out & Bedg - luncheon		
1-18	Mrs Eisenhower	out	Rm da n.m
1-19	Mrs Whitman out & King	out	"
1-20	Mrs Eisenhower	out	"
1-24	Merriam out & Bedg Luncheon	out	n.m.
4 44	Mrs. Eisenhower (Barbara)	out	"
6-45	Cliff Roberts - Rye		"

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 10, 1960

7:07 a.m.	General Goodpaster called President
12:32 p.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
1:14	President called General Persons - He was at lunch - out of building - no message
1:13	President called Mrs. Eisenhower at Walter Reed - Room did not answer - no message
1:19	President called Mrs. Whitman - talked with Gwen King
1:30	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
1:34	President called Mr. Merriam - out to lunch - out of building - no message
4:44	President called Barbara Eisenhower
6:45	President called Cliff Roberts in New York

pl 4yr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 9 1960

TIME	NAME			ANSWER
11-53	Mrs Whitman		out	"
11-58	Mrs Whitman		out	"
12 01	Mrs Eisenhower	A W	out	"
12 08	Charles - pantry		out	"
4-39	Usher - Hare	A.W	out	"
5-03	Lucy Benson			" A W en route to ofc N.M.
5-02	Geoff Rockefeller Albany Rep	AW	out	
10-05	Mrs. Eisenhower		out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 9, 1960

11:53 a.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
11:58	President called Mrs. Whitman
12:01 p.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
12:08	President called Charles - pantry
4:39	President called Usher - Hare
5:02	President called Governor Rockefeller - He was enroute to New York - No message left.
5:03	Secretary Benson called the President
10:05	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

June 9, 1960

Mr. President:

Nelson Rockefeller called, twice to be exact.
The last time he specifically asked to talk to you.

His problem: He does not know whether or not in the best interests of the Republican Party (and he insists he is not hostile to the Party -- that he is doing only what he thinks is best for the Party) he should become an avowed candidate. (He said he didn't think he would have any delegates, if he did). He repeated several times that his statement of yesterday did not criticize your Administration, but rather he was criticizing lack of leadership on the Vice President's part, in promulgating a program for the future, changing needs of our country.

The first time he called I said I did not think he properly should ask you the question, that the decision was one that he should make on his own. Then, as I say, he called back to ask if he could "chat" with you about it. I told him you would be unavailable all afternoon and busy this evening -- and the best I could do was to get this note to you at six o'clock. I did not promise to call him back tonight. a.

JUNE 7, 1960
TELEPHONE MESSAGES

10:14 The President called the Vice President about the appointment with Nelson Rockefeller -- wondered if he would prefer on or off the record. The Vice President said on.

12:50 The President called Mrs. E.

2:39 The President called Secretary Herter - mainly about Japanese visit. Herter thought it would be all right, recommended the President go ahead.

6:55 The President called Colonel Eisenhower

7:01 The President called acw

10:20 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 6, 1960

8:14 a.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
8:42	Secretary Anderson called the President
2:44 p.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
5:32	Major Eisenhower called the President
5:37	Bryce Harlow called the President
5:46	President called Secretary Herter
10:27	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 5, 1960

11:17 p.m. President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 4 - from West Point

4:39 to Mrs. Eisenhower.

9:31 to Mrs. Eisenhower

June 5th

11:13 to Mrs. Eisenhower

June 6th

8:15 to acw

8:45 Secretary Anderson to the President

2:40 The President to Mrs. Eisenhower

5:35 Colonel Eisenhower to the President

5:47 The President to the Secretary of State

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 4, 1960

8:27 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower at Walter Reed - she was resting - call completed at 8:32
9:10	President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
9:23	President talked with Dr. Milton - call transferred from Mrs. Whitman
12:39 p.m.	President called General Goodpaster
12:41	President called Secretary Herter
12:44	President called Major Eisenhower
12:46	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
4:39	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
9:31	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 3, 1960

11:31 The President tried to get Secretary Herter

12:53 Secretary Herter called back

5:55 The President called Major Eisenhower

7:31 The President called acw to ask if he had gift for Diefenbaker

7:45 The President tried to get acw, she had gone.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 2, 1960

11:53	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in hospital
12:48	The President took call from acw
12:50	The President called acw
7:09	The President called General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS

June 1, 1960

11:20 a.m.	President called Major Ognibene - Nurse at Walter Reed Call then transferred to Mrs. Eisenhower
11:22	President called Chief West at Farm
11:40	President called Mrs. Whitman
11:46	President called Dr. Milton - In meeting - no message
11:50	President called Secretary Herter
11:52	President called General Goodpaster
11:45	President called Dr. Moos
12:00	President called Mrs. Whitman
12:01 p.m.	President called Chief West at Farm
12:29	President called Major Eisenhower
12:40	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:07	President called Mr. Stephens
6:14	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
6:22	President called Mr. Stephens
6:32	President called Mrs. Whitman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 11 60

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9-02A	Gen D. MacArthur	out	11
	N Y C EL 3-5100 Apt 37A		
9-28A	Mrs Hobby	Houston Tex out	11
	AW ✓	JA 2-3732	
9-42A	Gov Rockefeller	Tarrytown N Y out	11 AW
	A W tkd to Mrs Rockefeller		
10 02a	Gov. Rockefeller	Tarrytown	11
2 15p	Dr. Flack	Wash out	11
2 50p	Gen Goodpaster	Wash out	11
3p	Jim Whitman	out	11
3 20p	V P	out	
	in meeting at Statler Ho		N M
	out in 1 hr -	Merc to call	O K
	at 4 30 p M	Merc - Don Hughes	
	3 35p	talked to	A W
3 24p	A W	out	11
3 36p	A W	out	11
3 37p	Col Eisenhower		11
3 55p	Secy Herter	AW out	11
4-13	Jim Whitman	out	11
4-16	Jim Whitman		11

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

President — June 11, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
4.34	Ann Whitman	out	"
4.44	Col. Eisenhower		"
6.15	Ann Whitman	out	"
7.15	Usher (Secretary)	out	"
9.23	Mrs. Moore (Hillsboro, Va.)		"
	(transf. for Jas. E.)		
10.45	Secy Herter		

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Alaska

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

President June 12, 1960.

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8 11 a	Mrs E.	"
848 p	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 13, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
11:20	Mrs. Eisenhower out	"
11:23	Mrs. George Allen out talked to Mr. Allen	"

RECEIVED

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June ~~16~~ 18, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
10:14	Mrs. Eisenhower	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 20, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
8:10	Mrs Eisenhower at	h

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, June 21, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
1:15 P	Mrs. Eisenhower	at	"
1:40	Secy Herter	out	
	Working Luncheon at The		President's
	Guest House - honor Peruvian		
	Prime Minister		N. M.
6:00 P	Secy Herter	at	"
6-6:15 P	Legal Persons	out	"

THE SUMNER G. WHITTIER

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, June 22, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
1325	Mrs Eisenhower	out	"

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
SERVED

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, June 23, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
12-28p	Mrs. Eisenhower	out	H
2-00p	V.P. Nixon V Bd in Hyannis (not urgent)		enroute to golf course Adv OK 2-17p
7 10	Mrs Eisenhower	out	H

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 24, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
810	Mrs Eisenhower at	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 25, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
7.52p	Mrs. Eisenhower	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President. June 26, 1960

TIME	NAME			ANSWER
9-41 A	Hew Persons		out	Yes da Ltr A.W
9-54A	Gen Goodpaster	4W		"
1-37P	Secty Herter		out	"
1-42P	Geo Allen	C05-4441	out	"
2-48P	Geo Allen		out	"
4-50 p	Art Whitman	VAW	out	Da N.Y.
	(Secy of ~~Army~~ ~~Herter~~ Navy)			
6-10 p	Secy Herter		out	"
6-36	Jim Hagerty		out	"
7-02	Art Whitman		out	"
7-42	Wm Robinson - Rye		out	# Da N.H.
9-40	David Eisenhower	Wmoorea		asleep
	*- David call to please have the Pres. call her sometime tomorrow.			VA W '60 6-27-60 8 348

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, June 27, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9 10	Conj. Halleck	out	"
9 32	William E. Robinson N.Y.C.	out	"
11 52	William E. Robinson N.Y.C.		"
	(trans fr Mrs. Whitman)		
1-15P	David Eisenhower r Q. N.	out	swimming LW of 8-51 at Club
2 21	Mrs. John Eisenhower r Q. N.	out	r.m. of 6-02p
4 50	W Alton Jones Va w at Nyc		ofd ensn to me, Sec Pres tried to reach him ok 8-05p
6-02p	Barbara Eisenhower (Garrow)	out	"
8-05	W. Alton Jones VAw (transf ff 4w)		"
8-37	Gen Goodpaster		Dr. Dpatch with him " Emmet in W. Hall
8-40	Gen. Goodpaster	out	"
8-56	Dabil Eisenhower	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, June 28, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
10-58a	Secy Gates ✓AW	out	on Hill N.Y.
11.00	Gen Twining ✓AW	out	on Hill N.Y.
11.02	Secy Douglas ✓AW	out	"
11-27A	Secy Mitchell ✓AW	out	out in N.Y.C.
	NYC	cov by in	OK 11-43A
2-55	Secy Gates		wt A. OK
	transferred to Pres.	OK	
556	Bryce Harlow	at	"
600	Mrs Whitman	at	"
608	Mrs Whitman	at	"
650	Mrs Whitman	at	"

THE WHITE HOUSE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President June 29, 1960

TIME	NAME			ANSWER
8-36 a	Chief West (Home)	vsd	out	"
12-44	Mrs. Eisenhower		out	"
1-30	Ann Whitman		out	"
2-53	Jew Persons	AW	out	"
3-40	Lucius Hester		out	"
4 16	Mrs Eisenhower	a-M	out	out to Louise
	Co 54441			H 530
5 40	Mrs Whitman		at	"
1546	VP. Nixon	vaw	at	"
555	Mrs Whitman			"
600	Col Eisenhower		at	"
620	Mrs Whitman		at	"
635	Aksel Nielson		at	Co

President asked to reach Mr Nielson in Denver when I reported in Wash DC, cancelled as he said "Oh, yes I will see tonight

[redacted]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memcon. (State), DDE, King of Thailand and others~~	DOH 6/18/82 (3 pgs)	~~6/29/60~~	A
~~2. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~	12/5/77-bw	~~6/28/60~~	~~A~~
3. Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Persons, Goodpaster, 6/27/60, re nuclear matters (1 pg) Exempted NR 80-191 #6		7/5/60	A
~~4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Goodpaster, 6/27/60, re communism in Latin America~~ 76-56, #63	12/15/78-bc	~~7/5/60~~	~~A~~
5. Memo of Conf., DDE, Korean Prime Minister Huh Chung and others, 6/20/60, re Summit, Korea, Japan (5 pgs) portions exempted NR 78-155 #1 portions ex NR 80-529 #4 78-155, #1		6/28/60	A
~~6. Memcon. (State), DDE and Prime Minister Huh Chung and others~~ 78-155, #2	8/23/78-bc	~~6/20/60~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

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6/30	conference with General Westmoreland who assumed the post of Superintendent at West Point
6/29	memo of conversation from King of Thailand to DE
6/29	following bills were approved
6/29	memo of conference on Frear Bill
6/28	Congressional Leaders Meeting
6/28	Notes on Legislative Leaders Meeting
6/27	memo of conference re proposed resolution for access by foreigners to nuclear devices used in our seismic experimentation.
6/27	conferenee re penetration of communism in Latin America

series of letters re communist attacks

6/18	from Minnich to Ann Whitman
6/19	
6/22	analysis of H. R. 9883
6/20	memo of conference with the Pres. in Seoul, Korea
6/20	memo of conversation in Seoul re post summit sit.
6/10	courtesy call by Governor Davis
6/10	discussions re medium range ballistic missiles in Europe, meetings in Paris;problem of Nicaro plant; Dominican Republic; Chilean earthquake, U. S. missic to Mexico; suggestion of Argentine participation in OEC;head of Disarmament post ; Palestine refugees; brief estimateof prospects at Geneva; Mutual Security Bill
6/10	memo of conversation re US assistance to Chile
6/9	memo fo conversation from P. M. Beltran, Peru toDE
6/9	Congressional leaders meeting
6/9	Notes on Legislative Leaders Meeting
6/7	telegram re Sullivan-Stelle Telecom
6/3	memo of conference re likely subjects to come up with meeting of Diefenbaker

6/3		conference -- discussion of SEATO meeting held recently in Washington
6/2	memo of conversation:	re conversation between the Pres and Prime Minister Menxien of Australia
6/3		minutes of Cabinet Meeting
6/2		memo for President re reduction of BOMARCH "B"
6/2		memo re meeting of DE with Secretary Mitchell re labor legislation
6/1		memo of conversation between the Pres. and Prime Minister Nash of New Zealand
6/1		memo re Congr. Arthur Younger asking Pres. to speak at Commonwealth Club of San Francisco

The Eisenhower Library

July 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 30, 1960

Others present: General Westmoreland, General Goodpaster

The President had a very pleasant talk with General Westmoreland who is assuming the post of Superintendent at West Point. In the discussion the President commented on what a fine academic building Thayer Hall has become. He spoke in very glowing terms of Colonel Lincoln, Professor of Social Sciences, as one of the Army's most outstanding men, and referred to certain new legislation that had been mentioned to him during his visit at West Point. General Westmoreland told him that the legislation has made good progress. The proposal to permit the strength of the Corps to be at the authorized figure at the end rather than the beginning of academic years will make possible more efficient utilization of the facilities there. The proposal for two additional "fogeys" for professors with more than thirty years service also will be a reward for these very fine men, and will tend to attract the finest officers to West Point.

After further discussion the President told General Westmoreland he thought one very important job to do is to hammer away at the idea of sturdy, self-independent, self-confident, self-reliant attitudes on the part of the cadets. The President said he has no fear whatever for the things that West Point is most noted for -- loyalty, sturdiness, and honor. Within the services there is one development that troubles the President. Senior officers frequently take positions separate from those of their superiors. They tend to kowtow to the Congress and to make speeches inconsistent with the decisions of their superiors. He recalled the old simple rule that after a decision is made, officers must be loyal to their commander. If the Congress insists on obtaining their views, they are obliged to respond. The difference is that they do not seek opportunity, nor take the

initiative, in expressing views contrary to those of constituted authority. The President commented that General Westmoreland is fortunate in serving there at a time when the Army has an outstanding man as its Chief of Staff -- General Lemnitzer -- one of the finest officers he has ever known.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

E:JMSteeves:...

Approved by S
7/1/60

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Approved by General Goodpaster
7/9/60

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: June 29, 1960
Time: 11:15 a.m.
Place: The White House

SUBJECT: Call by King of Thailand on the President.

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower
Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State
U. Alexis Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand
John M. Steeves, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

His Majesty King Bhumibol
Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman
Ambassador Visutr Arthayukti
General Luan Sura Narong

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The President spent approximately fifteen minutes alone with the King of Thailand before the other participants were called in to join the conversation.

When the additional guests had been received by the President and had been seated; the President remarked in a somewhat humorous vein that he and His Majesty had reviewed briefly matters of mutual interest to the United States and Thailand, and he believed that there were no problems and therefore very little of substance to discuss.

Almost immediately, on his own initiative, the President raised the matter of rice which he said he knew to be a problem, growing out of the large contract for surplus grains which we had made to India under PL 480. The rice portion might have adversely affected the marketing of Thai rice. The President then discussed our surplus grain problem, pointing out that it was not only a problem of considerable magnitude to the United States economically, requiring us to dispose of it in the most appropriate ways, but that in face of the known needs of hungry people here and there in the world, there was a humanitarian aspect added to the economic one. He pointed out in passing that in wheat alone we had approximately a two-year surplus

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surplus in reserve in our storage bins, which was costing us about $1,000 a minute to store, or a billion dollars annually. It would certainly appear unseemly to dispose of it in any wasteful manner but, if at all possible, it ought to be brought to bear upon the proven needs which exist in the world. India was one such place.

The President himself raised the question as to why we had added rice to the wheat deal with India and that, on second thought, it might have been better to confine it to wheat rather than complicate the marketing pattern in the area by including rice in the agreement. The Secretary explained very briefly that while a large measure of India's needs could be met with wheat, this was not completely possible. Substitution was possible to a degree, but India strongly desired rice as well. It was further pointed out that much of the rice would be used as stockpile for reserve and that it therefore did not have a very heavy impact on the immediate marketing patterns in the area.

The King showed a remarkable understanding of the transaction and made haste to point out that the intrinsic effect was not very serious, that Thailand had been able to sell her rice and that it was therefore somewhat of a psychological problem. The Foreign Minister and the King both pointed out that Thailand relied very heavily upon the sale of rice as national income, receiving from this source alone approximately 50 percent of its foreign exchange. The Foreign Minister did not in any way disagree with the King, assenting to the fact that a large part of the problem was a psychological one, but he did point out that whereas they had disposed of the required volume of rice the monetary returns had been slightly less than standard, due to reduction in price.

The President responded wholeheartedly to the implied suggestion that better coordination and consultation were required with our friends in the disposal of our surplus grains. He said that what we ought to do is to devise a technique something like our wheat agreement, whereby we sat down in consultation with our friends to improve distribution and to minimize the adverse effects which do result when the entire program has not been carefully worked out. He further gave the King and the Foreign Minister the assurance that the United States would not conduct our PL 480 operations in such a way as to replace Thailand's normal marketing opportunities.

There was

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There was a general discussion of Thailand's financial position. It was pointed out by Ambassador Johnson that Thailand deserved a great deal of credit for the sound manner in which she had managed her financial affairs and maintained one of the best exchange positions in the world. Thai currency was very hard and Thailand's position was sufficiently good so as to require very little control in order to maintain the integrity of the baht as compared with the dollar. This analysis brought forth complimentary remarks from the President and the Secretary of State, to the obvious pleasure of the King and his associates.

Some discussion took place with respect to the development of rubber in Thailand, her relationship to world tin markets and, later, some response to the President's question about Thailand's interest in developing industry. The King and the Foreign Minister explained that Thailand had taken steps to create a favorable climate for foreign investment, to which the President responded by discussing briefly the need to maintain conditions which would continue to attract foreign investment. He said he was glad to know that Thailand had created such conditions.

No other matters of substance were discussed, and the forty-five minute conversation broke up with the President showing His Majesty a number of paintings in his office in which the King obviously had great interest. The entire meeting was extremely cordial throughout. Great understanding was manifested on both sides. It is to be noted that the Foreign Minister discussed the rice situation very dispassionately and objectively, despite the fact that in the past this has been a subject to which he has periodically reacted with some emotion.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

The following bills were today approved by you:

S. 899	An Act to repeal certain provisions of law requiring the submission of certain reports to Congress, and for other purposes. These are many and varied minor reports, the requirements of which are now obsolete.
S. 1765	An Act to authorize and direct the Treasury to cause the vessel Edith Q., owned by James O. Quinn of Sunset, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with limited coastwise privileges.
S. 3130	An Act for the relief of Anne-Marie Stehlin. Mrs. Stehlin is the American wife of the Commissioner General of the French Air Force.
H. J. Res. 696	Joint Resolution to provide for the designation of the month of September 1960 as "National Wool Month".
H. J. Res. 765	Joint Resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.
H.R.1543	An Act for the relief of Angela D'Agata Nicolosi. An immigration bill.
H.R.2007	An Act for the relief of May Hourani. An immigration bill.
H.R.3242	An Act for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Lee Sage. To relieve Mrs. Sage of liability to repay the United States $3,200 allotment payments erroneously made to her after discharge of her husband from the Service.
H.R.5530	An Act for the relief of Leila Bernstorff Grauert. An immigration bill.

H.R.5738 An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the Waukegan Port District the commitment of the city of Waukegan, Illinois, to maintain a public wharf in Waukegan Harbor on land conveyed to the city in 1914, and for other purposes. To correct a title defect.

H.R.5850 An Act for the relief of the borough of Ford City, Pennsylvania. To send to Court for legal determination the amount of damages for Ford City resulting from construction of a dam.

H.R.6149 An Act for the relief of Wesley C. Newcomb. To pay $314.45 damages assessed against him when he was on Government business.

H.R.6456 An Act concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation taken by the United States. Giving to the Secretary of the Interior certain discretionary power.

H.R.6479 An Act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the village of Highland Falls, New York. This is Military Academy land next to a cemetery and is needed for enlargement of the cemetery.

H.R.6498 An Act concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation taken by the United States. Giving to the Secretary of the Interior certain discretionary power.

H.R.6529 An Act concerning payment of debts out of compensation for trust land on the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation taken by the United States. Giving to the Secretary of the Interior certain discretionary power..

H.R.7480 An Act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to label declaration of the use of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are the produce of the soil.

H.R.7847 An Act to make the uniform law relating to the record on review of agency orders (Public Law 85-791) applicable to the judicial review of orders issued under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Food Additives Amendment of 1958. A necessary provision.

H.R.9028 An Act to provide that certain funds shall be paid to the Kickapoo Tribal Council of Oklahoma.

H.R.10639 An Act to amend section 3(b) of the Act of May 9, 1958 (72 Stat. 105), relating to the preparation of a roll of the members of the Otoe and Missouria Tribe and to per capita distribution of judgment funds.

H.R.10840 An Act to amend Public Law 85-626 relating to dual rate contract agreements. To give another year's time for the maritime industry, to adjust to the Supreme Court decision.

H.R.11161 An Act to donate to the pueblos of Zia and Jemez a tract of land in the Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant, New Mexico.

H.R.11615 An Act to amend section 4 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

H.R.11706 An Act to authorize an extension of time for final proof under the desert land laws under certain conditions.

H.R.11952 An Act to repeal the Act of May 29, 1958, which authorized and directed the Administrator of General Services to provide for the release of restrictions and reservations contained in an instrument conveying certain land by the United States to the State of Wisconsin. To correct title defect.

H.R.11985 An Act to make certain American nationals eligible for scholarships and fellowships authorized by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

H.R.12117 An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal-year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

H.R.12705 An Act to delay for sixty days in limited cases the applicability of certain provisions of law relating to humane slaughter of livestock.

David W. Kendall

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1960

Mr. President:

Secretary Gates says that the $274 million BOMARC program will provide for a defense of the Northeastern U.S. and adjoining section of Canada -- two sites in Canada and either six or eight sites in the U.S.

A program providing for two Canadian sites only would not be justifiable operationally (according to Air Force, JCS, and Continental Air Command).

Defense therefore feels that if there is less than the $274 million system, the project would not be justified.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

3 9

Date: 7/1/60

TO: Mr. Harlow

Rec'd. 7/11/60

Ann W. -

Here are notes on the meeting I told you was conducted in Greek. Read this & see how right I was.

For your records

AM

David A. Lindsay (Treasury)

June 29, 1960

Memorandum of Conference on Frear Bill (Relating to Antitrust Divestitures) in the President's Office, June 28, 1960, 3:30 p.m.

Present: The President; Senator Everett M. Dirksen; Senator John J. Williams; Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury; David A. Lindsay, General Counsel of the Treasury; Bryce N. Harlow, Deputy Assistant to the President for Congressional Affairs.

Senator Dirksen stated that Senator Frear had asked for his support on his amendment to H. R. 5547. The amendment concerns enforced divestiture of stock under the antitrust laws. The amendment was occasioned by the Department of Justice's action against the DuPont Company in an effort to force the divestiture by DuPont of its General Motors stock. The District Court has not ordered divestiture and the question of whether divestiture is required in order to carry out the mandate of the prior Supreme Court decision is now pending before the Supreme Court. Senator Frear told Senator Dirksen that he needed help because three Democrats and three Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee voted against the amendment. These opponents included the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Byrd, and the ranking minority member, Senator Williams. Both Senator Byrd and Senator Williams are strongly opposed to the amendment. Senator Dirksen responded that he would want to discuss the matter with Senator Williams. As the result of this discussion it was decided to confer with the President. Senator Dirksen stated his belief that it would be most unfortunate to undergo the ordeal of debate on such a controversial issue on the Senate floor at this time if the bill would ultimately be vetoed.

Secretary Anderson pointed out that we thought it would be in the best interest of the Company not to have the legislation enacted prior to the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the necessity of divestiture but that the Treasury itself was not in a position to press this point with representatives of DuPont.

In describing the matter the Secretary stated that under existing law the distribution would be taxed as an ordinary dividend measured by the current value of the General Motors stock. If the distribution were effected in one year, there would be an ordinary dividend tax of $900 million imposed on the individual shareholders of DuPont. The

tax on corporate shareholders would be in the order of $3-1/2 million. Were the distribution spread over 10 years, the tax from individuals would be in the order of $90 million a year.

The Secretary pointed out that DuPont owns 63 million shares of General Motors stock out of a total of 281 million shares outstanding. The market value of General Motors stock is in the order of $44 per share. DuPont holdings of General Motors stock are worth about $2.8 billion, which accounts for about 28 per cent of DuPont's equity. If the General Motors stock is distributed pursuant to an antitrust decree, about 65 per cent would be distributed to individuals and the balance would be distributed to corporations, two of which are substantially controlled by the DuPont family, Christiana securities and Delaware Realty.

The Secretary then described the bill under which the receipt of the divested stock would be treated as a dividend in the amount of the lesser of the fair market value or the cost of the stock in the hands of the distributing corporation. It taxes as a dividend to the shareholders only the earnings of the distributing corporation invested in the distributed stock but not the appreciation in value of the distributed stock. The cost to DuPont of its General Motors stock is in the order of $2.10 per share. This so-called dividend cost rule would impose on individual shareholders of DuPont a tax of $43 million, which is about 5 per cent of the ordinary dividend tax imposed by present law.

The President stated that he recalled the matter and inquired as to what became of the proposal, which seemed fair to him, of taxing the distribution as a partial liquidation at capital gain rates.

The Secretary responded that he had recommended the partial liquidation approach to the Senate Finance Committee last year at which time we opposed the original Frear bill which would have permitted tax-free distribution of the General Motors stock. The partial liquidation or capital gain approach would impose a tax on individual shareholders in the amount of approximately $323 million, or about one-third of the ordinary dividend tax.

The Secretary further stated that the Department of Justice took the position that more tax relief was necessary in order to facilitate divestitures, stating that the courts could not be willing to order divestitures if divestitures would result in the imposition of the capital gains tax on innocent stockholders. The Department of Justice also stated to the Senate Finance Committee that where an acquisition occurred many years ago, the capital gain approach would

impose the heaviest tax upon the longest-standing stockholders even though in such cases violation of law may have been less evident at the time of acquisition than would have been the case had the acquisition been made at the time the suit was brought.

The President questioned whether the Department of Justice should have anything to say about the tax treatment of divestitures. He observed that it was the proper business of the Department of Justice to break up monopolies in restraint of trade but stated his belief that the tax consequences of such divestitures was not within their province. Senator Williams interjected that he and Senator Byrd heartily agreed with this view and had taken the same position last year.

General Counsel Lindsay pointed out that as far back as 1956 the Treasury had taken the position in antitrust divestitures that special forms of tax relief were ordinarily objectionable in the absence of overriding considerations of public policy but that if, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, legislation was deemed necessary to implement the public policy underlying the antitrust laws, we would cooperate in drafting appropriate legislation. We stated repeatedly to the Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees with respect to antitrust divestitures that we recognized that there may be cases where a taxpayer has acquired property in the past for legitimate business purposes under circumstances which would not appear to involve any violation of antitrust laws and where, by reason of developments in technology and business relationships, it may be necessary to require that the taxpayer divest himself of such property to assure effective enforcement of the laws against restraint of trade, and that in such a case a strong argument can be made for tax relief, especially where tax consequences of a divestiture may create adverse economic consequences for innocent parties.

Senator Williams stated his opposition to the dividend cost approach. He stated he recognized that some relief may be indicated and that existing law would amount to confiscation. He stated his view, however, that what is necessary is legislation that would cover all situations and not merely the DuPont Company. He pointed out that the dividend cost approach, while producing very little tax on the DuPont shareholders, gives the most relief where the earnings of the company have been greatest and the least relief where the earnings of a company have been small, in direct contradiction to all normal tax consequences. [Cost of dividend approach not dependent on earnings but gives relief in those cases where the stock to be distributed has appreciated in value.] His objections included the fact that under

the liquidation approach, a secretary who recently purchased the DuPont stock at current values would have no tax to pay but under the dividend cost approach a secretary would have to pay a greater tax than Christiana Securities or Delaware Realty. Indeed, under the Frear amendment as it now stands, the corporate shareholders would pay no tax at all on the forced distributions. Senator Williams also explained that the dividend cost approach would afford no relief had the corporation bought the stock of another company at a cost greater than current market values such as might have been the case had DuPont purchased Chrysler in the 1920's.

Mr. Lindsay said that the question of not taxing Christiana Securities and Delaware Realty was a defect in the statute in its present form which Senator Frear proposed to amend in a proper way. It is true, however, that the corporate shareholders would pay less tax than individual shareholders because all corporations are entitled to an 85 per cent dividend-received deduction.

Mr. Lindsay observed that had DuPont purchased 80 per cent of General Motors, it could have distributed the stock tax free. Senator Williams interjected that that provision in the law involving splitting up of separate businesses was distinguishable. Mr. Lindsay also cited the forced distributions under the Public Utility Holding Company Act and the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. Senator Williams responded that the public utility holding companies were really loss situations and that there was no gain on the distribution. Mr. Lindsay replied that the legislation was enacted at the request of the then Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, William O. Douglas, because the utility companies had earnings and profits and the distributions would have been taxed as ordinary dividends but for the tax relief legislation.

Mr. Lindsay stated that the Treasury had consistently expressed a preference for the capital gain approach but went along with the dividend cost approach in light of the fact that the Department of Justice took the position that the capital gain approach would not facilitate antitrust divestitures. He also stressed the fact that the dividend cost approach, while perhaps fortuitous in its application, prevented any company from taking a chance on a violation of the antitrust law in order to obtain a tax advantage. Any company buying up the stock of another company with a view to a tax-free distribution could not count on a tax advantage. The cost of the stock and its current market value would be substantially the same where companies are forced to divest recent acquisitions. Ordinarily, where acquisitions were made many years ago, the cost would be less than the current market value. The theory of the approach is that

the recipients are taxed on the earnings and profits invested in the divested stock but are not taxed immediately on the unrealized gain represented by the appreciation in value of such stock. Should the shareholder later sell the stock and realize a gain, a capital gain would be imposed at that time.

The President inquired why it was that stock in another company distributed by a corporation to its shareholders was not taxed as a stock dividend, permitting the shareholders to defer tax until sale, and then, assuming the stock is held for six months, paying a tax at capital gain rates.

Mr. Lindsay responded that, if that were permitted, corporations could convert ordinary dividends into capital gain dividends. Instead of distributing cash to stockholders, the corporation would use the cash to buy stock of another corporation and then distribute the stock which the shareholder could sell at capital gain rates. Secretary Anderson also referred to the distribution by distilling companies of whisky and pointed out that this raised the problem of distributing any type of property or inventory as opposed to cash.

Senator Dirksen stated that he thought the question was whether we should take the position that there should be no legislation until the matter is disposed of by the Supreme Court. The problem of retroactivity was raised. Senator Williams mentioned a Treasury letter stating that retroactivity would not be a problem if legislation is enacted after the Court decision but before the date of distribution of the stock.

Senator Dirksen next raised the question of the merits. The President indicated that the dividend cost approach seemed terribly complicated and indicated a preference for the capital gain approach. There was further discussion of the differences between the two approaches. Both Secretary Anderson and Mr. Lindsay mentioned that the Treasury was in a difficult position to oppose the dividend cost approach having previously gone along with it even though a preference for the capital gain method had been consistently expressed.

It was concluded that Senators Dirksen and Williams would bring back the message to various members of the Senate that the President believed (1) that it would be inappropriate to enact legislation before the Supreme Court has rendered its decision, and (2) that the matter was too complex for the President to have fixed his position on any one formula with finality, but as of the moment he was strongly inclined in favor of the capital gain method of taxing the distribution.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, June 28, 1960 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

Status Reports - Key Legislative Items	Senator Everett M. Dirksen Representative Charles Halleck
Federal Pay Increase	
Agriculture Wheat Sugar Act Extension	
Minimum Wage Rate Increase Coverage extension	
Appropriations Defense Mutual Security Health, Education and Welfare	
School Construction	
Health Protection for Aged	
Housing legislation	

M.S.A.

Cong — Wid. Ret.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS--JUNE 27, 1960

PUBLIC LAW

1. Tobacco Bill
2. Civil Rights
3. Mutual Security

VETOED

1. Water Pollution Control - 2/22/60 Sustained 2/25/60
2. Area Redevelopment - 5/13/60 Sustained 5/24/60

AWAITING PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

*1. Federal Pay Raise

IN CONFERENCE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Public Debt and Tax Extension
3. Omnibus Public Works

PASSED

SENATE

1. Unemployment Commission
2. Nuclear Ban Resolution
3. International Health
4. D.C. Home Rule
5. Peacetime Veterans' Benefits
6. Youth Conservation
7. Elections Bill
8. Aid To Education
9. Juvenile Delinquency
10. International Development Assoc.
11. Wheat
12. Housing, Omnibus
*13. Loyalty Oath Repeal

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Federal Preemption
4. Housing
5. Aid To Education
*6. Social Security
*7. International Health

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Reorganization Act Extension
2. Food For Peace Act of 1959
3. Department of Science
4. Keogh-Simpson Tax
*5. Minimum Wage
*6. Veterans' Soldiers Homes, plus Peacetime Vets' Benefits

HOUSE

1. Fair Trade
2. Price Stability-Employment
3. Interest Rates
4. Juvenile Delinquency
5. Wheat (Rejected by House 6/23/60)
6. Sugar
7. Housing, Omnibus
8. Minimum Wage
*9. Veterans' Direct Loans

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Immigration
2. Fair Trade (Tabled)
3. Price Stability-Employment
4. Medical Care-Aged
*5. Social Security

HOUSE

1. Community Facilities (Reported By Subcte.)
2. Impacted Areas-Schools (Tabled)
3. Unemployment Compensation
4. D.C. Home Rule
5. Peacetime Veterans' Benefits
6. Youth Conservation Corps
*7. Loyalty Oath Repeal

* Changes Since June 20, 1960

Status Of Appropriations

Public Law

1. District of Columbia (H.R.10233)
2. Second Supplemental (H.R.10743)
3. NASA Supplemental, 1960 (H.J.Res.621)
4. Commerce (H.R.10234)
5. Interior (H.R.10401)

Awaiting Presidential Action

1. Agriculture (H.R.12117)
*2. Supplemental-Labor (H.J.Res.765)
*3. Treasury-Post Office (H.R.10569)

In Conference

1. Labor-HEW (H.R.11390)
2. Defense (H.R.11918)
3. Legislative (H.R.12232)
*4. Independent Offices (H.R.11776)
*5. General Government Matters (H.R.11389)

Passed

House

1. State-Justice-Judiciary (H.R.11666)
2. Public Works (H.R.12326)
3. Military Construction (H.R.12231)
4. Mutual Security (H.R.12580)
*5. Supplemental, 1961 (H.R.12740)

Senate

Reported

House

Senate

1. Military Construction (H.R.12231)

Hearings

House

Senate

1. Public Works (H.R.12326)
2. State-Justice-Judiciary (H.R.11666)
3. Mutual Security

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
Ext. 181

Fact Sheet No. 60-19
(Revision No. 4)
June 27, 1960

ANALYSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON 1961 APPROPRIATION BILLS 1/
(In millions)

	Budget estimate	Increase or decrease		
		House	Senate	Enrolled bill
Appropriation actions involving reduction in budget estimates:				
Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration .	$4,135	-$197	-$130	-$141
Commerce and Related Agencies 2/	600	3/-39	3/-21	3/-30
District of Columbia (including loans).....	53	-7	-5	-6
General Government Matters	14	-1	No action	
Legislative branch	133	-4	-4	
Treasury-Post Office	4,898	-102	-21	-56
Military construction	1,188	-312	No action	
State, Justice, Judiciary and Related Agencies:				
State	247	-23	No action	
Justice	281	-3	do.	
The Judiciary	53	-3	do.	
Other agencies	133	-8	do.	
Total, State, Justice, Judiciary, and Related Agencies	714	-37		
Mutual Security and related agencies:				
Mutual Security:				
Military assistance	2,000	-200	No action	
Development Loan Fund	700	-150	do.	
Economic and contingencies	1,475	-240	do.	
Other	7	-1	do.	
Total, Mutual Security and related agencies	4,182	-591		
Public Works:				
Atomic Energy Commission	2,697	-16	No action	
Defense--civil functions	937	-46	do.	
Bureau of Reclamation & Power marketing agencies	343	-24	do.	
Other	24	-	do.	
Total, Public Works	4,001	-86		
First Supplemental, 1961:				
Treasury: Subscription to the International Development Association	74	-74	No action	
District of Columbia Federal payment	7	-7	do.	
Other	42	-4	do.	
Total, First Supplemental, 1961	123	-85		

1/ On the same basis as appropriations committee reports; includes appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations and excludes reappropriations, contract authorizations, and permanent appropriations.

2/ Excludes repayable advance to highway trust fund (estimate and House allowance, $200 million; Senate and enrolled bill allowance, $160 million).

3/ Excludes effect of rejection of proposal to shift financing of forest highways and public lands highways to highway trust fund. This action will necessitate an additional appropriation of $39 million in liquidating cash to be made from the general fund unless new highway act authorizes the shift in financing.

Appropriation actions involving increase in budget estimates:	Budget estimate	Increase or decrease House	Increase or decrease Senate	Increase or decrease Enrolled bill
Interior and Related Agencies	$550	-$7	+$39	+$7
Labor and H.E.W. and Related Agencies:				
Labor	555	-13	-8	
H.E.W.	3,442	+197	+473	
Other agencies	23	-	-	
Total, Labor and H.E.W. and Related Agencies	4,020	+184	+465	
Department of Defense:				
Military personnel	11,813	+6	+54	
Operation and maintenance	10,527	-174	-38	
Procurement	13,085	-136	+904	
Research, development, test, and evaluation	3,910	+307	+260	
Total, Department of Defense	39,335	+3	+1,180	
Independent Offices:				
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization .	76	-24	-7	
Federal Aviation Agency	713	-41	-4	
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	915	-39	+50	
National Science Foundation	192	-32	-	
Veterans Administration	5,397	-38	-29	
General Services Administration	507	-41	-7	
Housing and Home Finance Agency	332	-4	+40	
Other	284	-16	-1	
Total, Independent Offices	8,416	-235	+42	

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By dc NLE, Date 12/5/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 28, 1960

8:35 a.m. -- 10:40 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven

PMG Summerfield
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Staats, BoB
Mr. Hughes
Sen. Morton, RNC

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Lyons
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Congressional Adjournment - There was extensive discussion of the opposition interest in an early recess; and it was agreed that Republicans should do everything possible toward getting completion of necessary actions and adjournment prior to the Party conventions to obviate any need for returning afterwards.

Military Retirement Pay - The President urged strongly that Congress act to correct the inequity as regards retirement pay that resulted from the 1958 Act. Sen. Saltonstall did not believe there was any possibility of getting this done.

Mutual Security - Sen. Bridges believed the Senate might do better than the House, especially if debate could be focused on some amendment such as an anti-communist one -- about which State Department officials and Congressional Leaders are conferring.

Federal Pay Increase - There was an extensive discussion of the

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undesirability of this increase, of the proposed veto message, of the possibility of accepting a lesser amount tied to an increase of postal rates, and of the probability that a veto would be overridden. The President agreed to consider further the possibility of an alternative and stated he would be in further touch with the Leadership.

Defense Appropriation - The President stressed the Defense Department report that the Bomarc project would not be feasible unless the full $274 million was granted. He emphasized repeatedly the great significance of this project to our relations with Canada.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of the following:

Civil Functions
State-Justice Appropriation
Sugar Act
Medical Care for the Aged
Tax Exemption of Pension Set-asides
Minimum Wage
Situs Picketing
School Construction
Housing
Agriculture

* * * * *

Congressional Adjournment - Sen. Dirksen thought that the Senate could act rapidly on most remaining items except for the minimum wage and medical care. He emphasized the shortness of remaining time since many Democrats would want to drive to the Los Angeles convention. Mr. Halleck saw no reason why Congress could not finish its work and get away by July 6th. This would be easy if Lyndon Johnson would find the House bills acceptable even though he might need to spend a little time first in trying other possibilities. Sen. Dirksen did not believe there was much interest in the Senate for adjournment before the Convention. Mr. Halleck thought Republicans should do everything possible toward getting early adjournment.

The President stressed repeatedly the virtually impossible situation that would result from the Congress returning after the Convention, since the Senate and indeed the entire Washington scene would be turned into a forum for the Democratic nominee and the Majority Party would govern its actions accordingly. Sen. Dirksen and the President foresaw a flood of bills being sent to the White House for the purpose of drawing vetoes. The President thought Congress ought to be able to continue to work until Friday or Saturday and then travel by plane to Los Angeles, but the Leadership felt they would not be agreeable to doing this.

The Vice President agreed that it would be a very bad situation were

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Congress to come back after the Conventions, particularly with the Party Platforms at hand. It might be possible to prevent "disaster," but it would be a very tough fight at best. Mr. Hoeven ruefully noted the need for Republican Congressmen in marginal districts to be free to campaign, but he was aware that Mr. Rayburn's desire to adjourn prior to Conventions might not be fulfilled.

Military Retirement Pay - The President urged that Congress pass the bill necessary to provide the same retirement pay for those retired prior to 1958 as for those retiring presently, particularly because the first group had certainly earned this. Sen. Saltonstall thought it would be impossible to get Senate approval of the House bill since the way the House bill is written highlights the tremendous variation of the increases from rank to rank; also, there are a great number for whom there would be no increase at all. He stated that many people who favored correcting the inequity had asked that the Senate not approve the bad House bill.

Mr. Harlow pointed out that the problem was really one that had been met in 1958 when the higher ranks were given larger increases. The larger increases now for retired people was merely a matter of carrying out for them the same as had been provided in 1958 for the others. The President recounted the sequence of policy development in 1958, his reluctance to accept any general pay increase instead of the originally intended action to encourage specialists and young officers to stay in the service, and the resulting limited action for retired people which he now thought had been mistaken. Sen. Saltonstall set forth his support inprinciple for correcting the inequity but felt that the bill had to be redrafted because people just could not now understand the disproportionate raises presented.

Medical Care for the Aged - Rep. Halleck urged that the Senate take the House bill without change. Gen. Persons pointed out that Dr. Flemming's testimony will be against the Forand bill and in favor of the Administration proposal, but not opposed to the House bill. The Vice President thought the Forand proposal was too complex to be handled in a hasty end-of-session action. Instead, he believed the Senate should take the House bill as a first step and consider later the need for further action. The President concurred in this approach.

Tax Deduction of Pension Set-asides - Sen. Dirksen pointed out that Treasury has suggested certain amendments which will make this bill more acceptable, though it will still be a charge of $250 million on the budget. The President noted that the pay bill would cost three times as much. Sen. Dirksen thought that Sen. Douglas and others would filibuster this proposal at great length, thus complicating the adjournment effort.

Minimum Wage - Rep. Halleck noted that a substitute proposal had been developed which would establish a $1.15 minimum without any escalator provision, and which would extend coverage to 1.4 million people. He hoped the Senate would be able to take this substitute

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quickly if it could be passed in the House. Sen. Dirksen agreed that the new proposal might be the best compromise but he did not expect the Radicals in the Senate Committee to have anything to do with it. Mr. Harlow expected that this would be a "three-rail billiard" -- passed by the House, modified by the Senate, and bounced into the House Rules Committee -- as also school construction and medical care.

Mr. Halleck felt that if the Congress failed to act on minimum wage legislation prior to the Conventions, then that subject alone would require a return after the Conventions. The President spoke again of the undesirability of continuing the session beyond the Conventions.

Situs Picketing - Mr. Halleck thought there was no profit in moving forward with this, but Sen. Dirksen announced that Wayne Morse was determined to get this considered in the Senate somehow. The President commented on the need for modifying the antiquated rules of the Senate.

School Construction - There was brief discussion again of the desirability of getting an agreement as to what could be done by Conference Committee and what the outcome would be. Following such advance agreement, it would be possible to get a Rule from the House Committee. Mr. Harlow understood that interested Democrats were about to agree on an outcome which would eliminate the Powell amendment, not include provision for aid to teachers' salaries, include the need factor in the formula, and require four years of State matching.

Rep. Allen spoke of the extensive efforts made in his own district to provide schools, noting that the heavy proportion of Catholics there not only paid for their own schools but voted favorably on bond issues for public schools, hence they should not be asked to pay taxes for still other areas. The President responded as to how firm and clear his own views were on this subject ever since the debates he had with Commissioner McGrath. He felt, however, that the proposed solution was appropriate to the difficult political situation presently facing the Nation.

Mutual Security - Sen. Dirksen inquired whether the House version was acceptable or whether the Senate had to put back still more money. Sen. Bridges thought the Senate could do a little better than the House but it would be necessary to turn attention and debate to some part of the bill other than the amount appropriated. He thought this might be related to something like an anti-communist amendment. This had been proposed to the State Department and would be discussed further in the near future.

Mr. Halleck recalled the House victory over Rayburn, McCormack and Passman. The Vice President saw this as an important evidence of Republican unity on supporting a strong defense program at a time when the communists are creating troubles.

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Agriculture - Rep. Hoeven reported that there were no signs of any agreement by the Democrats to move any legislation this session.

The Vice President took note of the absence of any form of agreement among the many agricultural sectors as to what is needed. Because of this disparity of views, it would be necessary for Republicans in farm areas to campaign each on his own and without much relation of any specifics to any nationwide program. The President thought it a mistake to ever refer to the farm problem since there are a thousand of them.

Pay Bill - In a discussion lasting nearly an hour, the President first read the final paragraphs of his draft veto message, emphasizing the flagrant pressures evidenced in this whole matter. Mr. Allen hoped the President would make clear that not all employees were engaged in this. And subsequently he remarked that the draft language seemed somewhat harsh.

The Postmaster General emphasized the way in which the approved bill had been rushed through without time for consideration since it was a last minute substitute for the Committee bill. He then handed out a memorandum giving details of what was involved in this bill, and he said it would have wide circulation in the time that remained.

The Postmaster General then summarized the rather dismal outlook for upholding a veto, estimated that 59 Senators were in favor of overriding, only 24 in favor of sustaining, and 15 doubtful. Senator Morton thought that even some of the 24 would drift away. Senator Dirksen reported that Sen. Robertson would not support the veto unless an alternative proposal were at hand.

The Vice President emphasized the importance of the question of an alternative and the number of people who felt they had to know about the possibility of an alternative prior to voting on an override motion. Rep. Halleck recounted the sad fate of the House effort to recommit in favor of a 5% bill. Rep. Arends reported an unfavorable canvass. The Vice President thought the Senate was the key to the matter and that more support might be had if there was any possibility of an alternative, though he himself did not profess to know whether one was possible. He said he was not afraid of standing on the issue, but if it was clear that the veto would be overridden, then it might be better to salvage some of the cost by getting a lower bill. Mr. Halleck and Mr. Byrnes both thought that the President should not suggest anything specific but that he might somehow leave the door open a little bit.

The President was interested in the utility of suggesting a 5% bill plus the postal rate increases. Sen. Saltonstall did not see any usefulness in that since everybody knew there would be no rate increase this year.

The President spoke at some length on the deplorable lobbying.

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similar to what had caused him to veto the natural gas bill. He could not understand why members of Congress would ever bow to such pressures and he saw a great absence of fiscal responsibility except among the Republican Leaders. He thought that giving way to pressures like these had very bad implications for the future of the Nation.

Mr. Hoeven and the Postmaster General spoke in favor of proposing an alternative solution, as did Sen. Morton.

The President agreed to consider the matter further and be in touch again with the Leadership.

Defense Appropriation - Sen. Saltonstall reported on the issues remaining before the Conference Committee and the difficulty of getting the funds requested for Bomarc. The President read a note just given him which set forth the Defense Department view that anything less than $274 million would make this program unfeasible. He spoke at length about Canadian interest in this and the importance of maintaining good relations with Canada. Sen. Saltonstall thought it might be possible to accept the House 3% procurement cut in exchange for acceptance of the conventional carrier and the Bomarc appropriation. The President recalled his support for getting a conventional carrier every three years, then emphasized again the need for Bomarc because of Canadian relations.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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~~SECRET~~

July 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 27, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Herter and Dillon
General Goodpaster

The President said the Vice President had just suggested to him that the State Department give consideration to making some kind of a general announcement regarding the penetration of Communism in Latin America, bringing out particularly specific actions of Moscow -- for example, extension of aid and particularly any shipment of arms. Mr. Herter said the situation in Cuba is becoming critically bad. The President commented that it would seem we should link Trujillo and Castro up and direct our actions against both of them. Mr. Dillon said the situation regarding the oil companies in Cuba is expected to come to an explosive condition this week. The refineries will run out of non-Soviet crude oil, and will refuse to accept Soviet crude oil. At that time they expect the Cuban government to seize the refineries.

Mr. Herter then reported to the President on the breaking off by the Soviets of disarmament talks in Geneva. He said the Soviets have stated that they will take the matter to the United Nations General Assembly this fall. Zorin walked out of the discussions just prior to Eaton's putting in the new U. S. proposal. Zorin had been informed that Eaton would do this that day.

I then showed the President the revisions to his speech suggested by the State Department, and he discussed the major points with Mr. Herter and Mr. Dillon, as well as one or two others about which he had question. The principal point was a suggested omission by State Department of the paragraph referring to the

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MR 76-56 #63
By JJ Date 12-14-77

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loss of mainland China and the need for a more active policy than one of "letting the dust settle." Mr. Herter said he would have no objection to a revised version of this paragraph which I had prepared.

The second major suggestion of the State Department was to insert a paragraph on the progress made by Japan toward a constructive role in world affairs since World War II. With some editing the President accepted this paragraph.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET
SECURITY

[illegible] VIA NAV

DE VIE 153

FROM: MUNICH

TO : ANN WHITMAN

CITE: WH450-60

E F T O UNCLAS

[illegible] TELEPHOTO REQUEST, ALL MAIL ON THIS SUBJECT TO DATE
[illegible] BEEN SCANNED AND FOLLOWING ARE SOME GLEANINGS THAT MAY
BE HELPFUL.

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[illegible] GOOD WILL THAT COME OUT OF THE EVILS THAT YOU, AND ALL
[illegible] ARE PUTTING AT THIS TIME. IT IS A GREAT BLESSING
[illegible] IN THIS ARE SEEING THEIR HAND CLEARLY, AND SEEING
[illegible] IT IS NOT TOO LATE, AND OUR STRENGTH HAS DWINDLED BELOW
[illegible] POINT OF ASSURED SAFETY.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

I PREDICT THAT GREAT VALUES WILL EMERGE, PARTICULARLY FROM YOUR LAST TRIP TO THE FAR EAST. THAT JOURNEY IS CERTAIN TO PRODUCE MORE ENLIGHTENED PUBLIC OPINION IN THE FREE WORLD, WITHOUT WHICH STATESMEN CAN DO VERY LITTLE TO REDUCE WORLD TENSIONS. YOU ARE HELPING AMERICANS TO LEARN TO MOVE FORWARD ON THE WAVES OF TENSIONS AS A SHIP PLOWS THE ROUGH SEA.

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[illegible] IS WISE MIGHT IN THE LONG RUN, AND YOU TOWER HIGHER [illegible] SKYSCRAPERS THAN AMONG THE MOSES.

[illegible] ILLIONS OF THE TRIPS TO RUSSIA AND JAPAN ARE NOT [illegible] AND TO ELIMINATE SUCH ADVERSE THINKING. IT SHOULD [illegible] CONVINCING TO THE FREE WORLD AND CAPTIVE NATIONS WHAT [illegible] EFFECT OF OUR UNITY.

[illegible] SPECIFICATION OF A PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE, I FULLY [illegible] STATE, IS NOT AN EASY TASK. [illegible] - - - THE LATE FLEET [illegible] WILLIAM F. HALSEY ONCE SAID THAT THERE ARE NO GREAT [illegible] ONLY AVERAGE MEN WHO HAVE RISEN TO MEET THE CHALLENGE [illegible] CIRCUMSTANCES. WHILE I QUITE AGREE WITH THE ADMIRAL, I [illegible] HUMBLY SUGGEST THAT A COROLLARY BE ADDED TO THAT [illegible] TO WIT: AVERAGE MEN CAN, HOWEVER, BECOME GREAT MEN [illegible] ARE ENGAGED IN GODLIKE WORKS.

THE WHITE

I [illegible] CONSIDER IT AS A DEFEAT FOR DEMOCRACY THAT YOU OFFERED THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP, EITHER IN PARIS OR JAPAN, AND WERE SPURNED. . . . . WHETHER THE MOB WAS MISGUIDED OR NOT IS NOT SO MUCH THE QUESTION AS IS THE FACT THAT BY VIRTUE OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IT WAS PERMITTED ITS SAY.

SIR, YOUR ASIATIC TRIP WAS A SUCCESS IN SPITE OF THE WITHDRAWN JAPANESE INVITATION. IT WAS A SUCCESS BECAUSE IT SHOWED WHERE [illegible] LINK IN THE CHAIN IS AND THE BREAK IN THE FENCE. AS [illegible] MOST SAYS, WE CAN SET ABOUT MENDING OUR FENCES. [illegible] BETTER TO KNOW WHERE THE BREAK IN THE FENCE IS AND MEND [illegible] THAN TO HAVE A BIGOT TO COME AND TAKE [illegible] THE TIME AND NOT BE TIME TO MEND IT.

[illegible] JOURNEYS HAVE NOT BEEN IN VAIN. . . . . IF THERE [illegible] DOUBLE, IT IS NOT ON YOUR PART. YOU HAVE TRIED; AND HAVE [illegible] THAT YOU ARE A MAN OF TRUE GOODWILL, AND THAT THE UNITED [illegible] A COUNTRY OF GOODWILL. HOPE THAN THIS, I THINK CANNOT [illegible].

[illegible] OUTRAGEOUS INSULTS AND VICIOUS ATTACKS BY THE COMMUNISTS [illegible] AND EUROPE MEAN ONLY THAT THEY CANNOT BEND OUR COUNTRY [illegible] WILL AND THAT YOU ARE THE GREATEST SINGLE BARRIER TO [illegible] ENFORCED DESIGN FOR CONQUEST OF THE WORLD.

WE SHOULD CAPITALIZE ON CANCELPATION BY TELLING WORLD IT IS COMMUNIST PRESTIGE THAT SUFFERED; THEY CAUSED RIOTS BUT U.S. SHOWED GOOD WILL.

ALL GREAT MEN HAVE ENEMIES. IT IS INEVITABLE. ERROR CONSTANTLY BITES AT THE HEEL OF TRUTH.

THESE RECENT ACTIVITIES WILL, AND MUST, REACT ONLY AGAINST THEIR COMMUNIST PERPETRATORS.

THIS CANNOT IN ANY WAY BE USED TO MINIMIZE YOUR ACTIVITY TOWARD PEACE. THE VIOLENT ARE ALWAYS MORE OBVIOUS THAN THE PEACEFULL -- BUT THE PEACEFUL ONES EARN RESPECT AND HONOR.

WE NEED FEEL NO SHAME OR DISHONOR IN AMERICA. WE CAN HOLD OUR HEADS HIGH.

WE ARE PROUD OF YOU, MR. EISENHOWER, AND PERHAPS THE CURRENT EVENTS HAVE AWAKENED US ALL TO WORK A LITTLE HARDER AGAINST ALL POSSIBLE OR PROBABLE HARDSHIPS.

IT MAY BE THAT RUSSIA AND RED CHINA ARE REJOICING RIGHT NOW, BUT IT COULD WELL BE THAT THEIR PRESENT JOY COULD BE TURNED TO SORROW, BECAUSE JAPAN IS NO INFERIOR OPPONENT, IN ANY CASE. THE FACT THAT THEY, THE JAPANESE HAD TO BACK DOWN, MAY WELL

BACKFIRE ON THE COMMUNISTS, IN THAT, WHEN THE JAPANESE FULLY REALIZE THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE LOSS OF FACE TO THEM: THE APPARENT RISE OF FACE TO RED CHINA AND RUSSIA; AND NEUTRAL FACE TO OURSELVES; THEY COULD, AND MIGHT TRY TO REGAIN THIS FACE, AT THE EXPENSE OF RED CHINA AND RUSSIA. TIME WILL TELL.

JUNE 18, 1960

THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Eisenhower Library

GENTLEMEN:

THE COMMUNISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE CLAIMING THAT THE CANCELLATION OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S VISIT TO JAPAN IS A GREAT COMMUNIST TRIUMPH AND A SERIOUS AND COSTLY SETBACK TO THE WEST, ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES. EVEN OUR AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND CONGRESSMEN ARE ACCEPTING THAT VIEW AND STATING IT AS THEIR OWN OPINION. I FEEL THAT THIS IS A MISTAKE AND THAT WE ARE MISSING A GREAT OPPORTUNITY IN THE COLD WAR IN FAILING TO USE A POWERFUL ARGUMENT VISIBLE, ON A LITTLE THOUGHT, TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

DOES THE WORLD CONSIDER THAT THE FOMENTING OF MOB ACTION THAT ENVIES AND ATTACKS POLICE, THAT DESTROYS GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, THAT THROUGH NUMBERS AND LAWLESSNESS COMPELS THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW AN INVITATION TO THE HEAD OF A GREAT AND FRIENDLY NATION TO VISIT ITS SHORES A TRIUMPH? CAN THE WORLD ACCEPT SUCH ACTION AS THE PROPER DETERMINER OF A NATION'S POLITICAL COURSE? IF MOB RULE AND VIOLENCE, INSULTS AND THREATS ARE A TRIUMPH AND A CAUSE FOR SELF-CONGRATULATION, WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE FAMILY OF NATIONS? ARE THE U. S. S. R. AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO BE REGARDED BY THE NEUTRAL WORLD AND EVEN BY THEMSELVES AS THE VICTORS BECAUSE THEY ARE MORE LAWLESS IN THEIR? HOW CAN THE WORLD CONSIDER THAT SUCH ACTIONS MAKE THE PERPETRATORS SUCCESSFUL IN AN ATTEMPT TO WIN THE APPLAUSE OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS? AREN'T WE FOOLS TO ACCEPT SUCH TACTICS AS A DEFEAT FOR US AND A VICTORY FOR THE REDS? HAS NOT TIME ARRIVED WHEN THE MOST LAWLESS AND THE MOST VIOLENT ARE TO WIN THE ACCLAIM OF THE WORLD?

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HAVEN'T THE COMMUNISTS RATHER THAN WE SUFFERED A SETBACK AND A DEFEAT IN THAT THEY HAVE BEEN WILLING TO RESORT TO SUCH

TACTICS AND TO BOAST OF THEIR CONDUCT?

(CASTRO'S GOVERNMENT COMES IN FOR THE SAME CONDEMNATION.)

VERY TRULY YOURS,

RAYMOND E. DIXON

DR. PAUL G. ALLEN
DENTIST
CROSBY, MINNESOTA

JUNE 19, 1960

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

DEAR SIR:

I AM AMAZED THAT THE PRESS, CONGRESS, AND ANYONE ELSE THAT HAS HAD ANYTHING TO SAY ABOUT YOUR NOT BEING ABLE TO VISIT JAPAN HAVE MISSED THE POINT ENTIRELY.

COMMUNISM HAS LOUDLY PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD THAT THEY ARE PEACEFULL AND INTEND TO [illegible] ONLY PEACEFULL TACTICS.

[illegible] HAPPENED IN JAPAN WHEN THEY COULD [illegible] BY PEACEFULL MEANS? EVEN [illegible]

OF THE POPULATION AND THEREFORE NOT ENTITLED TO HAVE THEIR WAY THEY DETERMINED TO DO SO ANYWAY.

IN DOING SO THEY EXPOSED TO THE WORLD THAT ALL THEIR PRONOUNCEMENTS ABOUT PEACEFULL THINKING AND ACTIONS ARE FALSE AND THAT THEY WILL STOP AT NOTHING.

DURING THIS PERIOD WE SHOULD BE EXPLOITING THIS FAILURE ON THEIR PART. THIS SHOULD BE BROADCAST TO THE WORLD IN ITS TRUE LIGHT. HIT IT AND HIT IT HARD: THE WEEK WITH ACCEPTING THE IDEA THAT WE LOST FACE AND PRESTIEGE, BECAUSE WE DIDN'T -- WE WILL ONLY IF WE ACCEPT THE IDEA AND BOW OUR HEADS IN SHAME.

SINCERELY,

2123452

SENATE

	Committed To Override	Doubtful	Committed To Support Veto
Alabama	Hill Sparkman		
Alaska	Bartlett Gruening		
Arizona		Hayden	Goldwater
Arkansas	Fulbright	McClellan	
California	Engle — Kuchel		
Colorado	Carroll — Allott (R)		
Connecticut	Dodd		Bush
Delaware	Frear		Williams
Florida	Holland Smathers		
Georgia		~~Russell~~ Talmadge	Russell
Hawaii	Long	Fong	
Idaho		Church	Dworshak (R)
Illinois	Douglas		Dirksen
Indiana	Hartke		Capehart
Iowa			~~Martin~~ Europe Hickenlooper
Kansas		Schoeppel (R)	Carlson
Kentucky		Cooper (R)	Morton
Louisiana	Ellender Long		

	Committed To Override	Doubtful	Committed To Support Veto
Maine	Smith Muskie		
Maryland	Beall	Butler	
Massachusetts	Kennedy		Saltonstall (R)
Michigan	McNamara Hart		
Minnesota	Humphrey McCarthy		
Mississippi	Stennis	Eastland	
Missouri	~~Hennings~~ Ennefse Symington		
Montana	Murray Mansfield		
Nebraska			Hruska Curtis (R) ?
Nevada	Bible Cannon		
New Hampshire			Bridges (R) Cotton
New Jersey	Case (R) Williams		
New Mexico	Chavez Anderson		
New York	Javits	Keating	
North Carolina	Jordan	Ervin	
North Dakota		Young	Brunsdale
Ohio	Young		Lausche
Oklahoma	Kerr Monroney		
Oregon	Morse		Lusk
Pennsylvania	Clark		Scott

	Committed To Override	Doubtful	Committed To Support Veto
Rhode Island	Green Pastore		
South Carolina	Johnston	Thurmond	
South Dakota —	Mundt		Case
Tennessee	Kefauver Gore		
Texas	Johnson Yarborough		
Utah	Moss	Bennett	
Vermont		Prouty	Aiken
Virginia			Byrd Robertson
Washington	Magnuson Jackson		
West Virginia	Randolph Byrd		
Wisconsin	Proxmire		Wiley
Wyoming	O'Mahoney McGee		
Totals -	~~60~~ 59	~~10~~ 15	~~25~~ ~~25~~ 24

6 R

8 R

Harlow from Gray

June 22, 1960

AN ANALYSIS OF H. R. 9883

The steady and full employment of the postal worker provides in effect a guaranteed annual wage, a still unfulfilled dream among workers in private industry. Other pace-setting benefits of postal employees include a guarantee of eight paid holidays per year, three to five weeks of vacation leave each year, and 13 days' credit each year for sick leave absence at full pay, leave which may be accumulated indefinitely if unused. In sum, the enviable package of fringe benefits and extras enjoyed by postal employees adds 30.9% to base salary costs for time worked.

H.R. 9883 was the bill recently rushed through both Houses of the Congress without the opportunity for careful deliberation and analysis and under the erroneous label of a 7½ percent pay increase measure.

This bill provides an average 8.35 percent pay raise for 550,000 postal workers, effective July 1, 1960, at an annual cost of 248 million dollars.

It will raise the hiring rate for postal clerks and letter carriers from $2.00 to $2.15½ an hour, it will raise the average pay rate of regular clerks and carriers from $2.31½ to $2.49½ (18 cents an hour), and it will raise the maximum hourly rate of clerks and carriers by 21 cents, from $2.49 to $2.70.

By contrast, 12½ million factory production workers in this Nation receive an average straight-time pay rate of $2.22 an hour, or nearly 10 cents an hour less than the present average hourly pay of post office clerks and letter carriers.

How does this 15½ - 21 cents an hour immediate increase for postal workers compare in size with recent industrial wage settlements?

-- Within the last few weeks a 4% pay increase was awarded to railroad engineers in a binding award of a six-man arbitration panel. This award will add an average 11.3 cents an hour in two steps over a 17 month period.

-- A Presidential emergency board in the wage dispute between railroads and some 600,000 off-train workers has just recommended a 5 cent per hour pay increase effective this July 1, and some fringe concessions in lieu of an increase in 1961.

-- The steel agreement provided for wage rate increases averaging 9.4 cents per hour effective next December 1, and 8.6 cents per hour on October 1, 1961, in addition to liberalized insurance benefits. The only increase in take-home pay prior to next December 1 has amounted to about 6½ cents an hour, representing employee contributions for insurance now assumed by the companies.

-- The January 1960 Economic Report of the President states that the average wage increase in 1959 was about 9 cents an hour.

-- The Bureau of National Affairs reports that the median increase granted in all industries during the first quarter of 1960 was 8.2 cents an hour. Settlements for the communications industry were at 4.3 cents an hour.

It is obvious, therefore, that the increases provided postal workers in H.R. 9883 are not only unjustified in relation to the present pay rates of millions of production workers in this country, but also wholly out of line with the size of the increases currently being granted in industry.

In addition, H.R. 9883 would apply these increases with the utmost inequity, in flagrant violation of the principle of equal pay for equal work, higher pay for the more responsible work -- a principle which constitutes the cornerstone of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955. While the supervisory and managerial employees would receive increases of 7½%, employees in the upper steps of the lower salary levels (mail handlers, clerks, carriers, etc.), occupying the less responsible jobs, would receive increases ranging from 8.4% to 8.8%.

Apart from the basic inequity of such a wage distribution, this produces a most dangerous compression in percentage difference between salary level 6 and salary level 7, the first level of supervision. The present difference between the top steps of those levels is only 8.29% whereas the corresponding differential in industry is generally about 10%. H.R. 9883 would reduce this already narrow differential to 7.55%. Obviously, the incentive for advancement would be materially reduced.

In view of this bill's wholly unjustified discrimination in pay treatment among postal employees, and its complete lack of merit in relation to industry wages and wage settlements, it is evident that this expenditure of 248 million dollars a year in public funds for the Post Office Department alone represents the height of fiscal irresponsibility. Added to the already anticipated postal deficit of 603 million dollars for Fiscal 1961, it will produce a deficit of more than 850 million dollars to be borne by the taxpayers of this country, many millions of whom would consider themselves fortunate to receive the postal worker's present base pay, fringe benefits, and continuity of employment.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS ACCRUING TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES UNDER

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION

June 22, 1960

1. Direct pay increases totalling approximately 20%, for a first-year cost of $436,831,000.

2. Greatly liberalized retirement benefits, with an added first-year cost of $10,538,000.

3. Group life insurance, at a first-year cost of $7,103,000.

4. Group health insurance, with an estimated first-year cost of $37,963,000.

5. "Executive Order" holiday benefits for rural carriers, and "Saturday" holiday benefits which guarantee each employee 8 paid holidays per year, with first-year costs of $4,433,000.

6. Additional equipment allowances for rural carriers, with first-year costs of $6,800,000.

7. Increased travel allowances, with first-year costs of $4,100,000.

8. Tax-free uniform allowances of up to $100 per uniformed employee each year, with first-year costs of $13,600,000.

9. Bi-weekly pay periods, providing one extra day's pay per year, with a first-year cost of $6,700,000.

10. Military leave for substitute employees, at a first-year cost of $2,800,000.

11. Longevity pay for substitute employees, at a first-year cost of $765,000.

12. Unemployment compensation, with an estimated first-year cost to the Federal Government, attributable to postal employment, of $7,200,000.

13. Free fidelity bonds at an estimated annual savings to postal employees of $776,280 and a cost to the Department of $190,000.

14. Social Security coverage extended to temporary employees, at a first-year cost of $5,300,000.

SECRET

June 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 20, 1960 -- 2:30 PM (Seoul, Korea)

Others present: Prime Minister Huh Chung
Vice-Minister Lee So Young
Ambassador Chung
Ambassador McConaughy
Secretary Parsons
Lieut. Horace Underwood
Mr. Jai Lee (interpreter)
Lieut. Colonel Eisenhower

At the request of Prime Minister Huh, the President opened with a rundown on recent events, including the wrecking of the Summit meeting. He emphasized that the events in Paris were not, in his opinion, the result of the so-called "U-2 incident."

[redacted] The President's conclusion was that Khrushchev had decided that he was not going to gain any advantages at a Summit meeting. Khrushchev had, for some months previous to the time scheduled for a Summit, adopted a somewhat conciliatory attitude toward the West except for his stand on the Berlin issue. Even on this issue he had withdrawn the time of his demands while he was visiting Washington last year. Certain elements within the Soviet Government became opposed to this softer line. These elements include the Army, which is resentful over the proposed million-man cut in its strength, the Stalinist elements, and those persons in the Soviet Government who are friendly to the Red Chinese.

The President remains convinced that none of these elements desire global war. Khrushchev admitted, even in Paris, that both the USSR and the U.S. would be destroyed in the event of exchange of stockpiles; but with this as a background fact, Khrushchev is trying everything short of force to gain advantage.

The President continued that immediately following the breakup of the Summit meeting we expected a much tougher line from the Soviets.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 80-529 #4
BY DJH DATE 6/16/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
NSC ltr 11/22/82
NLE DATE 6/15/83

As it turned out, Khrushchev went to East Berlin and disappointed the Communists by predicting another Summit meeting in six to eight months. Our policy, accordingly, is (1) to continue cultural exchanges and exchanges of visits as much as possible, and (2) to avoid cutting off disarmament talks and nuclear testing talks. Khrushchev has not at this time taken further action on Berlin.

However, all Western nations, including NATO, have concluded that we must be more alert than normal. The situation is fluid and Khrushchev will not slack off his efforts to gain an advantage.

The President then brought up a point raised by President Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang placed great emphasis on the fact that Red China has completed a treaty of amity with Outer Mongolia, previously a sensitive area to the USSR. This would appear to represent a concession on the part of the USSR and indicate greater influence on the part of the Chi-Coms within the Soviet Government. The President emphasized that he had no comment on this point of Chiang's.

The President did comment, however, that it is clear to Macmillan, de Gaulle, and himself that the Western nations are now better united in their determination to resist Khrushchev. All Western nations resented the scuttling of the conference and the bad manners exhibited in so doing; the French particularly resented Khrushchev's using Paris as a platform for such actions.

The Prime Minister thanked the President for this run-down and expressed agreement that no global war appeared immediate. He assumed the Sino-Soviet bloc will continue to develop limited wars as they discover weak points. The President said he thought they would be careful not to start any small war which might lead step by step to a big one unless they are able to do it entirely by use of satellites. He believes the bloc will not resort to force so long as they can find other ways of accomplishing their desires. He does not exclude the use of force on their part, but does not consider it a great possibility.

* * *

Prime Minister Huh then proposed that the conversation shift to Korea-Japan and U.S.-Japan problems. He started by giving some of his own views. Unexpectedly, in August of 1959, Rhee had asked

Huh to head a delegation to talk with the Japanese. Huh himself remained in Japan for three or four months. He was much encouraged at this time, but later found his efforts to be in vain. Huh has given much attention to the matter of Korea-Japan relations. There are some difficult problems outstanding between the two, such as property claims, Korea repatriation, and the like, but these could be resolved by the use of good common sense. He added that Kishi and Fujiyama think so too.

Prime Minister Huh thinks [redacted]

Prime Minister Huh said [redacted]

Huh now sees [redacted]

[redacted]

The President agreed with the Prime Minister that the results would be disastrous if Japan should go Communist or neutralist. This must not be allowed to happen. The inevitable result would be that the U.S. and Korea would have to become militaristic and wind up breaking themselves financially. The President recognized the justice of Prime Minister Huh's cause [redacted] It is the intention of the U.S. to help Korea develop herself to the fullest in every way, but not to neglect her retaining the friendship of Japan, a country of 100 million people. If Japan were ever to join with Communist China, it would place the rest of us in a very bad fix. We must continue to consult, however, because we have a tricky situation on our hands in the face of new elections in Japan.

Prime Minister Huh hastily expressed agreement with the President. He said [redacted] He requested the President's permission for the Ministers of Defense, Reconstruction, and Finance to join the group and brief the President.

(Here the President asked that the Parliament be notified of the fact that Huh's request would make him somewhat late to a speaking engagement there. Mr. Huh sent directions for this to be done. At this time, Reconstruction Minister Min Chun, Defense Minister General Lee, Finance Minister Min Yun, General Magruder, and Dr. Moyer of ICA joined the group.)

* * *

Min Chun then briefed the President on some of the problems which Korea is facing at this time. Their nation is spending one-half of their total revenue for national defense. Accordingly, they need continued U.S. assistance. The cut in U.S. aid which has occurred since 1958 is leaving a bad effect on Korea's later economic development. Since Korea started largely from scratch after the Korean war, its

gross national product has normally been expanding rapidly. However, it has declined from a 9% increase in 1957 to a 6% increase in 1958 and to a 4.5% increase in 1959, all this despite their so-called population explosion.

Mr. Chun said it is necessary to chart Korea's future economic policies. Up to this time Korea has placed too much reliance upon outside help, an unrealistic approach. From now on they will make efforts to: (1) redo their tax system in order to increase incentives, (2) make efforts to insure better utilization of the nation's total resources (a joint task force has been appointed to study closer integration of resources), (3) expand national exports and encourage local procurement on the part of the UN forces, (4) insure efficient administration of resources by means of an austerity program, and (5) adopt certain short-range measures, such as: a. raising the rate of charge on public utilities, b. implementing public works on a moderate scale to increase employment, and c. raising the pay of government employees to reduce corruption. In these short-range items the Koreans realize the inflationary trend which might result and the possibility of shortage of power supply. To increase the power supply within Korea, two new projects, each costing $20 million per year should be built. These include a 50 thousand watt power dam at Chung Chan and an 80,000 watt power plant at So You. Both of these are northeast of Seoul. In addition, Mr. Chun requested that sympathetic attention be given to Korea's request for a DLF loan to build a dam at Chen Ju. He expressed again Korea's determination to help themselves.

* * *

At this point the Prime Minister felt that the time element required that briefings on the part of Defense and Finance Ministers should not be given, particularly since the Korean government has had ample opportunity to talk to General Magruder and to Ambassador McConaughy. He promised to send results of their study to the President.

John S. D. Eisenhower

Approved in White House
6/27/60

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US/MC/6

PRESIDENT'S FAR EASTERN TRIP
June 1960

1

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: June 20, 1960
Time: 2:10 p.m.
Place: Kyung Mu Dai, Seoul

Participants:	US	Korea
	The President	Prime Minister Hub Chung
	Ambassador McConaughy	Amb. Chung Il Kwon
	Lt. Col. Eisenhower	Vice For. Min. Lee Su-yong
	Mr. Parsons	Press Secy Lee Chae-hyon
	Lt. Underwood (Interpreter)	

Subject: Post Summit Situation; Japanese-Korean Relations; The Future of Japan

Copies to: White House - Gen. Goodpaster
S/S
G - Mr. Hare
S/P - Mr. Smith
S/B - Mr. Bohlen
FE - Mr. Parsons
Amembassy Seoul - Amb. McConaughy
Amembassy Tokyo - Amb. MacArthur

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President Eisenhower opened the conversation by stating that he understood from the Ambassador that the Prime Minister would like to have a summary of the post-Summit situation as seen from Washington. The President remarked that his opinion of the post-Summit situation was shared by Prime Minister Macmillan and President de Gaulle.

The breakdown of the conference was not caused by the so-called U-2 incident. This was a pretext which Khrushchev found it convenient to use. Khrushchev has admitted that he had known of the U-2 flight for some years. Khrushchev says that he was aware of these flights when he visited the United States but "thought it would not be polite to mention it at that time."

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Authority NR 78-155 #2
By bc NLE Date 8/23/78

It can be

It can be surmised that Khrushchev wrecked the Summit for a combination of reasons. He apparently decided that he could gain no propaganda advantage out of the conference and that he could not gain any concessions without granting concessions of equal value. For some months preceding the eve of the Summit conference he had adopted a relatively mild posture. Except on the Berlin issue his attitude had seemed more conciliatory than before. Even on the Berlin issue he had last September softened the ultimatum-like tone of his position by withdrawing the deadline date for a settlement.

It can be supposed that the abrupt hardening of Khrushchev's line just before the Summit conference was urged by certain elements in the Soviet Union which were impatient with the softer line Khrushchev had adopted. Khrushchev may have felt that he had to do something dramatic in order to restore his prestige and influence with that group. Khrushchev also may have been influenced by various other dissatisfied elements, namely the Red army, which is unhappy with the reduction of one million in the armed forces; the Stalinist group; and what might be called the pro-Red Chinese faction.

We are convinced, however, that no element in the Soviet Union wants global war. Khrushchev said in Paris that if global war took place, both the USSR and the United States would be totally destroyed. Khrushchev is well aware that the USSR is vulnerable and he also knows that all civilization might be destroyed by the after-effects of nuclear war. This awareness is the background against which all his moves are plotted.

The scuttling of the conference therefore does not mean that he expects to precipitate global war. He simply saw no propaganda, political, economic or strategic advantage that the USSR could gain from a Summit conference at that time.

At Paris it was originally assumed that if he did scuttle the conference he would follow a tougher line for as much as 18 months. But he went immediately to Berlin and said there that he would do nothing to change the status of Berlin at that time. He may expect to be able to get a better deal on Berlin and other issues in seven or eight months and may ask for another Summit meeting about then.

In the meanwhile the limited cultural exchange program between the United States and the Soviet Union is continuing as are conferences on disarmament and nuclear tests. There are signs that Khrushchev does not want to drop entirely his earlier conciliatory posture, even on Berlin.

A conclusion has been reached by all the NATO countries that present circumstances call for increased alertness. The situation is fluid and the Soviet Government may again abruptly change its posture. The allied free countries must be ready to adapt to any changes. It is evident that all the Western European nations have been more closely united in opposition to the Soviet menace than in some years. This is a direct result of

Khrushchev's

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Khrushchev's recent tactics. Probably the Soviet Union will continue to place heavy reliance on its techniques of subversion.

During his recent talks in Taipei, the President was informed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that considerable significance should be attached to the recent treaty of amity between Outer Mongolia and Communist China. It is a departure from established policy for the USSR to permit Outer Mongolia to make such a treaty. This was undoubtedly a concession to the Communist Chinese which the Soviets did not relish making, but felt compelled to make because of the strength of Communist Chinese influence. The President stressed that he transmitted the Generalissimo's views without comment.

There has been resentment, even in uncommitted countries, of Khrushchev's action in scuttling the conference. There is an adverse reaction to his bad manners and his misuse of the Paris meeting as an occasion to hurl invective against the Western countries.

Prime Minister Huh Chung expressed his appreciation for the President's exposition and agreed that the USSR would not start a large scale global war immediately. He asked the President if he did not think the Communists might not start limited wars, however, in order to discover weak spots.

The President replied that he thought Khrushchev would refrain from starting small wars that might readily become big wars. He might use some of the satellite countries to fight small wars for him, believing that the risks would be less. Khrushchev probably believes that he has better ways than warfare to achieve his objectives.

The Prime Minister turned to issues between the Republic of Korea and Japan. He said he wanted to make some mention of U.S. policy and attitudes toward Japan. He said that as a Korean who had worked for eight or nine years for normalization of relations with Japan, he feels keen regrets that his efforts have had no results.

Ex-President Rhee had given him an unexpected appointment last October as the head of the Korean mission to negotiate with the Japanese. He had headed the mission for three or four months. At first he had considerable optimism that he might be able to solve the outstanding problems. Unhappily his enthusiasm and optimism were not well founded. The improvement he had hoped for was not achieved. He had met a number of Japanese people, had done extensive research on the issues, had devoted much effort to the problems of the "peace line", property restoration and the legal status of Korean residents of Japan. He had concluded that these issues could be settled with the exercise of "good common sense." However, these did not constitute the fundamental problem.

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problem in Japan-Korea relations. He had met with Prime Minister Kishi, Foreign Minister Fujiyama and others. He had found that the Japanese did not fully understand or appreciate the deep national sentiment of the Korean people on Japanese questions. The Japanese did not take full account of the inevitable hatred and resentment of the Korean people growing out of the years of Japanese rule.

Japan has profited from generous United States aid and has grown prosperous despite the fact that it was a defeated nation. With the benefit of American assistance Japan has become one of the most advanced countries. This has given the Japanese an attitude of superiority and they look down on the Koreans. He said these elements are basic factors in the situation. The Prime Minister said he had told Kishi that the problem could not be solved until the Japanese understood the national sentiment of the Korean people and made some effort to "soothe" the Korean people. Unless this were done a serious situation would be created. The Prime Minister said that the Japanese instead of trying to help the situation had made it worse by sending Korean residents to Communist North Korea.

The Prime Minister said that when he took over the Government at the end of April, he had hoped to solve the outstanding issues in one or two months. He had discussed the situation repeatedly and at length with Ambassador McConaughy. He had felt that if the United States could influence Japan to stop sending Koreans to the Communist north, he could resume the negotiations with Japan with prospects of success. The Prime Minister said he had expected and waited for some US action. But the US had failed to act.

He said that Japan was claiming that the Koreans had a "free choice of residence." They are pretending that the repatriation scheme is a humanitarian endeavor. He said, "This is not exactly so." He said that "free choice" is just a mask used by the Japanese.

If the United States had shown that it was not fully in accord with the Japanese action, the Japanese program for shipping Koreans to the north would not have been successful. In the beginning of the negotiations when the U.S. expressed objections the agreement was blocked; but when the United States "kept silent" the Japanese were encouraged to reach the Calcutta Agreement of last August with the North Korean Communist regime. Even after that, if the United States had exerted its influence on the Japanese, the shipments could have been stopped. Then the situation in Japan would have developed differently. Now the situation has changed and he has little hope of finding a solution. He expressed deep concern. He felt that the Japanese are likely to "turn to a neutralist trend", if not an actual pro-Communist orientation. Then negotiations between Japan and Korea would become "more difficult." Also a "non-Communist system" in Asia would become "more difficult to maintain."

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He said that

He said that if the emphasis which the Department of State has placed on Japan in an effort to bring about stabilization there could instead be placed on a staunch anti-Communist country such as Korea, Free China, Viet Nam or the Philippines, that would be the best way to preserve a strong anti-Communist system in Asia. Korea was strongly anti-Communist "to the last person" and U.S. efforts to further strengthen Korea economically or militarily would be well justified.

The Prime Minister said that finally in view of recent developments in Japan, especially the reactions against the Security Treaty, he would like to know if there was any change in the U.S. attitude towards Japan.

The President agreed that the consequences of adoption of a pro-Communist or even a neutralist policy by Japan would be most serious. He felt that no security system we could set up in the Far East without Japanese participation would work satisfactorily. The military burden that would have to be assumed would be back-breaking. He felt that it must not be allowed to happen and that Japan must and can be saved.

The President said that he could see some justification in the grievances voiced by the Prime Minister. He expressed regret that the right formula for solving the problems had not yet been found. He felt that a way must be found to cooperate on fundamental matters without waiting for a solution of all outstanding problems. He felt we must all try to prevent the development of an adverse situation in Japan which would call for a far reaching reappraisal.

The President recognized the need to help the Republic of Korea to develop economically and otherwise -- but not at the expense of Japan. He said that we must all put our minds to the urgent problem of keeping Japan in the right camp. With a population approaching 100 million people and with a high stage of industrial development, Japan by joining up with Communist China even in the economic field alone could place the rest of the countries in the free world alignment in an extremely adverse position.

The President thought we should all consult together on the proble since we face a tricky situation in the light of the new elections whic presumably will be held soon in Japan. We must not give up trying to make the Japanese recognize the realities of the current situation.

He hoped the Japanese could be brought to respect the national attitudes of neighboring countries. He would be glad to have the further views of the Korean Government on this problem which could be expressed either through the Korean Ambassador in Washington or the American Ambassador in Seoul. He added that we did not want to take an action in Japan which would have the effect of driving the Japanese fur in the wrong direction.

The Prime Minister sai

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The Prime Minister said that he agreed completely. He had not meant to imply that the U.S. should abandon Japan. He said that we should certainly do our best to hold the line in Japan. He assured the President of the Korean intent to cooperate fully with the United States but he could not help but express his deep concern as to the future of Japan. He said that if Japan became pro-Communist or even neutralist it was a life or death matter for Korea. So the Republic of Korea was understandably more concerned than any other country with the developments in Japan. While not considering it inevitable that the worst would occur, he thought we must be prepared for that.

At this point the Prime Minister said he would like to call in the Ministers of Reconstruction and Defense to brief the President on economic assistance and military matters.

The President remarked that the alloted time was already used up and that a continuation would mean that he would be late. He said he would continue if the Prime Minister requested it, but he would ask that the National Assembly be notified of the delay. He felt that he owed this to the National Assembly. He did not wish to be guilty of a discourtesy to the Speaker and the Members of the National Assembly.

The Prime Minister assured the President that he would notify the National Assembly of the delay and that the Assembly would not object. He said that the briefing would be made as short as possible.

At this point Reconstruction Minister Chun, Defense Minister Dee and Finance Minister Yun, General Magruder and Dr. Moyer joined the group.

The Robert E. Eisenhower Library

(Note: When received, the two briefing papers will be circulated as enclosures to this memorandum.)

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[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Persons, Dillon, Goodpaster, 6/10/60, re European matters, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Latin America, organizational matters, mutual security, misc. other matters (5 pgs) (exempt per NSC-2/11/77; DOD-11/16/76) ~~76-57, #64~~ 78-142, #2 Portions exempted, NR 78-142 #2 per ltr NR 81-106 #1 6/18/82 LHP		7/5/60	A
2. Memcon. (State), DDE, Prime Minister Beltran of Peru and others (3 pgs) portions exempted, NR 81-85 #19 appeal: portion exempted, NR 81-85 #18 76-56, #65		6/9/60	A
~~3. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 7/10/78-bc		~~6/9/60~~	~~A&C*~~
4. Telegram, Villard to Herter re Geneva talks (2 pgs)		6/7/60	A
5. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter and others re meeting with Diefenbaker, 6/3/60 (5 pgs)		6/4/60	A
6. Memo of Conf., DDE, Menzies, Beale, Parsons, John Eisenhower, 6/3/60, re SEATO meeting (4 pgs) (exempted-NSC-2/28/77 State-11/9/77) 77-174, #1		6/8/60	A
7. Memcon. (State), DDE and Menzies (2 pgs)		6/3/60	A
~~8. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm		~~6/3/60~~	~~A~~
~~9. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm		~~6/2/60~~	~~A~~
10. Memorandum, John S.D. Eisenhower to DDE re defense matters concerning Canada (3 pgs)		6/2/60	A
11. Memcon. (State), DDE, Prime Minister Nash of New Zealand (3 pgs)		6/1/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: June 10, 1960 - 6:05 p.m. to 6:18 p.m.
The President, Governor John E. Davis of North Dakota,
Mr. John Underhill, and Mr. Merriam

This was largely a courtesy call by Governor Davis, who reported on the progress of his campaign for the Senate seat in North Dakota. The Governor indicated that he was receiving encouraging reports, and thought he will be successful in the election on June 28th. The President inquired about the Governor's campaign methods, and noted that he thought meeting people and being seen by people was probably more effective than all the speeches he made.

There was some discussion of the farm problem, and the Governor indicated that at the moment things were generally under control.

The President wished the Governor well and authorized the Governor to tell the press that the President hoped to see him down here before the end of the session.

Robert E. Merriam

Eisenhower Library

~~TOP SECRET~~ July 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 10, 1960

Others present: Mr. Herter, General Persons, Mr. Dillon, General Goodpaster

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-106 #1
By J.W. Date 6-9-82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)-(d)
DOD 3/30/81; NSA 8/5/81; NSC 9/25/81; CIA 3/4/82
NLE Date 6/8/82

[redacted]

Mr. Herter next referred to the new Soviet proposal given to the French at the time of the Paris meeting, and recalled the line that we had proposed to take regarding this. He asked if he might follow the same line while the President is away. The President evidenced no objection.

The next subject taken up by Mr. Herter was that of the OAS statement put out that day regarding Trujillo. [redacted] The President thought this wasfine. He commented that this could be done within the OAS to the extent possible. Mr. Herter recalled that [redacted] expressed great concern over the inroads being made by Castroism and Communism within labor and student groups in South America. The President agreed that [redacted] had been quite alarmed at the penetration by Communism in these groups. He hoped [redacted] would support action against Castro.

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Mr. Herter next mentioned the problem regarding the Nicaro plant. We are in a position of being unable to ship out the nickel that is being mined and manufactured. We have to take some kind of action, and he thought the only thing we could do is to go ahead and close down the plant.

[redacted]

Mr. Herter next said that [redacted]

With regard to the Dominican Republic, Mr. Herter said there are various things being done [redacted]

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Mr. Herter said the Chilean Ambassador wanted to come in to give thanks to the United States for giving assistance for the earthquake disasters. The President commented that Roy Howard is talking to everyone in town and pushing very hard for some kind of "spectacular" activity. General Persons commented that the possibilities have been carefully canvassed and that we must be careful not to give the appearance of seeking publicity. He added that we have already done a great deal in Chile. Mr. Dillon confirmed this, stating that we have carried out a number of projects already and have raised several million dollars for their assistance. Now the big question is to rebuild the housing.

Mr. Herter next spoke of the U. S. mission to Mexico for the Mexican independence day during the period 13-16 September. He recalled the President had approved his going down to head up the delegation. He thought the President might put as many as three of his friends on the delegation.

Mr. Herter next referred to a letter from former Secretary Weeks suggesting Argentine participation in the OEC. Mr. Dillon said

[redacted]

the problem is that the Europeans do not want them in the OEC. We are having consultations with the Common Market countries, and we and other exporting countries are having consultations. Argentina can be brought into both of these. The President asked that the State Department write a note to former Secretary Weeks about this.

Mr. Herter said he is still at work trying to get someone to head up the Disarmament post in the State Department. He gave a list of names of people he is interested in, including Phillip Reed, Eli Whitney Debevoise, Francis Plimpton, Keith McHugh, and Arthur Dean. The President said Reed would be fine, and Dean would be also if he could be obtained.

The President recalled that Gordon Gray had suggested to him the use of the Committee of Principals to give broad guidance to such a disarmament organization wi thin State. Mr. Herter said he completely agreed with this.

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Mr. Herter said the Indians have made a request for the Sidewinder. We are going to try to get them to buy these from the British.

Next he referred to the problem of the Palestine refugees and said we are going to try a new initiative through a Turkish individual. The President concurred and said it was a good idea, and that anything would be worth a try.

Mr. Herter next gave the President a brief estimate of prospects at Geneva. There was no indication at that time that the Soviets were intending to break off negotiations.

The discussion next turned to the Mutual Security Bill. Mr. Dillon said the authorization law had one bad amendment in it -- to the effect that the program must be administered so as to avoid discrimination. This might interfere with loans we have planned for Egypt and Syria and also one we have for Israel. He thought the State Department would make a determination to the effect that

discrimination is not involved in connection with these loans. This might create quite a stir among the Jewish community and in the Congress. General Persons suggested that we see if we could hold up this determination until after the Mutual Security Appropriations Bill has passed. Mr. Dillon added that Congressman Cannon had put in a bar against the Indus River project. He said an all-out effort would be made to get this provision taken out.

[redacted]

Finally, the President said that it was soon going to be necessary to decide regarding the visit to Japan. The key consideration in his mind was whether such a visit would help or damage good will. He said a thorough and objective study of the matter was required.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Approved by White House
6/13/60

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: June 10, 1960

SUBJECT: United States Assistance to Chile

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower
Mr. Robert Merriam, The White House
Ambassador Muller of Chile
Mr. Jorge Schneider, Special Representative, Chilean Government
Mr. Wymberley Coerr, Department of State

COPIES TO: S/S, H, P, U/SC, M/OP, ARA-2, E, O, C, S/P, The White House (Messrs. Merriam and Barr), Treasury - Mr. Farley, Defense - Colonel Otto Koerner, Amembassy Santiago (Ambassador Rowe)

Responding to the President's inquiry as to the present situation in Chile's disaster area, the Ambassador described the plight of Valdivia. He said it lay along the San Pedro River which normally drained Lake Rinihue but had been blocked by an accidental dam that could burst at any moment. He described the Chilean Army's efforts to build temporary dams above the lake while simultaneously trying to dig channels through the San Pedro River blockage so as to drain the lake's excess water without flooding Valdivia. In response to the President's question, the Ambassador confirmed that the United States Government has sent an engineer who is an expert in flood control to assist the Chilean Army in this job.

The Ambassador went on to express his hearty thanks for the wonderfully prompt and efficient American aid that he said had had a terrific impact on the Chilean people. He read aloud resolutions of appreciation that had just been passed by the Chilean House of Deputies and Senate. Observing that these resolutions had been passed unanimously, he commented that Chile was a very democratic country, that such unanimity was exceedingly rare and therefore evidenced widespread gratitude.

Thanking the Ambassador for having read these resolutions, the President declared he was glad to know the United States' aid had been

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been useful. He said that, although he himself was wary of the danger of over-publicizing United States aid, some private citizens had been talking to him and urging that something spectacular be done to demonstrate United States sympathy for Chile. For example, it had been suggested to him that Chile had a tremendous need for doctors and nurses which the United States might supply and that the United States might also send naval ships whose generating plants could supply power to coastal towns whose plants had been damaged. The Ambassador did not indicate any need for the ships' power plants, and said that, with the availability of the two American field hospitals for the immediate emergency, Chile had no serious shortage of doctors and nurses.

The President said he had been thinking that it might be useful for the two Governments to form a group to study the problem of Chilean reconstruction. He said that possibly Ambassador Donnelly or Dr. Milton Eisenhower might work with two or three Chilean representatives. The Ambassador did not respond to this suggestion when made, but after leaving the White House told an officer of the Department he would be very much in favor of implementing the President's suggestion. He said he would recommend that his Government, after the President had returned from his Far Eastern trip, ask the President to send a personal representative to Chile to assist in studying the reconstruction problem.

In response to the President's question the Ambassador said his Government estimated the total reconstruction costs at about $500 million, equivalent to more than 50% of the Government's budget. He said that of Chile's 7.5 million population 2.5 million live in the afflicted areas. Eighty thousand houses had been badly damaged, and 65,000 had been completely destroyed and could not be replaced for less than $210 million. He said his Government also faced a huge problem in the repair of roads, schools, sewage facilities, etc.

The Ambassador pointed out that unfortunately the natural disaster had struck just as the Chilean Government was on the point of success in its efforts to stabilize its currency and its cost of living. The rate of exchange had held steady for a year and four months and the cost of living in the last eight months had risen only 2-1/2% as contrasted with 33% in the previous year. As a result of the disaster Chile would now have to devote to reconstruction the resources it had hoped to devote to development. He emphasized his Government was determined to achieve reconstruction while maintaining stability.

Voicing his hearty approval of this objective, the President commented that the Chilean Government would have to make a great effort and might almost have to regiment all available people

and resources. He said he thought the influx of too much outside capital into the situation would seriously threaten to produce inflation, and a great effort would obviously be required of the Chilean people. The Ambassador replied that Chileans were used to hardship and to facing their own troubles. He added: "We are not a banana republic".

The President said he had been pleased to read recently that two of the large United States copper companies, Anaconda and Kennocott, had been completing plans for heavy new investments in Chile. The Ambassador said that this was a fine development that had been underway for some time.

In response to the President's specific question the Ambassador declared: "The emergency is over; now it is a question of rebuilding". He said specifically that his Government needed barges for logistical work along the coast in the damaged area. He added, however, that in order to determine the best type of ship for the purpose it would be helpful if the United States Navy could send to Chile an officer trained in amphibious operations who could analyze the problem in terms of his knowledge of available ships. The President said this could easily be done.

Mr. Merriam mentioned to the President that Mr. Jorge Schneider had been sent to Washington by the Chilean Goverment specifically to assist in initiating plans for the basic work of economic reconstruction. The President commented that now the greatest need is for sound planning.

ARA:WRRubottom, Jr:

Approved by White House
6/27/60

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7035

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: June 9, 1960

SUBJECT: Call of Prime Minister Beltran of Peru on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Prime Minister Pedro Beltran
Counselor Theodore Achilles
Assistant Secretary Rubottom

COPIES TO:

S/S	ARA	
G	E	
C	EUR	
S/P	~~Embassy~~ LDMA (for Ambassador)	
H	The White House - Gen. Goodpaster	

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 6/1/82
NLE Date 6/30/82

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 87-95 #18
By bc NLE Date 6/30/82

After an exchange of greetings, the President, saying that he had been disappointed with the turn of events in Paris, expressed hope that events since then, like the announcement of the Khrushchev visit to Cuba, would bring the American Republics closer together than ever---if so, this would be a constructive result.

Prime Minister Beltran said that he wanted to bring greetings from President Prado and to say how much the latter had regretted that President Eisenhower had been unable to visit Peru. He turned quickly from this point to comment on the deteriorating situation in Latin America, stressing the aggressiveness of the communists who were falling in line behind the Castro mystique. The latter's slogans calling for "economic freedom" and "non-intervention in their internal affairs" attracted wide public support. Whereas the communists might have once hoped to get a foothold in Bolivia, now they were well established in Cuba.

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[redacted]

The President stated that the combination of government assistance and private investment in Latin America from the United States had been substantial, yet that message seems not to get across. The Prime Minister reflected for a moment, and said that perhaps we had concentrated too much on major capital investments and that we should now devote our assistance to projects going directly to the people so as to capture public opinion. The Prime Minister recalled the great western immigration in the United States. The Latin American people must now move to their unused land for the new opportunity they seek.

The President said that the communists seem to concentrate their efforts in the cities. He said that it was not an easy matter to settle new residents on land and that careful training was required. The Prime Minister referred to the great opportunity for Peru east of the Andes, a region which could offer a new life to their illiterate indigenous population.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Prime Minister recalled his visit to Puerto Rico in 1958 at the time of Dr. Milton Eisenhower's visit there and the sharp contrast

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contrast which he noted as compared to the earlier visits he had made to Puerto Rico. The improvement was due largely to Muñoz Marín's having helped the lowest social levels. The Prime Minister returned to his line that "A showdown has to come with Cuba".

[redacted]

The Prime Minister reiterated his belief that the lower classes have to be assisted--fast. Mr. Achilles said that the lower classes need to have a stake in private property. The President said that man must be given an opportunity for both spiritual and material development. The Prime Minister said that his newspapers preached that line constantly. The President declared that we are all together and that no country could remain an island of freedom surrounded by tyranny. He referred to the Christian attitude which motivates the Americas and the Prime Minister said that Cuba was giving the lie to freedom. He finished by saying that "Time is of the essence". The President urged him to state his views with the same frankness to the officials in the Department with whom he spoke, mentioning Mr. Dillon specifically because of his responsibilities in the economic field.

At the conclusion of the discussion the photographers came into the President's office.

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CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Thursday, June 9, 1960 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

Congressional Action During President's Absence

a. Federal Pay Increase

b. Agriculture
   1. Wheat
   2. Sugar

c. Minimum Wage

d. Defense Appropriation

e. Mutual Security Appropriation

f. HEW
   1. Appropriation
   2. School Construction
   3. Health Protection for Aged

g. Area Redevelopment

h. Omnibus Judges Bill

Everest
Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Thursday, June 9, 1960 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

Congressional Action During President's Absence

a. Federal Pay Increase	Representative Charles Halleck Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield Chairman, Civil Service Commission Roger W. Jones Special Assistant to the President Eugene J. Lyons
b. Agriculture	Senator Everett M. Dirksen
1. Wheat	Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson
2. Sugar	Representative Charles B. Hoeven
c. Minimum Wage	Under Secretary of Labor James O'Connell Senator Everett M. Dirksen Representative Charles Halleck
d. Defense Appropriation	Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates
e. Mutual Security Appropriation	Representative Charles Halleck Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon
f. HEW	Senator Styles Bridges
1. Appropriation	Senator Everett M. Dirksen
2. School Construction	Representative Charles Halleck
3. Health Protection for Aged	Representative John Byrnes Secretary of HEW Arthur Flemming
g. Area Redevelopment	Secretary of Commerce Frederick Mueller Senator Everett M. Dirksen Representative Charles Halleck
h. Omnibus Judges Bill	Representative Charles Halleck Senator Everett Dirksen Attorney General William Rogers

THE WHITE HOUSE

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS--JUNE 8, 1960

PUBLIC LAW

1. Tobacco Bill
2. Civil Rights
3. Mutual Security

VETOED

1. Water Pollution Control - 2/22/60 Sustained 2/25/60
2. Area Redevelopment - 5/13/60 Sustained 5/24/60

IN CONFERENCE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products

PASSED

SENATE

1. Unemployment Commission
2. Nuclear Ban Resolution
3. International Health
4. D.C. Home Rule
5. Peacetime Veterans' Benefits
6. Youth Conservation Corps
7. Elections Bill
8. Aid To Education
9. Juvenile Delinquency
10. International Development Assoc.

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Federal Preemption
4. Omnibus Public Works
5. Housing
6. Aid To Education
*7. Public Debt and Tax Extension Act

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Reorganization Act Extension
2. Food For Peace Act of 1959
3. Department of Science
4. Loyalty Oath Repeal
5. Wheat
6. Omnibus Public Works

HOUSE

1. Fair Trade
2. Price Stability--Employment
3. Interest Rates
4. Federal Pay Raise
5. Juvenile Delinquency
6. Wheat
7. Sugar
*8. International Development Assoc.
*9. Social Security
*10. International Health

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Minimum Wage (Reported By Subcte.)
2. Immigration
3. Keogh-Simpson Tax
4. Fair Trade (Tabled)
5. Price Stability-Employment
6. Medical Care-Aged
7. Federal Pay Raises
8. Housing (Reported by Subcte.)

HOUSE

1. Community Facilities (Reported By Subcte.)
2. Impacted Areas-Schools (Tabled)
3. Unemployment Compensation
4. D.C. Home Rule
5. Minimum Wage
6. Peacetime Veterans' Benefits
7. Youth Conservation Corps.
8. Housing

* Changes Since June 1, 1960

Status Of Appropriations

Public Law

1. District of Columbia (H.R.10233)
2. Second Supplemental (H.R.10743)
3. NASA Supplemental, 1960 (H.J.Res.621)
4. Commerce (H.R.10234)
5. Interior (H.R.10401)

In Conference

1. Treasury-Post Office (H.R.10569)
2. Agriculture (H.R.12117)

Passed

House

1. General Government Matters (H.R.11389)
2. Labor-HEW (H.R.11390)
3. State-Justice-Judiciary (H.R.11666)
4. Independent Offices (H.R.11776)
5. Defense (H.R.11998)
6. Agriculture (H.R.12117)
7. Legislative (H.R.12232)
8. Public Works (H.R.12326)

Senate

Reported

House

1. Military Construction (H.R.12231)

Senate

Hearings

House

1. Mutual Security

Senate

1. Defense (H.R.11918)
2. Public Works (H.R.12326)
3. State-Justice-Judiciary (H.R.11666)
4. Mutual Security
5. Labor-HEW (H.R.11390)
6. Independent Offices (H.R.11776)
7. Legislative (H.R.12232)
8. General Government Matters (H.R.11389)

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
Ext. 181

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 7/6/78

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 9, 1960

8:35 a.m. -- 11:10 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Bridges (in part)
Sen. Kuchel

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven

Mr. Dillon, State
Sec. Gates, Defense
Sec. Mueller, Commerce
Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Staats
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Roger Jones, CSC
Sec. Benson, Agriculture
Mr. McLain
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

PMG Summerfield (in part)
Sec. Flemming, HEW
Mr. Robert A. Forsythe
AG Rogers (in part)
Mr. O'Connell, Labor (in part)

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Lyons
Mr. Kendall
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Federal Pay Increase - There was discussion of the Administration position as regards a 9% increase, the possibility that the President might send a letter to the Congress on it, and of the kind of answer to be made to the inevitable question of "what will the Administration accept?"

It was agreed that a Presidential letter at this point would merely complicate the problem in the Senate. The President desired that there be no change in the Administration's posture at this time though it might be desirable eventually, should the Congress act favorably on revenue measures proposed by the Administration, to agree to a limited pay increase.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 7/6/78

Wheat Bill - In a brief discussion of the status of this bill, emphasis was placed upon the fact that no decision had been reached in any previous meeting as to the specifics of what the Administration would or would not accept.

Sugar Act - The President again emphasized the need for leeway in handling the Cuban problem.

Rockefeller Statement - The President noted that Mr. Rockefeller's public statement had gone further than anything discussed at the breakfast meeting. He suggested that Mr. Rockefeller be given an opportunity to address the convention so as to obviate any allegation that Republicans were bottling up his ideas.

Minimum Wage - Discussion centered upon the difficulty of developing any specific proposal for extending coverage that could command the support of a majority of the Congress. The President said he could not object therefore to a limited increase in the minimum wage level without further expansion of coverage.

Defense Appropriation - A brief discussion of this item covered the differing approaches of the House and Senate and the items most likely to be at issue in conference. The Vice President commented on the desirability of setting the record straight as regards the adequacy of our defense forces lest Mr. Rockefeller's statement of nonpreparedness cause the Congress to increase funds greatly.

HEW Appropriation - There was brief discussion of Congressional intent to provide more money than requested for medical research and Hill-Burton Hospital construction, also failure to begin to phase out the school aid program for impacted areas.

School Construction - It was agreed that Dr. Flemming would work with Mr. Halleck toward accomplishing the understandings needed for getting a Rule.

Medical Care for the Aged - Attention was given to the new proposal developed by the House Committee. It was agreed that the Administration would stand on its own proposal but would not reject the House approach.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of mutual security, area development, judgeships, education and the loyalty oath, the President's Far East trip, nominations, and certain retirement legislation.

* * * *

Federal Pay Increase - Mr. Halleck reported that the action in the House would be for a 9% bill or nothing. The President thought that under such circumstances the only method of suggesting a different approach would be a veto message. He noted that nothing had been done toward providing the postal rate increase.

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By dc NLE, Date 2/6/78

Rep. Halleck suggested the possible desirability of a Presidential letter on the subject before departure for the Far East. The Postmaster General thought such a letter might take note of the need for rate increases to justify any pay raise. The President did not want to be put in a position of appearing to be trying to bribe the Congress into approving the rate increase. The Postmaster General concurred but thought any such letter still can take account of a possible rate increase. The President suggested that Mr. Stans might draft a letter which would list all the various revenues and allied actions desired by the Administration, adding up the total amount involved, which would show the sharp contrast between inaction on these things and the drive for a pay raise. The President repeated he did not want by any means to appear willing to approve a 9% increase for what he could get out of it in other respects.

Sen. Saltonstall hoped that the President would not write a letter since the Administration was already well on record and the President's position was clear. Anything additional at this point would only complicate the situation of Republican Senators if it came to sustaining a veto. Mr. Summerfield asked whether Mr. Halleck thought a letter would be helpful but Mr. Halleck merely noted Sen. Saltonstall's opinion. Senator Saltonstall made clear that his was just one opinion. The President interjected that his views already seemed to be well known. Secretaries Mueller and Benson were delighted that no letter would be written.

Sen. Dirksen was certain that the question would be raised as to what sort of a pay increase would be acceptable to the Administration. The President recalled that the Administration had felt that the last raise had gone beyond what was justified, hence was even now yet to be earned. On the other hand, he said that if things were measured on the basis of developments since the last raise, then a 2-1/2% rise in the cost of living would have a bearing. He thought that perhaps a 4 or 5% pay raise could be accepted provided Congress also acted favorably on the various measures affecting Treasury receipts. The President was certain, however, that the Administration should not at this point suggest any compromise since this would be merely a point of departure for those who wanted to push to the extremes. Senator Dirksen said that the inevitable question had to have some sort of an answer during debate and that he would like to say without committing the President in any way that a 5% increase might be in order if the rate increase were passed. Mr. Stans emphasized the Administration's testimony up to this point with regard to the study being made, its expected completion in September, and the Administration commitment to make appropriate recommendations thereafter. The President suspected that the opposition was primarily interested in drawing a veto on this issue. He emphasized the many "fringe" benefits available to Federal employees along with the fundamental security of employment. He commented that it was not just a matter of postal rate increases but various other revenue measures that needed to be accomplished before additional expenditures ought to be taken on. The President repeated that by the end of the session there might be reason for the Administration to modify its position in the light of Congressional developments but emphasis at this time should be focused on accomplishing revenue measures.

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In connection with this as well as other legislation, the President directed General Persons to start getting together any Presidential messages that might be needed so that they could be flown out to him in the Far East for rapid action, especially since the session would be near its end and no time should be lost if the Congress were to act on more reasonable legislation.

The President concluded the discussion by assuring Mr. Summerfield of his interest in obtaining the rate increase, and then inquired why postal employees were not working in their own interests for the rate increase. The Postmaster General said they might begin to do so once a veto should be sustained.

Wheat Bill - Sen. Dirksen reported that the wheat bill would soon be coming up and that a number of amendments would be proposed, such as extending the conservation reserve, etc. Mr. Benson pointed out that it would provide for a referendum so that farmers would have a choice in whether to have a wheat program or not. Sen. Dirksen said that the real controversy was over the support levels and that a number of Republican Senators would probably try to raise it from 80% to 85%. Sec. Benson noted that the minimum support level is currently 75% rather than the 80% provided in the new bill. Sen. Dirksen said that Sen. Young, at a previous Leadership meeting, had gotten the impression that the President would approve a bill providing supports at 80% minimum. The President recalled that he had not made a firm commitment to any particular things and Mr. Harlow reminded the Leaders that the discussion of 80% had been hinged upon the possibility of getting certain other changes in Sen. Ellender's bill. Mr. Hoeven said that the farm labor and the sugar bills would be moved quickly by the Committee after wheat is acted upon.

Sugar Act - Mr. Hoeven amplified his remarks of last week, stating that he would insist to the Rules Committee that if a Closed Rule were granted for the Cooley bill, there would have to be a Rule allowing his own proposal to be offered as a substitute.

The President stressed the necessity for having something to work with in trying to meet the communist problem in this hemisphere, particularly now that Mr. Khrushchev is talking about a visit to Cuba. Mr. Halleck thought such a visit could result in action by Congress to cut off entirely the flow of sugar from Cuba to the United States. The President cautioned, however, against legislative action that would freeze the situation, for the government ought to be in a position to react appropriately to new developments.

Mr. Hoeven felt that the only way to get any flexibility was through his substitute, for an Open Rule would be needed if there were to be a Floor effort to get all of the Administration proposal, but an Open Rule would result in nothing but turmoil over all aspects of the quota problem. Mr. Benson tended to agree with this. The President commented on the widespread opinion that merely extension for one year is far too short. Sec. Benson thought the Senate would pass a much better bill and that a compromise would then be possible.

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Rockefeller Statement - In conjunction with discussion of the sugar bill, the President commented on how many people in Congress thought they knew exactly how to conduct our foreign relations. And he remarked on even Mr. Rockefeller's readiness to plunge into foreign affairs. Sen. Dirksen thought that Mr. Rockefeller's statement was guilty of the same fallacy that characterized all such cries for leadership and a careful plan of action; he wondered how it would be possible to maintain a free society under a static plan. The President took note of several of Mr. Rockefeller's specifics, then added that in the breakfast meeting and the ensuing discussion -- lasting about 2 hours -- there had been no mention by Mr. Rockefeller of the 3-1/2 billion civil and military defense increase. He had mentioned, the President said, something like $1 billion additional, but had not specified precisely where it should be utilized. The President said he had pointed out to Mr. Rockefeller how extensive was the detailed study and work done by all the Government officials involved in preparing the next budget. The President thought that perhaps the 3.5 billion was something sold to Mr. Rockefeller by Emmett Hughes.

The President thought that the Vice President might very well recognize that Mr. Rockefeller had a right to express his opinions as a prominent Republican; also, the National Committee might be urged to invite Mr. Rockefeller to address the Convention, for any effort to bottle up Mr. Rockefeller's suggestions could only cause pressure to increase and fair play to be questioned. Sen. Saltonstall thought that Mr. Rockefeller might most appropriately testify before the four different platform committees. The President repeated his belief that a major Convention address would be in order.

Minimum Wage - Rep. Halleck noted the opposition that accumulates against every specific proposal for extending coverage. He thought it might be best to try to pass a bill under suspension of the Rules, which the Senate could then quickly act upon without change. Secretary Mueller inquired why a bill should be pressed through the House and Mr. Halleck cited the Administration's desire for one. Mr. Mueller recounted the situation which had required Sec. Mitchell's testimony. He felt that Administration testimony did not constitute pressure for a bill.

Sen. Dirksen felt certain that a bill would be pressed in the Senate, providing that the minimum wage be raised to $1.15 immediately and to $1.20 and $1.25 in subsequent years. As for coverage, he said the difficulty was with the Committee language which would cover "all engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce."

The President recalled his commitment since 1952 with an extension of coverage, but he did not feel that he could be any more successful than members of Congress in hitting upon a feasible specific solution to the problem. He felt, therefore, that he could not take exception should a bill be passed that omitted extension of coverage.

Dr. Saulnier discussed the potential effect of a rise in the minimum wage

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on the national economy. Given the present depressing effect of rising costs without rising prices, $1.10 would be about the most the economy could possibly take. The $1.15 level would be excessive, and the escalator provision made it even worse. In response to a question from the President, Dr. Saulnier pointed out that even though there was only a limited number of people in covered status at the minimum level, nevertheless the level was reflected extensively in the pay of workers not covered. The President commented that the expansion of the national economy was dependent upon an adequate profit level, also that government revenues depended largely upon profits rather than on volume of business. Finally, the President took note of the impact on American exports of high costs at home.

Defense Appropriation - Sec. Gates took note of Senate action on the Defense appropriation, principally as regards the B-70 development, full funding of Polaris, the addition of unrequested submarines, the airlift provision, and augmentation of the Bomarc program.

Rep. Arends ascertained that the 2 additional Bomarc sites approved by the Committee were marked for Seattle and Portland -- Sen. Jackson's home area.

Sec. Gates noted with satisfaction that the Department had been given considerable transfer authority as regards missiles and satellites, and that the Senate had restored as desired the things that the House had eliminated, even though necessary, in order to make the House proposal appear to be in balance with the Administration's recommendation.

Sen. Saltonstall stressed that the airborne alert was authorized in case it should be needed, with funds to be obtained through a deficiency bill rather than by present appropriation. He noted that sentiment for the Bomarc action was not strong and that the action might not be made. The President noted the Administration's desire to have restored the amount that the House had cut from the Bomarc program, but not the additional sites, so as to avoid being in a difficult situation with Canada.

Sen. Saltonstall said that the major points at issue in Conference would be the Bomarc matter, non-nuclear aircraft carrier, and the airborne alert. The President took note of Gen. LeMay's attitude as regards the airborne alert, indicating that LeMay had no anxiety about this. The President also stressed the desirability of adding a conventional carrier every third year.

Sen. Dirksen suggested that the President invite Rep. Taber to the White House for an informal and primarily social chat.

(The President was required to leave the meeting at this point for a conference with Prime Minister Beltran of Peru.)

Sec. Gates thought the Conference outcome would be about $700 million above the Administration request.

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The Vice President reverted to the Rockefeller statement, saying that it constituted an allegation of weakness which would have an adverse effect abroad; hence it was desirable that those expert in defense matters, particularly Sec. Gates, should correct the record. Senator Kuchel thought it would be helpful to give some publicity to General LeMay's attitude on airborne alerts, but Sec. Gates thought it better to refrain from this. He explained that members of the JCS do not want to fly an alert at this time but they do desire to undertake preparations should one become necessary.

The Vice President commented that the budget might be broken wide open should the Senate be stirred up by Mr. Rockefeller's allegations. Sen. Dirksen thought that Mr. Rockefeller would not be regarded as an expert in this field. Sec. Gates commented that the Senate seemed more interested in providing items that required long lead times rather than in immediate items to fill any alleged gap. He thought it significant that the House had stuck to the same level of expenditures as the Administration had recommended and indeed had maintained much of the justifying language submitted by the Department of Defense.

Mutual Security - In a very brief discussion, Mr. Dillon reported the outcome of Committee action, stressing the seriousness of the reduction in military assistance. It was the concensus that everything that might be done has been done as regards House action.

HEW Appropriation - Dr. Flemming reported that the House had increased the amounts in the budget for health research, for Hill-Burton hospital assistance, and had failed to begin to phase out the program for aid to schools in impacted areas. With regard to health research, he noted particularly the influence of an Advisory Committee that the Congress had established last year; the Committee was recommending some $660 million, about $200 million above the President's request. Sen. Bridges thought that the full Senate Committee might reduce this figure a bit but not much. Mr. Stans inquired about a possible conflict of interest resulting from the members of the Advisory Committee being officials of institutions that would benefit from the legislation.

Dr. Flemming added that the philosophy of the Advisory group, as stated by Rep. Fogarty, seems to be that the government should have funds available to finance every research project for which application is filed with the government. This, he said, is having the effect of focusing applications for research grants on the government with fewer requests being made on private funds. Readily available funds for research also had the effect of attracting people away from other essential medical activities where personnel shortages exist.

School Construction - Rep. Halleck noted the problems involved in obtaining a Rule for bringing to the House Floor the question of agreeing to the Senate request for a Conference on this legislation. Dr. Flemming hoped the Rule could be granted as he was confident that the Conference Committee would rule out aid for teachers salaries but would adopt the Senate allotment formula recognizing need. The Vice President was

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not certain of the eventual outcome but he felt strongly that Republicans should press to get the matter into Conference.

There was a general feeling that a Rule would be possible if there could be full understanding in advance of the approach that the Conference would take.

The question of requiring State matching from the very beginning of the program was again discussed. Mr. Halleck expressed a personal opinion that matching from the very beginning was desirable. Mr. Byrnes reiterated that local matching was relatively meaningless. Dr. Flemming did not completely agree since some school districts would not undertake new construction without the prospect of Federal assistance.

It was agreed that Dr. Flemming would work with Mr. Halleck toward accomplishing the understandings needed for getting a Rule.

Medical Care for the Aged - Mr. Byrnes believed the House Committee would soon report companion bills, although there were some signs that the Democrats were delaying preparations with a view to reviving the Forand Bill. He pointed out that the Committee bills avoided the concept of preinsurance but had the merit of assuring that no one over 65 years of age would be denied medical care because of lack of funds. Mr. Halleck thought it would be easier to accept the Committee bill than to try to substitute the Administration proposal. Dr. Flemming was inclined to agree, even though the Committee bill constituted an expansion of the public assistance program. He was primarily interested in avoiding any Administration statement that would seem to abandon the plan so laboriously developed and submitted. He felt it essential for the Administration to continue to recommend its own proposal, particularly in view of the situation in the Senate. The President agreed that the Administration should stand on its proposal even though it did not denounce the House Committee proposal.

Area Development - Sen. Dirksen again directed attention to Senator Douglas' refusal to have hearings on the new proposal advanced following the President's veto of the original bill. Sec. Mueller directed attention to Under Secretary Ray's letter to Rep. Flood. He hoped this exchange could be reprinted in the Congressional Record, and that further effort would be given to secure action on the new proposal.

Omnibus Judgeships - In response to the President's inquiry as to the status of this, Sen. Dirksen reported the interest of the Democratic Leadership in assuring control of certain aspects of the nominations that would be made if these new judgeships were provided. The President asserted his willingness to see that these would be divided evenly between Republicans and Democrats and that Democratic Senators would be consulted with regard to any Democrats being nominated. He would never agree, however, merely to accept without question individuals suggested by the Democratic Senators.

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Rep. Halleck wished to avoid any action that would seem to suggest a defeatist attitude over the elections. Mr. Rogers suggested that the bill might be passed but not to take effect until next year. Mr. Halleck thought a bill could be accomplished on that basis in the House. Senator Bridges agreed that the legislation was very necessary.

Education-Loyalty Oath - Sen. Dirksen noted the controversy over the suggestion to rescind the loyalty oath requirement connected to the National Defense Education Act. Sen. Bridges thought the Administration had made a great mistake in supporting the rescission. The President commented at some length on the adequacy of the standard oath taken by people in government to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. He did not believe any further disclaimer was needed. Mr. Rogers thought it would be useful for the students benefiting from the act to take the same oath as is taken by all government employees. Dr. Flemming noted that the situation was complicated somewhat by the fact that the colleges provide a portion of the funds for loans to the students.

Far East Trip - The President spoke briefly of the trip he was about to undertake. He commented on the great interest of the Far East in having him visit inasmuch as he had visited many other parts of the world.

The President expected that there would be a certain amount of unhappiness evident among some of the Japanese but that there would undoubtedly be a fine reception given by the mass of the people. He thought it would be useful for the Leaders, if questioned about the Japanese visit, to point out that they did not want to see any President of the United States ever frightened out of an action by a bit of name calling.

The President noted that he hoped to rest a few days in Hawaii en route but he would be prepared to come immediately on to Washington, if necessary.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

June 3, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 9:45 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Flemming

Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Chairman McCone, AEC
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Allen, USIA
Mr. Floete, GSA
Mr. Waterman, NSF
Mr. Glennan, NASA
Gen. Quesada, FAA
Mr. Mason, HHFA
Mr. Whittier, VA

Mr. Douglas, Defense
Sen. Morton, RNC
Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Staats

Gen. Persons
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Lyons
Mr. Patterson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Robert Gray
Mrs. Wheaton
Col. Eisenhower
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Minnich

The President said that the one item on the agenda, on the budget, was there at his own request. After he finished talking about it a bit, he would be glad to discuss any implications of his remarks, or any other subjects Cabinet members cared to raise.

The President said the Administration had the responsibility of working up and leaving to the next Administration a budget that is fine and decent and in accordance with the Administration's philosophy.

The President recalled that the budget had gone up as a result of the Korean war to something like $73 billion; before Korea, defense had been at a level of $12.9 billion, but now it has reached $41 billion. He said that he did not quarrel with those elements of big budget that were essential to the security, the continued existence of the nation, or were obligations to citizens that could not be performed or carried on by themselves. Nevertheless, he thought, $73 billion was considerably too much and Republicans had set a goal of $60 billion. In addition, the new Administration desired to do other things, principally freeing the

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economy and accomplishing a tax cut. Those two things had been done despite a clamor that Republicans would ruin the country. They were done also despite opposition and, in the case of decontrol, having to battle what might be called a spirit of collectivity. The President went on to remind the Cabinet that before the budget could be substantially reduced, Sputniks had come along, and even earlier (in 1955) he had been receiving reports that seemed to demand larger missile expenditures. Now in rectrospect, perhaps a little too much was done even in that regard because of an almost hysterical fear among some elements of the country. The President was convinced that decisions should never be made under conditions of fear, and he was concerned even now lest decisions be made under fear of incurring the displeasure of the populace. The important thing, he said, was to remain true to our own beliefs and convictions.

The President asserted that it was not necessary, despite conditions to the contrary, for the Federal budget to increase every year just because the population increased. It could readily be seen that there had been something like 10% inflation in seven years which constituted at least creeping inflation. He thought Republicans could be proud of the term "conservatism" so long as they conserved the things in the nation that have made us great, simultaneously giving attention to the need for new programs and adopting things that really are essential. But even new programs did not necessarily mean more money for everything. Given the present $81 billion budget level, he thought that to spend just to appease some political influence would be doing the country a disservice.

The President then took up the subject of personnel and noted that some Departments had done very well in getting personnel levels under control. But others had shown a tendency to keep increasing personnel with every new job that had to be done. He hoped that these agency heads could learn a little bit more about improvisation. Just as the factor of increased productivity was important in the economy, agency heads ought to look for more efficiency within government and eliminate the service of people who are not "delivering" to the extent they should. He recognized that this would probably mean getting into some unpalatable fights but it would be important to accomplishing any savings that could be had even in the 6 months remaining. The President thought that perhaps top Administration officials themselves had not been sufficiently courageous and determined to stop the trend to higher expenditures.

The President then called attention to what he considered an excellent article by Henry Wriston and an accompanying editorial in the June 1st issue of the Wall Street Journal (a paper he said he did not ordinarily see but would now try to read frequently). Mr. Wriston had preached a gospel of self-determinance and the fallacy of the collectivist doctrine. This prompted the President to recall what he had said along similar lines to some Columbia Freshmen in 1949 in an effort to encourage initiative and appreciation of opportunity rather than an overemphasis on security.

The President thought that a specific reason for unduly high expenditures is the great amount that the Federal government does to try to make

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life happy in a sort of cradle to grave security, and he told an anecdote about the individual who, in his after life, became so satiated with pleasures that he finally wished he might rather be in Hell -- only to be told that he was already there! The President stressed his feeling that the money involved was really secondary to the basic values of self-dependence, self-confidence, courage, and a readiness to take a risk.

The President also pointed out the continued need in government of people who can make the hard decisions such as refusing more funds offered by Congressional Committees, or rejecting costly projects that cannot really be justified -- as some of the glamorous research proposals in DoD.

The President hoped there could be real cooperation by the Cabinet with a resultant unity of thinking and a chorus of statements of purpose.

After Sec. Benson commented that the President had expressed exactly his feelings, the President added that he had wanted the Cabinet to have this view of his outlook prior to departure for the Far East because work on the 1962 budget would be getting well underway. The President said that he did not by any means intend to rob the widow or endanger the country, rather he meant that the guide should be our national needs. Hence he was not going to issue any flat edict such as "no new starts." Neither did he want to imply criticism of the Cabinet for their efforts through the years.

Sec. Gates, compelled by the bigness of his Department to say at least something, agreed that there were places where reductions could be made such as in transportation costs, rotation of personnel and so on; but the really big money was in terms of maintenance and operations, where the cost of supporting the people currently in the services was up some $400 million. M&O was getting to be considerably more than half of the DoD budget, and if reductions were to be made effectively, there would have to be reductions in force levels with ensuing effects wherever the services were involved -- NATO and all of the rest. Mr. Gates agreed that the fancy research should be cut out but actually there ought to be more research rather than less in order to reduce the dependence on personnel with all of the accompanying costs of fringe benefits, etc.

The President then recalled some of his own experiences with military personnel and his surprise on finding after World War II that he had been the only Field Commander who ever recommended demotion of Generals who proved unfit for their assignment. He recalled again the story about the 16 - $10,000 Civil Service people who were assigned to an ad hoc project simply to clear the way for capable personnel to take over their functions. The President noted the difficulty of insuring efficiency over the years when the personnel procedures seemed to encourage efficiency reports that invariably read "excellent" all the way through. He recalled that it seemed as if any

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reporting officer who made any comment short of excellent on an efficiency report was almost put on trial to prove his case.

Mr. Stans wished to add the thought that this is the desirable time for sweeping out dark corners since this Administration is leaving office and might thus be doing a service for the next one. At the same time, the next Administration would be free to reinstate funds if it desired to continue anything this Administration recommended for closeout. Mr. Benson ruefully recalled Agriculture efforts to terminate expensive projects like the lime program, but Congress would never go below $190 million a year for this even though it served to increase production and defeat other agricultural programs. The President recalled his own difficulty in trying to prevent conservation payments from being made to his tenant farmer for the Gettysburg operation.

Gen. Quesada wanted the Cabinet to know that FAA had succeeded in resisting the addition by the Congress of $575 million to its budget last year. It took a vigorous fight but FAA won its battle and did not get the money! As a result, Gen. Quesada thought, the agency won rather than lost the respect of members of its Congressional Committee, and also achieved better morale within the agency as a result of the internal discipline undertaken during the fight. He encouraged Cabinet members to insist on talking personally with subordinates who were prone to making end runs on budgetary matters.

The President thought Gen. Quesada merited a medal for this -- not to be financed by Federal funds!

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It was agreed that there would be no Cabinet meeting next week because of the absence from town of many members.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 2, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 11:15 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Bridges (in part)
Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes (in part)
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven

Sen. Morton, RNC
Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Sam Hughes
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. True Morse, Agriculture (in part)
Mr. McLain (in part)

Sec. Flemming
Sec. Anderson (in part)

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Minnich

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SUMMARY

Education - There was extensive discussion of the need for revising the pending legislation so as to include need in the allotment formula and to improve the provision regarding State matching. The President preferred to have the States begin immediately with their matching but said he would, if necessary, accept State matching to begin after the first year.

The Vice President stressed the desirability of avoiding any situation where a bill would be put in front of the President that he would have to veto.

Sen. Dirksen was concerned with whether the Senate should send the matter to Conference directly or have it considered further by Committees. This was related to the onus on the Democrats of getting a bill out without any Powell amendment, and the question of whether they would do this publicly in the Senate or privately in Conference.

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Sugar Act - Following Mr. Hoeven's status report and a discussion of the impossibility of getting the House to act in complete accordance with the Administration's recommendation, the President agreed that it would be an improvement over the Cooley proposal to get from the House the Hoeven proposal for a one-year extension with authority for the President to act, if necessary, when the Congress is not in session.

International Development Association - Development Loan Fund - Sec. Anderson explained certain provisions made for the International Development Association and emphasized the need for early authorization action so that appropriations hearings could start.

The President emphasized the importance of the Development Loan Fund and pointed out steps taken to insure coordination among the various lending institutions.

Fiscal Legislation - Sec. Anderson urged that the Senate not complicate by the addition of its favorite excise projects the forthcoming bill to raise the debt ceiling temporarily and extend excises.

There was discussion of the desirability of making clear the difference between full pay and take-home pay that results from the tax withholding procedure.

Sec. Anderson said the Administration opposes any effort to rescind the dividend credit provision. He doubted that Congress would act on the proposal for allowing credit for personal pension set-asides.

Foreign Trade - It was agreed that the Administration would explore the desirability of establishing a high level study committee with regard to foreign trade competition. The President stressed the importance of avoiding higher tariffs if the American free competitive economy is to be preserved.

Miscellaneous - There was brief mention of the action by the House with regard to the minimum wage and the wheat bills, and of mishandling of nominations.

* * * *

Education - Dr. Flemming pointed out that the bill coming out of the House does not include adequate provision of need factors, and it has the added demerit of allowing either State or local matching for the first 2 years. It provides $325 million for each of 4 years and allows the option of the Administration debt service proposal for the latter part of the program. He thought that if the bill were to have the President's serious consideration, it must have an improved allotment formula and a better provision as to matching.

The President wanted to make clear immediately that he personally

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favored matching with the States from the very beginning, but if he had to he would accept a first year exemption.

Rep. Byrnes felt that if the State matching did not begin immediately, it would subsequently be forever postponed. Ordinarily, local funding of schools would constitute local matching in any event. Mr. Halleck pointed out how difficult it is to accomplish improvements of a bill like this where many members of both Parties didn't want any legislation, whereas others wanted to load the bill up for political reasons. He noted how the New York Times had been critical of him as an opponent of Federal aid, whereas he had really been trying to get an acceptable bill by using the recommit motion on an unacceptable bill, the traditional way to let the minority make its position clear. He noted that the bill had been passed by only 18 or 19 votes, with 44 Republicans in support of it. Republicans could have killed the bill completely but there was a strong feeling that something was necessary. He stated that there was no chance of reviving and passing the 1957 proposal. The President commented that he was not too old to learn and had learned something in the intervening three years. He recalled the merits of the original Hobby bill in support of School Authorities and bond issues. Mr. Halleck then pointed out that the need clause had been approved by the Committee of the Whole, but in open session it was killed without even a record vote.

Sen. Dirksen again mentioned the matching problem and the President restated his position in the same way as earlier in the meeting.

The Vice President said that his position was the same as the President's -- in favor of a bill but a proper one. He thought Republicans would be subjected to heavy political attack if a bill were presented to the President which did not include the controversial support for teachers' salaries but did have other undesirable features and if the President had to veto it. Consequently, he hoped it would be possible to produce a bill acceptable to the President. Teachers might continue to protest but the heat would be taken out of the issue. Therefore, as a national candidate, he would think it best to accomplish action on the part of the problem as long desired by the Administration. Mr. Harlow wondered if the Rules Committee might not freeze any bill that would clearly be unacceptable to the President. The Vice President repeated that a bill on the President's desk that he could not approve would be the worst possible situation. The President again said that he would not take any bill that contained Federal money for teachers salaries or that omitted the decent matching provision and a formula including the need factor.

Mr. Halleck inquired if the Senate would restore the debt service proposal. The President noted that it is already included in the Senate bill on an optional basis. Dr. Flemming thought that it would be more meaningful if the matching could be set for all but the first year. The President wanted to insure that Dr. Flemming would not give up efforts to get State matching for all four years of the program even though it might be necessary finally to compromise on the first year. Dr. Flemming

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By bc NLE, Date 12/5/77

agreed that he would not abandon that position without further effort.

Sen. Dirksen at the beginning of the discussion had pointed out that the Senate's next action could be to send the matter to Conference or to return it to the Senate Committee, and he wanted to discuss this possibility. At this point the Vice President returned to the subject to inquire whether an effort to send the matter back to Committee would be interpreted as an effort to block the legislation completely. Sen. Dirksen pointed out that the Committee has a heavy democratic majority and any failure to act would be a Democratic responsibility. Sen. Kuchel, however, did not believe that the Senate would agree to send the bill back to Committee, hence to try to do this would be a useless effort open to misinterpretation. He thought it possible to get a satisfactory bill reported out of Conference. Certainly some bill would be forthcoming and the various interests involved would probably lead to a satisfactory one. Sen. Saltonstall did not want his comment to report any expert knowledge but believed that Conference rather than Committee would produce the better result since it has fewer Democratic candidates and more responsible members. Sec. Flemming also thought it could be handled better in Conference. Sen. Dirksen felt it necessary to have this question discussed by the Republican Policy Committee for he did not feel qualified to make the decision himself. Mr. Harlow thought that the question really involved was the handling of the Powell amendment which the Democrats would somehow have to drop from the bill, hence it was a question of whether they would be able to drop it privately in Conference Committee or have to drop it publicly in Committee and Senate Floor action. Sen. Saltonstall thought that if it were dropped in Committee there would be an effort made on the Floor to restore it. It was again pointed out that the Democrats could not afford to be without a bill and that a Powell amendment would make it impossible to get a bill.

Sen. Dirksen again pointed to the Democratic responsibility and how they would be subject to attack if they failed to produce a bill in the face of Administration efforts to get one. He recalled the area development legislation where the Administration had made a useful recommendation, but the House and Senate had insisted on going further to the point of incurring a veto. Now the Republicans were again recommending action but Sen. Douglas asserted there will be no further action this session, that the Administration has to take the original House or Senate version ($251 million or $300 million) or nothing.

Regarding the Powell amendment, Mr. Flemming said it appears that Senator Hill has an agreement for the Senate Conferees to drop it and the House Conferees would probably agree also. Mr. Halleck said his personal feeling was that it would be wrong in the face of the Supreme Court decision for the Federal government to spend money to build segregated schools. The President recalled his long tradition of opposing the mixing of issues like this.

When Mr. Hoeven commented on the number of Republicans that were not anxious to have any bill, the President queried how they could

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possibly think they could successfully go into the fall campaign if they were held responsible for the absence of legislation. Mr. Halleck commented on the sensitivity of Congressmen to the feelings within their constituencies and their awareness of things necessary to political survival. The Vice President agreed that there are a number of Republican constituencies where opinion was either unconcerned or opposed to a school construction bill. He felt, however, that Republicans must be mindful of more than their own constituencies and consider the national aspect where 230 districts must be won. For the nation as a whole, such things as civil rights, immigration and schools were important issues, and the particular national candidates had to have solid positions. The President doubted that a district even such as Dickenson County in Kansas, which probably had no active interest in a school bill, would change its political complexion if a school bill were passed. He thought, however, that the importance of the issue in other areas might very well affect the national outcome. Recognizing that his own participation was nearing an end, he urged the Leaders to get it worked out with all interested Republicans.

Mr. Stans recalled that the present bill provides for outright grants and funds greater than recommended, and he was certain that the country would be better off with no bill than a bad one.

The Vice President made the final comment, to the effect that Republicans should do everything possible to avoid a situation where a bad bill is put in front of the President.

Sugar Act - Mr. Hoeven reported that a one-year bill had been reported out of Committee and that the climate of opinion against Castro absolutely precluded anything more than a one-year extension. It has also been impossible to get the full Presidential authority requested, consequently he would devote his further efforts to amending the Cooley bill so as to allow the President to act, if necessary, at a time when Congress is not in session. He said that Rep. Cooley wanted a Closed Rule for his own proposal, that he (Hoeven) thought that a Closed Rule was generally desirable but that he would have to oppose it unless Cooley agreed to the change providing for limited Presidential authority.

The President noted that Sen. Bennett had written him to point out that a simple one-year extension would give Castro the benefit of enlarged quotas because of prospective Puerto Rican and Hawaiian deficits, and that the extension even though for one year only would not in any way affect Castro adversely. Mr. Hoeven agreed that the Cooley bill does in effect give Castro a $15 million windfall. Mr. Morse stated that under the present law, the Department of Agriculture had no discretion with regard to the reallocation of deficits and that the requested Presidential authority would be necessary to prevent the windfall. Mr. Morse also pointed out that sugar consumers would be left hanging in great uncertainty if the extension were for only one year. He said Agriculture was agreeable to Congressional reconsideration of quotas at any future time but it should be made clear that there would be an act for 4 years. This would also mean that quotas would not necessarily have to be reconsidered in 1961.

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Sen. Saltonstall inquired about the effect of having no bill at all this year. Mr. Morse replied that the present law would expire on December 31, 1960, thus allowing much dumping of foreign sugar in this country thereafter. The President stated the importance Latin American officials had put upon not allowing the law to expire.

The President said that if a one-year bill provided the required Presidential authority it would be far better than the Cooley bill, but that did not cover the needs of people in this business for planning years ahead. Mr. Morse felt that the Senate Committee would report a sound bill but that the Conference would have great difficulty if the House did not also authorize 4 years with Presidential authority. Mr. Halleck said it would be impossible to get the House to do this. Mr. Morse then said that Presidential authority was the most critical item. The President repeated that Mr. Hoeven's proposal was without any doubt better than Cooley's.

Rep. Hoeven noted that Mr. Cooley had said that the industry was agreeable to a one-year extension. Mr. Morse said this was a forced agreement in desperation under the threat of no House action at all. He added that the industry thinks, probably erroneously, that the matter can be fixed up in the Senate.

International Development Association - Sec. Anderson spoke of the effort that had been made to add a "free transit of waterways" amendment. He said this would open the way to the addition of qualifications by other countries and ultimately the death of the project. He recalled his efforts, which appear to be successful, to work out an exchange of letters that would satisfy Rep. Multer and obviate the issue.

Mr. Anderson said that the most important thing was to get quick action in either the House or the Senate so that hearings could begin in the appropriations committees.

Sen. Saltonstall noted that hearings had begun on the extension of the Development Loan Fund, that the IDA would be the seventh lending institution (4 international and 3 by the United States), and that the apparent duplication would have an adverse effect on the Development Loan Fund. The President noted the psychological factor involved in the desires of various regions to have such an institution tailored to its own situation. The President stressed the coordinating function of the National Advisory Council, and he said he had talked with Sec. Anderson and others on the possible desirability of setting up within the State Department an individual to act as full-time Executive Secretary for the NAC. Sec. Anderson said that the IDA was simply a third "window" inside the World Bank, and that behind all of the windows was the desk of Eugene Black.

Sen. Saltonstall then inquired why the DLF should grant loans if all three windows of the World Bank declined. Sec. Anderson said that the World Bank could not make "political" loans which were sometimes

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necessary, as in the case of a recent $100 million to Argentina. The President added that these may very well be good loans, that certain soft loans had to be made and the U.S. had to make them. He went on forcefully to emphasize his efforts to wage peace, something that could not just be done with pretty words; instead, these newly developing nations had to have the chance to make a living. He asserted that if the DLF were scrapped it would become necessary to revise extensively our security arrangements and perhaps even be required to fall back to some "citadel" concept. The importance of this type of activity had to be recognized and approved even if it lacked any specific pressure group to help it along. Sen. Dirksen asked about the IDA arrangement for using local currencies and noted that Senators Lausche, Capehart and others would move to strike out that provision. Sec. Anderson explained the arrangement whereby some of the contribution of a country could be in its local currency. This was a means of making the best of a bad situation where any country was not financially able to make a contribution in hard currency. Also, there would sometimes be occasions for using local currencies and this would be of benefit to the United States, however infrequent, since we presently have soft currency holdings without opportunity to use them. The President suggested that Sec. Anderson approach Sen. Lausche and present the case for this arrangement.

Fiscal Legislation - Sec. Anderson said that the bill for a temporary increase in the debt ceiling (from $285 billion up to $293 billion) had been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee but had coupled it with extension of the excise tax. He was concerned lest the Senate complicate the matter by the addition of various favorite excise tax change proposals that would be very costly as regards Treasury receipts. He felt that the President might have to give his approval because of the debt situation, and he did not think it possible to separate the two things. Mr. Halleck said the House would act on this under a Closed Rule, thus preventing complications. He personally cannot see why the telephone excise should be changed to the advantage of one particular industry.

The President inquired about the possibility of requiring that tax withholding be accomplished as a separate action after an individual had received his full pay. He recalled that one company had undertaken to do this but was directed to cease the practice. Sec. Anderson responded in terms of the administrative costs that would be involved for any but the very small companies. The Vice President commented that even well paid people talk in terms of their take-home pay rather than actual salary, and he thought it would be useful to make people more conscious of the actuality. Sec. Anderson pointed out that Treasury provides to Government people a withholding statement at the end of the year. Mr. Stans thought that perhaps a number of corporations might try to do this on a one-shot basis.

Sen. Dirksen inquired about legislation authorizing tax deductions for personal pension plans of professional people. Sec. Anderson was doubtful that Congress would act upon this this session. He noted that Treasury had recommended certain changes in the proposal to limit

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the amounts that could be set aside and thus avoid a misuse of the privilege.

Sen. Dirksen also inquired about action on the dividend credit provision. Sec. Anderson said the Administration will oppose any action to rescind this provision. He pointed out that full credit was allowed prior to 1935 in contrast with the present very modest credit. He noted the great interest of multitudes of small stockholders in this provision.

Foreign Trade - Sen. Dirksen noted that foreign competition in American markets is becoming a great issue and that it might be desirable to authorize by Joint Resolution a high level study commission which would be appointed entirely by the President. The President said he would object to such a thing so long as the Joint Resolution contained no directive looking to higher tariffs. The President thought a protectionist doctrine would be disastrous for the country since even existing tariffs allow our production costs to be so high that we lose foreign markets. He would be delighted, he said, if a study commission were established for ascertaining how to free up the economy. Certainly higher tariffs would not permit a free economy. Sen. Dirksen called attention to the great campaign being waged by the manufacturers of electrical equipment. The President repeated that he would not object to any honest examination by responsible men.

Dr. Saulnier commented on how wages are rising in many countries, but how certain countries like West Germany and Japan have accomplished intensive productivity increases that have served to decrease our own productivity advantage.

The President appreciated the value, reaching beyond any collecting of facts, of having the expressed support of any group of distinguished citizens who apply their good judgment to the facts and can confirm and re-enforce the Administration's efforts.

Sen. Saltonstall and the Vice President spoke of the desirability of establishing such a study committee at this time. Rep. Halleck hoped that any such committee would not report prior to November, and increase the election complexity. The Vice President noted that even avowed free traders among the labor unions have begun to say the situation requires something to be done.

The President recalled his continuing efforts through the years, particularly in 1955, to avoid the inflation that would be caused by the wage increases outrunning increase in productivity.

The President directed Gen. Persons to canvass the interested agencies on the possibility of establishing by Executive authority a fresh committee to look into this matter.

Status Report - Sen. Dirksen said that the Senate would await action by the House with regard to the minimum wage and wheat bills. Mr. Hoeven hoped that the Senate would move first on wheat.

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The President spoke of the high qualifications of General Bragdon and Adm. Wilson for the positions which he had nominated them. He thought Republicans might make campaign use of the Democratic mishandling of nominations, as for particularly Adm. Strauss.

Rep. Halleck noted that the House Committee would probably report an increase of the minimum wage but the matter of coverage was in question. He said he would prefer to have the Senate act first on this item. Sen. Dirksen thought this would be held under consideration in the Senate Committee for quite a while since Sen. Kennedy is absent so much.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning the President met with Secretary Mitchell from 11:20 to 11:30. Jerry Morgan and I joined their meeting at 11:24.

The discussion covered pending labor legislation -- the so-called common-situs picketing bills, and amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. On the picketing bills, Secretary Mitchell reviewed the history of Administration recommendations for a law permitting employees to picket one employer at a construction site, even though that picketing might affect other employers at the same site -- provided the employers were engaged jointly in the construction venture.

The President said he had had many inquiries from our Congressional Leaders who were worried about this legislation, fearful of what it might do, and concerned because the Administration was supporting it. We explained to the President that some say the legislation might be construed to permit such things as the recognition of picketing banned by Landrum-Griffin; and many Republicans contend that, while the Democrats took our exact language, they want to apply it more broadly than we, and our narrow construction is supported only by minority views of two Committee Republicans.

The President said the language of the bill itself should make clear just what we want; that he was unwilling to rely only on legislative history, and did not see why we should go along with a broader construction just because the other side adopted our language. It was agreed the Secretary of Labor would examine legislative langage some Republican Leaders thought would give effect to the Administration's limited purposes. That language was today sent to Secretary Mitchell.

On the Fair Labor Standards Act, the President expressed general reservations about the whole subject, and said he had thought earlier discussions fixed $1.10 as the highest hourly rate we could agree to. The Secretary said that in his testimony he indicated a "moderate" increase would be either $1.10 or $1.15. He told the President he had firmly opposed the $1.25 rate. However, the President said he still hoped it could be held to no more than $1.10. The President also indicated strong reservations about coverage extension beyond the classes of people we proposed to cover. These, the Secretary said, would presently number about 3.1 million employees.

Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

Wednesday, June 1, 1960 - 9:53 a.m. - 10:01 a.m.

I accompanied Congressman Arthur Younger of California in to see the President. Art extended to the President an invitation to address the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco which he described as "the best forum in the world." He stated that every President since Teddy Roosevelt -- and including Roosevelt -- had addressed this Club which surprised the President. Art suggested that perhaps the President could make his report to the nation at the Commonwealth Club when he returns from Japan. The President said he would consider the invitation but he was not too hopeful about being able to accept.

J. Z. a.

Jack Z. Anderson

[redacted]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 27, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material to be reported to the President

JAPAN

[redacted]

IRAQ

Exports of Iraqi oil through the Persian Gulf may be virtually halted on 23 July unless Prime Minister Qasim revokes a Council of Ministers' decree drastically raising oil loading charges beginning that day. The Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) considers these charges illegal, and most companies within the IPC group will refuse to pay. The company, anticipating a shutdown, already has reduced production in Iraq's southern fields by 40 percent. These fields account for more than 30 percent of the country's total oil exports. Last year the southern fields produced about $70 million in revenues for Iraq.

CUBA

Fidel Castro's 18 July speech lashing out against "counterrevolutionary activities" by "Falangist" priests indicates the regime's concern over growing church opposition to Cuba's increasing Communist ties. The church hierarchy has thus far vacillated in its public attitude toward the Castro government, but its stand will probably be hardened by the spontaneous anti-Communist demonstrations of churchgoers on 17 and 18 July.

US Ambassador Bonsal feels that Soviet Premier Khrushchev's 9 July statement of support for Cuba has been a serious blow to the Castro regime in that, by clarifying any doubt regarding the Communist orientation of the government, it has put Castro on the defensive.

EAST GERMANY

Moscow is at least acquiescing in the exertion of greater pressure by the East Germans on the Western military liaison missions in East

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NNS 81-58 #14
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 12 Sep 83; NSC 1/19/84
NLE DATE 5/23/84

Germany in an effort to extort an acknowledgment of some degree of East German jurisdiction. East German party boss Ulbricht in his press conference of 19 July charged that the US and British missions had been caught spying. East German officials are spreading the word that the USSR no longer feels its own liaison missions in West Germany are important. Soviet authorities, reportedly surprised by the Western powers' failure to retaliate against the Soviet missions, are permitting East German pressure tactics but have not committed themselves firmly on the East Germans' alleged desire to abolish the missions.

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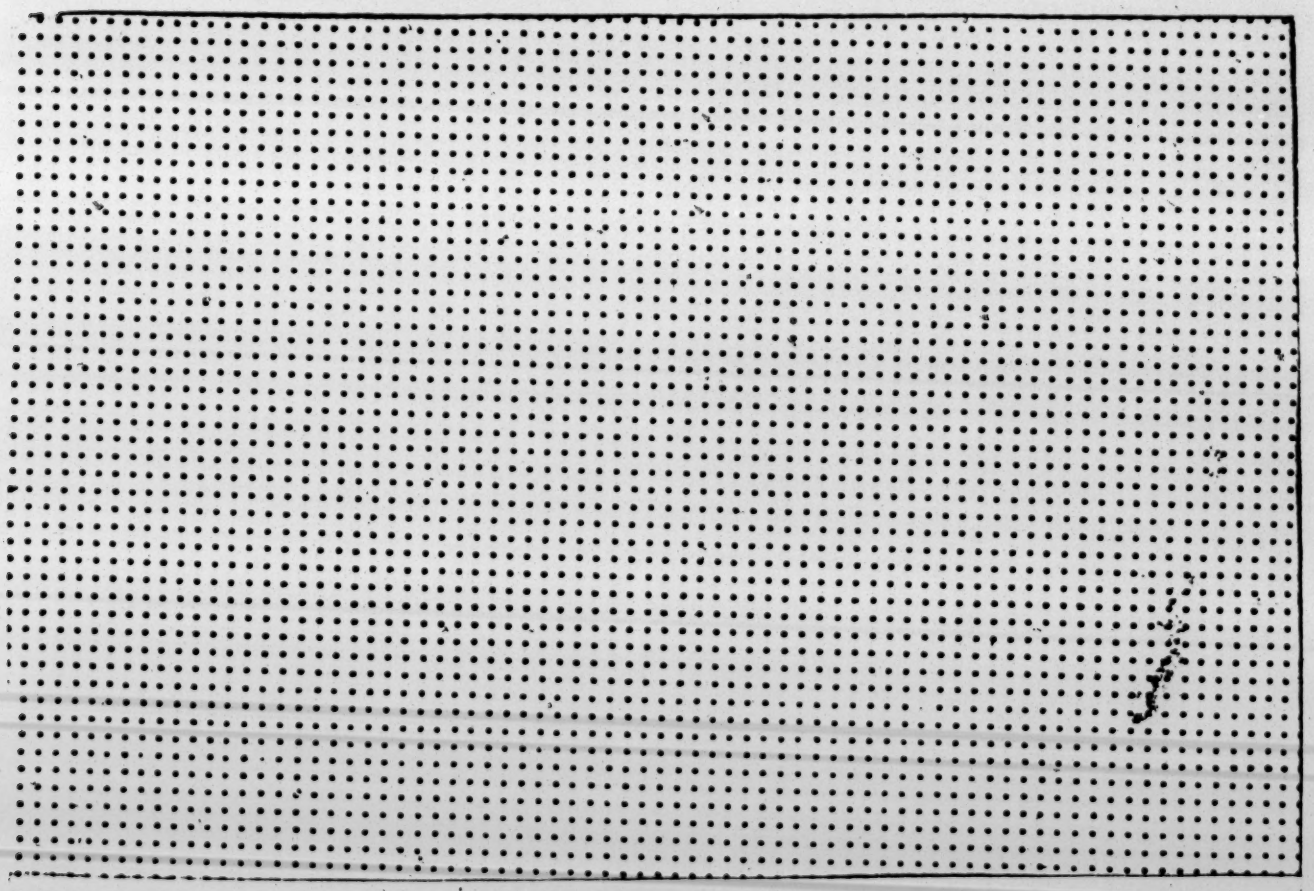
LEBANON

President Shihab's abrupt resignation and his subsequent withdrawal of it on the same day by "popular request," as well as the reported appointment of the commander of the army and the chief of staff to ministerial posts, probably indicate a desire by Shihab to reconfirm his mandate and increase army influence over the civilian government. Previous reports have indicated that both the President and General Shihab believe the military must dominate the Lebanese political scene in order to maintain stability.



[redacted]

The military regime is increasingly concerned over the political vacuum created by discrediting the Democratic party leaders. The National Unity Committee (NUC) is giving priority attention to the problem of establishing a political party which could become a viable opposition to the Republic Peoples' party, whose influence the committee is apparently trying to limit. The election date is still undetermined, but most of the committee now seem to favor 27 May 1961, the anniversary of the coup.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

African nationalist rioting at Bulawayo has continued despite strenuous efforts by 2,000 police and troops. The Africans, aroused by developments in the Congo, are protesting the arrest last week of several nationalist leaders. The white-settler government apparently continues to miscalculate the intensity of African aspirations. The government may be pursuing a tough policy to convince the European electorate -- in advance of possible parliamentary elections this fall -- that the present regime will defend white interests as strongly as would the right-wing opposition party.

PHILIPPINES

Hickerson reports that Serrano told him that it was at the urging of the Korean and Chinese Ambassadors that the Philippines had agreed, together with the Koreans, to take the initiative in sounding out non-Communist Asian states on a "little summit." He emphasized that this was all still in very fluid form and that the Philippines would favor it only in the event of a favorable reaction by other countries. They were being very careful, realizing that a great deal of preparation would have to be made and objectives would have to be clearly delineated if the meeting were to prove anything. They did not intend to include countries that might hinder these objectives, and he indicated, without actually saying so, that Japan might come under this category.

SUDAN

[redacted]

[redacted] Prime Minister Abboud and Bashir Nasir are both presently outside the country, but the latter has said that he will be prepared to return quickly from Cairo should internal difficulties arise in the Sudan.

USSR - IRAN

[redacted]

COMMUNIST CHINA - CUBA

The trade pact concluded on 23 July represents a strong Chinese effort to win diplomatic recognition from Cuba, which appears imminent, and is intended to demonstrate Peiping's willingness to back anti-US movements with considerable material support. Peiping has promised to buy at world prices up to 500,000 tons of Cuban sugar annually over the next five years -- well over twice the amount of sugar normally imported from nonbloc countries by China. The trade agreement is to be followed later this year by an economic aid agreement under which Peiping is to provide industrial equipment and presumably technical assistance to Cuba.

[redacted]

John S. D. Eisenhower for
A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 15, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President
(Teletyped to Newport to Mr. Hagerty)

Argentina

As I reported to you yesterday, our Embassy in Argentina is encouraging Argentina to sponsora motion in the OAS for a Foreign Ministers Meeting in Cuba to follow immediately after the Foreign Ministers Meeting on Trujillo. The following countries have expressed support for this proposal: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru. The support of Chile, Costa Rica and Paraguay is expected. Brazil is uncertain but is expected to give limited support. Mexico, of course, is doubtful. No word from Uruguay. Cuba and the Dominican Republic were not consulted.

Khrushchev's Threat on Cuba Analyzed

Embassy Moscow believes that Khrushchev's threat to aid Cuba in a hypothetical conflict with the US is in the tradition of the boasts that Soviet power saved Egypt during the Suez crisis and prevented US intervention in Iraq. This threat, however, applies to a situation and an area in which Soviet security interests are less involved. The Embassy believes that the Soviet motives behind the threat may be: 1) to recreate the image, damaged by the U-2 incident, of Soviet military superiority; and 2) to develop a corollary to the "peaceful coexistence" line, which would encourage Communist parties outside the bloc as well as to answer the implied Chinese Communist criticism that Moscow has abandoned the international Communist movement because of fear of nuclear war.

Africa

Congo Breaks Relations with Belgium - Belgian Ambassador Van Der Bosch informed Timberlake that he received a telegram yesterday signed by Kasavubu and Lumumba breaking diplomatic relations with Belgium. Later, Bomboku told Van Der Bosch he knew nothing of the telegram and that he considered the breaking of relations illegal since the Cabinet had not discussed the matter.

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NR 81-88 #15
NSC LETT. 5/2 3/82

Meanwhile, Burden reports that, according to a senior Belgian Foreign Office official, Van Der Bosch has now received a signed letter from Lumumba confirming the telegram. Van Der Bosch plans to remain in the Congo as a "private person" directing the Belgian effort under military protection. Bunche will try to convince the Congolese Government that a break in diplomatic relations would be against the best interests of the Congo, as soon as he can find some official to whom such representations can be made.

We have instructed Flake to inform Nkrumah that the Ghanaian request for US transport of their forces to the Congo should be made to Hammarskjold and that, if Hammarskjold asks for US transport, we will respond affirmatively. We have also instructed Lodge to inform the Secretary General of our willingness to airlift the Ghanaian forces. Meanwhile, a senior Tunisian Government official has emphasized to Walmsley Tunisia's concern over events in the Congo. He requested US air transport to the Congo for Tunisian troops. Walmsley comments that Tunisia's anxiety has probably been stimulated by the lead Ghana has already taken. We have informed Walmsley that US aircraft will arrive in Tunis today to begin airlifting a Tunisian contingent of some 500 to 700 men. According to Burden, the Belgians seem pleased about Ghanaian, Malian, and Tunisian participation in the UN force but are worried about Guinean participation. In a letter presented to the Congolese Government yesterday, Van Der Bosch stated Belgium is ready to apply the UN decisions and that Belgian troops will remain as long as UN troops do not have the situation under control.

Europe

Italian Officials Predict Change in Government - Embassy Rome notes increasing signs that the Tambroni Government may be replaced soon by another all-Christian Democrat government, which probably would be headed by Fanfani with the support at least of the Social Democrats and Liberals.

Khrushchev Sends Brandt Memo on Berlin - Brandt has informed our Mission at Berlin that when Khrushchev was in Vienna he told Kreisky that he felt Brandt and the Berlin Senate had an incorrect picture of the Berlin situation and Soviet intentions. Khrushchev asked Kreisky to transmit to Brandt a memorandum "clarifying" the situation. The memorandum has not yet been received, since

Brandt felt it would be wise not to accept it directly from Kreisky and asked that he transmit it through the Chancellor or the German Foreign Office. After talking with Kreisky, Brandt's press chief reported that Kreisky had gained the impression Khrushchev now wants to extricate himself from the Berlin crisis. On the other hand, Kreisky concluded that, because of strong East German pressure, Khrushchev intends to sign a separate peace treaty if the Bundestag session is held in Berlin.

John SD Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 12, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President
(Teletyped to Newport to Mr. Hagerty)

USSR - EAST GERMANY

A stiff Soviet note handed on 4 July to the British commander in chief in West Germany, together with three new incidents on 4 and 5 July involving harassment of British mission personnel by East German police, suggests Moscow is supporting the Ulbricht regime's efforts to assert control over the Allied missions. In the note -- a formal reply to a British protest concerning an earlier East German assault on mission members -- the Soviet commander in chief accused the British of provoking incidents and stated that he could prevent further trouble only if the mission "strictly observes the laws and regulations of the German Democratic Republic." This contrasted with the apparently conciliatory tone of his earlier verbal answer. As a result of the continued harassment, the British commander in chief has temporarily suspended all travel by the mission.

Khrushchev has threatened to sign a peace treaty with the GDR if the Federal Republic Bundestag meets in West Berlin. Khrushchev has also told the Austrians that the USSR would follow the treaty by initiating a step-by-step harassment of the West in such a way that no one move would seem worth a war. His statements seemed to be part of a continuing effort to probe the West's determination. Regarding this, a senior French official has told our Embassy in Paris that we should press the Germans to cancel the Berlin meeting. The British do not agree.

JAPAN

On tomorrow, July 13th, the Liberal Democratic Party convention will convene. None of the three candidates, Ikeda, Ono, and Ishii have enough support to win a majority on the first ballot.

CONGO

The secession of Katanga Province may be followed by similar moves in other Provinces. It appears that Lumumba cannot prevent the

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
NR 81-88 #17
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

establishment of a separate Katanga State. His appeal for UN assistance appears to be a move to forestall further intervention by Belgian forces. Lumumba has denounced Brussels' action of dispatching paratroops even though this act had been approved by his Foreign Minister Bomboko.

CARIBBEAN

Venezuela appears adamant on the subject of hitting Trujillo first in meetings with the OAS. Apparently El Salvador will support our proposal to discuss both Cuba and the Dominican Republic together. The Bolivian Foreign Minister thinks Bolivia will support us, and Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Honduras have indicated support for our proposal. Panama and Costa Rica will not break relations with Cuba now.

Cuban officials have expressed concern to our Embassy over stories of a possible U.S. edict against shipment of foodstuffs to Cuba. The Embassy advises against holding back shipments of foodstuffs. Our UN mission plans to insist, when Cuba brings the issue of economic aggression before the Security Council, that the Cuban action is an effort to discredit the Inter-American system and that the matter should be referred to the OAS.

Bonsal, meanwhile, believes that the alignment of Cuba with the Soviets is contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Cubans, and though the opposition is unorganized, it should be a powerful influence in the coming weeks.

Mexico has refused to clarify the meaning of the Piedras speech supporting Cuba. However, Tello replied that he could not accept a conclusion that the friendship between the U.S. and Mexico would be in the slightest diminished. He held that it was not in his competence to correct a statement by a leader of Congress. Tello informed Hill of the serious Communist problem the Mexicans have. Hill believes the government will endeavor to let the matter drop quietly.

John S. D. Eisenhower

INCOMING MESSAGE

WLG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WHASA

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~12 JULY 1960~~
DATE

FROM: COLONEL EISENHOWER

TO : MR HAGERTY

INFO :

CITE : CAP5381-60

FOLLOWING IS INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL FOR THE PRESIDENT:

JULY 12, 1960

USSR - EAST GERMANY

A STIFF SOVIET NOTE HANDED ON 4 JULY TO THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN WEST GERMANY, TOGETHER WITH THREE NEW INCIDENTS ON 4 AND 5 JULY INVOLVING HARASSMENT OF BRITISH MISSION PERSONNEL BY EAST GERMAN POLICE, SUGGESTS MOSCOW IS SUPPORTING THE ULBRICHT REGIME'S EFFORTS TO ASSERT CONTROL OVER THE ALLIED MISSIONS. IN THE NOTE -- A FORMAL REPLY TO A BRITISH PROTEST CONCERNING AN EARLIER EAST GERMAN ASSAULT ON MISSION MEMBERS -- THE SOVIET COMMANDER IN CHIEF ACCUSED THE BRITISH OF PROVOKING INCIDENTS AND STATED THAT HE COULD PREVENT FURTHER TROUBLE ONLY IF THE MISSION "STRICTLY OBSERVES THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC." THIS CONTRASTED WITH THE APPARENTLY CONCILIATORY TONE OF HIS

WHASA FORM 1 NOV 59 1

~~TOP SECRET~~

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #18
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

EARLIER VERBAL ANSWER. AS A RESULT OF THE CONTINUED HARASSMENT, THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF HAS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED ALL TRAVEL BY THE MISSION.

KHRUSHCHEV HAS THREATENED TO SIGN A PEACE TREATY WITH THE GDR IF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC BUNDESTAG MEETS IN WEST BERLIN. KHRUSHCHEV HAS ALSO TOLD THE AUSTRIANS THAT THE USSR WOULD FOLLOW THE TREATY BY INITIATING A STEP-BY-STEP HARASSMENT OF THE WEST IN SUCH A WAY THAT NO ONE MOVE WOULD SEEM WORTH A WAR. HIS STATEMENTS SEEMED TO BE PART OF A CONTINUING EFFORT TO PROBE THE WEST'S DETERMINATION. REGARDING THIS, A SENIOR FRENCH OFFICIAL HAS TOLD OUR EMBASSY IN PARIS THAT WE SHOULD PRESS THE GERMANS TO CANCEL THE BERLIN MEETING. THE BRITISH DO NOT AGREE.

JAPAN

ON TOMORROW, JULY 13TH, THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONVENTION WILL CONVENE. NONE OF THE THREE CANDIDATES, IKEDA, ONO, AND ISHII HAVE ENOUGH SUPPORT TO WIN A MAJORITY ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

CONGO

THE SECESSION OF KATANGA PROVINCE MAY BE FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR MOVES IN OTHER PROVINCES. IT APPEARS THAT LUMUMBA CANNOT PREVENT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE KATANGA STATE.

TOP SECRET

HIS APPEAL FOR UN ASSISTANCE APPEARS TO BE A MOVE TO FORESTALL FURTHER INTERVENTION BY BELGIAN FORCES. LUMUMBA HAS DENOUNCED BRUSSELS ACTION OF DISPATCHING PARATROOPS EVEN THOUGH THIS ACT HAD BEEN APPROVED BY HIS FOREIGN MINISTER BOMBOKO.

CARIBBEAN

VENEZUELA APPEARS ADAMANT ON THE SUBJECT OF HITTING TRUJILLO FIRST IN MEETINGS WITH THE OAS. APPARENTLY EL SALVADOR WILL SUPPORT OUR PROPOSAL TO DISCUSS BOTH CUBA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TOGETHER. THE BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER THINKS BOLIVIA WILL SUPPORT US, AND PANAMA, GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA, HAITI, AND HONDURAS HAVE INDICATED SUPPORT FOR OUR PROPOSAL. PANAMA AND COSTA RICA WILL NOT BREAK RELATIONS WITH CUBA NOW.

CUBAN OFFICIALS HAVE EXPRESSED CONCERN TO OUR EMBASSY OVER STORIES OF A POSSIBLE U.S. EDICT AGAINST SHIPMENT OF FOODSTUFFS TO CUBA. THE EMBASSY ADVISES AGAINST HOLDING BACK SHIPMENTS OF FOOD STUFFS. OUR UN MISSION PLANS TO INSIST, WHEN CUBA BRINGS THE ISSUE OF ECONOMIC AGGRESSION BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THAT THE CUBAN ACTION IS AN EFFORT TO DISCREDIT THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM AND THAT THE MATTER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE OAS.

BONSAL, MEANWHILE, BELIEVES THAT THE ALIGNMENT OF CUBA WITH THE SOVIETS IS CONTRARY TO THE WISHES OF THE MAJORITY

OF THE CUBANS, AND THOUGH THE OPPOSITION IS UNORGANIZED, IT WOULD BE A POWERFUL INFLUENCE IN THE COMING WEEKS.

MEXICO HAS REFUSED TO CLARIFY THE MEANING OF THE PIEDRAS SPEECH SUPPORTING CUBA. HOWEVER, TELLO REPLIED THAT HE COULD NOT ACCEPT A CONCLUSION THAT THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE U. S. AND MEXICO WOULD BE IN THE SLIGHTEST DIMINISHED. HE HELD THAT IT WAS NOT IN HIS COMPETENCE TO CORRECT A STATEMENT BY A LEADER OF CONGRESS. TELLO INFORMED HILL OF THE SERIOUS COMMUNIST PROBLEM THE MEXICANS HAVE. HILL BELIEVES THE GOVERNMENT WILL ENDEAVOR TO LET THE MATTER DROP QUIETLY.

DTG 122155Z

July 8, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

CUBA

Bonsal doubts the wisdom of a break with Cuba at this time by Central American and other countries including Colombia and Venezuela. He notes the consensus of many of his Latin American colleagues that, while our governments should take increasingly drastic action in cases of misbehavior of Cuban diplomats in the several countries, any initiative for a rupture of relations should come from Cuba rather than ourselves. He notes that with the establishment of large-scale Soviet, Czech and Polish missions in Habana, we would hardly wish to leave the field vacant. In this connection, the Argenting Acting Foreign Minister, while expressing general support of the US attitude toward Cuba, has expressed to Beaulac the view of a Latin American Ambassador that applying sanctions to the Castro Government might drive it further toward the USSR.

Meanwhile, the President of the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress has made a speech which included a statement with reference to Cuba which is being interpreted as support for the Castro Government against the US. An Embassy official has expressed our concern to the Foreign Office and asked for a text of the Chairman's remarks and whether the Mexican Government planned to issue any clarification. The Foreign Office official undertook to obtain an accurate text of the speech but said any clarification or comment would be for the President's decision. Ambassador Hill has strongly recommended that no announcement be made of the US intention to purchase additional Mexican sugar under the revised quotas pending resolution of the matter.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 81-88 #19
BY DJH DATE 5/23/94

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 5, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

[redacted]

CARIBBEAN

Venezuela wants the meeting of the Council of the OAS on 6 July to convene a meeting of Foreign Ministers not later than 15 July to take action against Trujillo. Colombia is also intent on OAS action against Trujillo. It has said that if action is first taken against him, he will help persuade other Latin American governments to take quick action against Castro.

The Venezuelan government expects another assassination attempt against Betancourt possibly as early as today.

[redacted]

Meanwhile, State Department has notified its missions of Venezuela's intention regarding this OAS meeting of 6 July. We have pointed out our desire to support the proposal but to utilize it to present the Cuban proposal to the OAS. We have asked our missions to probe the attitude with various American Republics. Replies thus far have been scattered. Venezuela is largely negative. Haiti, Uruguay and Colombia were non-committal; Ecuador, Argentina and Brazil are favorable in varying degrees.

[redacted]

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NLB 81-88 #20
BY DTH DATE 5/23/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a) (4)(5)
CIA 12/9/83; NSC. 1/19/84
DATE 5/23/84

[redacted]

TUNISIA

The Tunisians are discouraged over the outcome thus far of the preliminary French PAG discussions. They blame unexpected French rigidity for the lack of progress. Since they had encouraged the PAG to participate in the talks, the Tunisians have a considerable stake in their outcome. They fear there is serious danger that the younger Algerian elements would be taken in by Chinese Communist officers if these negotiations break down. Slim asked that these views be brought to your attention.

CHINA

Recent CHICOM attitudes and actions suggest growing possibility that they may resort to some surprise use of force in the Taiwan area in the fairly near future.

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 1, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

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BURMA

Signs are appearing that the administrative stagnation of the days before Ne Win are reappearing, again in the U Nu regime. One cause is the "advisory committee," which debates all slightly controversial questions.

USSR

[redacted]

CUBA

There is much talk about action against Castro in Central and South America. Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been participants. Some plan to break relations. [redacted]

Meanwhile, the Argentines report that Castro is expected to sign a military pact with Czechoslovakia while in Prague.

Venezuela, which had been threatening to take unilateral action against Trujillo, has now changed its mind and decided to go to the OAS. Foreign Minister Arcaya is apprehensive that Venezuelan masses may be inclined to judge this act as a sign of weakness. The population in Ciudad Trujillo has been told by leaflets to beware of an air raid by a powerful air force in 48 hours. It is believed that this is an act on the part of the Trujillo government.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 81-88 #21
BY NJH 5/23/84

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 12/9/83; NSC 1/19/84
NLE DATE 5/23/84

NEPAL

An attack, which is probably a minor incursion, has been reported by elements on the Nepalese frontier. Much discussion is going on as to what the Nepalese will do. Nothing has been decided. The Prime Minister does not actually believe that the attack is of any consequence.

FRANCE - LAOS

[redacted] has told the Secretary of State that after September 1st the training of the Royal Lao Army should revert to a purely French program. In questioning [redacted]

[redacted]

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 812

July 30, 1960

1. US-Sweden

Defense

... (S)

2. US-USSR. USIA media will emphasize the Soviet record of Security Council vetoes in the RB-47 case and point out that the Soviet position again illustrates their fear of impartial investigation. The President's challenge to agree to a UN-sponsored plebiscite is also being treated as a dramatic confrontation of the USSR on the issue of self-determination and a challenge to Soviet fear of free, unfettered voting. (A/C)

USIA

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3. US-Congo

ICA

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(3. cont.)

... (C)

4. Nicaro. We have agreed to the Cuban request to resume Nicaro negotiations in Habana on August 1. Our agreement is predicated on Cuba providing immediate clearance to the ship now at Nicaro and renewed assurances that the company's operation will not be impeded. Embassy Habana has been told that our negotiators will not leave here until the ship has cleared port. (A/C)

State

5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 811

July 29, 1960

1. US-Cuba. An Embassy Habana study concludes that US exports to Cuba in 1960 will total 50% of the 1958 level because of a deliberate Cuban policy to divert purchases to non-US sources, and revolutionary legislation particularly affecting private investment. Our Embassy notes, however, that Cuba is approaching the point beyond which it cannot further change its import pattern without impairing the food supply and industrial and transportation maintenance. The study also shows that, because of petroleum purchases and extensive acquisitions of industrial equipment, there will be a marked rise in Cuban imports from the Bloc in the second half of 1960 which will amount to about 20% of total second-half trade. (A/C)

State

2. Shipping Matters

ICA
(DCS/12).

(C)

3. US-USSR. USIA media and posts will treat recent Soviet actions, threats and encouragement of disorder as evidence of a campaign to encourage fears of war and exacerbate international tensions, but will maintain the Agency's basic approach of being reasonable, persuasive and objective. Information operations will reflect: our firm and imperturbable reaction in the face of Soviet rocket rattling; our intention to try to make serious negotiations possible again; our confidence in our military power which has been illustrated by ATLAS and

USIA

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POLARIS successes; and the contradiction between Soviet threats and encouragement of disorder, and assertions of a desire for peaceful coexistence. (A/C)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

5. The Economy. Commerce will announce Monday that adjusted manufacturers' sales were 1% lower in June than in May. Inventory book values rose $200 million during June, with the increase about equally divided between durable and nondurable goods. New orders increased by less than the usual seasonal amount and were 1% below May. Backlogs of unfilled orders were further reduced. (A/C)

Commerce

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 28, 1960

Peaceful Uses. -- AEC plans 1000 lbs. and 5000 lbs. high explosive non-nuclear detonations under the PLOWSHARE program on August 2 and August 10 (tentative) respectively. Both will take place in holes drilled in the floor of the Bureau of Mines' experimental oil shale mine near Rifle, Colorado. These tests are designed to explore the feasibility of extracting oil from shale by nuclear explosions, one of the PLOWSHARE possibilities mentioned at the April 29 Cabinet meeting.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 810

July 26, 1960

1. Libya

Defense

... (C)

2. Aid Agreement with Somalia. -- State reports that Embassy Mogadiscio has been authorized to negotiate and sign an economic and technical assistance agreement with the Somali Republic. No dollar amounts are included in this agreement, which is a statement of the US preparedness to furnish assistance in accordance with certain understandings. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. Congo

USIA (DS #147)

... (C)

4. Amerika Illustrated. -- Embassy Moscow reports to USIA that while the new Issue #46 of America Illustrated is displayed in the main hotels, it is only "under the counter" at newstands. There are no queues for copies and few sales observed. The Embassy considers that the reason is not lack of interest but intentional cutting down on displays. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA (DS #147)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W. H. Kendall

5. Foreign Trade Unions

... (c)

6. Aircraft

Defense

... (c)

GSA

7. Stockpiles. -- In a periodic round-up of stockpiling activities, GSA reports: Procurement of Chrysotile asbestos; Barter acquisition of high carbon ferrochrome, mica and a variety of others; Upgrading of molybdenite; Disposal of gem quality diamonds, rubber, cadmium-magnesium bomb scrap, feathers, coconut oil, cryolite, palm oil, silk waste and hog bristles; Rotation of cordage fiber and shellac; Supply to Government of copper cathodes for the Mint. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1960

Andy,

Re: SSN #1 to SN # 809
(MERCURY)

This is a summary of a 15-page document from NASA in which many more details are available should you wish to see it.

Brad

B. H. Patterson, Jr.

Administratively
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 25, 1960

From NASA:

Project MERCURY (MA-1) Launch. -- An important step in the MERCURY program is expected to take place on Friday, July 29, with the launching from Cape Canaveral of an uninhabited MERCURY capsule, shot up by an ATLAS booster. The launch is planned for one hour after daybreak on the 29th or any of the next 4 days, with a maximum of 5 hours of holding time. The capsule is expected to reach 110 miles altitude at 13,000 mph at which time separation will leave the capsule with its ablation heat-shield in a free-falling ballistic trajectory to end 1500 miles down-range. A series of two parachutes will be used after the capsule descends to 42,000 feet. Recovery of both capsule and antenna-fairing is planned. Principal objectives: to qualify the capsule in a re-entry under the temperature and load conditions of an abort after a normal launch, to test the capsule's structure, its heating rate, its flight dynamic characteristics and to determine the adequacy of the recovery systems and procedures. The booster will be tested for its ability to release the capsule at the proper time, and for the performance of its Abort Sensing and Emplementation System. NASA plans no advance publicity except for a 5-minute TV clip and a "for planning purposes" briefing 48 hours before launching.

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~~SECRET~~ NO FORN

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 809

July 25, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

11. (S-NO FORN)

2. Military Manpower. -- Preliminary June 30 strength totaled 2,477,801, down about 26,500 from June 30, 1959 strength of 2,504,310, and about 11,200 less than the 2,489,000 programmed for June 30, 1960 in the FY 1961 budget document. Breakdown by military service is as follows:

Defense

	June 30, 1960 (Preliminary)	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960 (Programmed)
Total	2,477,801	2,504,310	2,489,000
Army	873,078	861,964	870,000
Navy	617,622	626,340	619,000
Marine Corps	170,641	175,571	175,000
Air Force	816,460	840,435	825,000

(U)

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3. Missiles

Defense

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(3. cont.)

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... (S)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 808

July 25, 1960

1. Image Tube a "Breakthrough" in Astronomy. -- The National Science Foundation will announce this week that a photoelectric image intensifier has at last been perfected to where it may prove as great an advance over conventional astronomical photography as was photography itself over visual observation. This "image tube", developed with the help of NSF grants, electronically intensifies individual photons of light so that faint light is made brighter. Astronomers will now be able to "see" light formerly too faint to be identified, or alternatively can photograph this light with much less exposure time (on the order of 45 minutes instead of 15 hours) which means less atmospheric distortion in the photographs. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Computers in VA. -- VA reports it is installing a completely integrated automated insurance accounting system utilizing a large-scale computer. By September 1961, this system will be handling the transactions and records for all the 6 million policies of the Denver, St. Paul and Philadelphia offices on the one large-scale computer located at Philadelphia. A transceiver network will transmit data from the western offices for processing at the computer center in Philadelphia. When conversion of all National Service Life Insurance records is completed, annual savings in administrative costs will be in excess of $1.7 million. (U)

3. Languages of the World. -- HEW reports that the only up-to-date, authentic compilation of data on all the languages known to exist in the world is being completed by George Washington University under a National Defense Education Act contract with the US Office of Education. The "Languages of the World" file is expected to become a reference tool of immense value to language specialists in government, business, industry and education. (U)

Administratively
Confidential

4. Religious Construction. -- Fred Fox reports that in Commerce's soon-to-be-published forecast of 1960 construction, religious buildings will total $1.025 billion -- making 1960 the first year when religious construction has passed the $1 billion mark. This figure rivals farm building ($1.15 billion) and even new military facilities ($1.225 billion). The figure has risen steadily (except during the war years) from a Depression low of $21 million. (Admin. Conf.)

5. International Finance. -- Treasury reports that the NAC has approved: (a) An Eximbank credit of $2 million to the Military Hospital - Colombian Medical Center for Post Graduate Studies, Bogota, Colombia, to finance the purchase in the US of materials, machinery and supplies required in connection with the equipment of this hospital. (b) A borrowing in US currency by the IBRD of not to exceed $120 million, by private placement of negotiable securities with the Deutsche Bundesbank. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 808

July 23, 1960

State

1. Nicaro. -- State reports we have informed the Cuban Foreign Office of our willingness to resume negotiations on the Nicaro nickel plant, suggesting July 27 if the Cubans will negotiate under the same terms and conditions laid down by us in two earlier notes. We foresee little likelihood of a purchase agreement, but are willing to consider continued operation of the plant with payment of a reasonable export tax and assurances that harassment of the operation will cease. If agreement on these points cannot be reached in a reasonable time, we are prepared to terminate the Nicaro operation. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. Iran

... (C)

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State

3. Export Expansion. -- State informs that all except Eastern European missions have been advised we are going to continue implementation of the export expansion program to the fullest extent possible within existing resources. If no supplemental funds are appropriated, means will have to be devised for improving existing commercial activities within the funds authorized in the FY 1961 regular budget. Since the program was designed as a three-year phase-up of activity to a level at which it would be continued, every effort will be made to assure adequate funds and personnel to carry this program forward in FY 1962. (Adm. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

4. Rockets

Defense

(S)

5. Plastic Foam Shelter. -- Defense reports that Army is conducting experiments with foam-in-place plastic to form a low-cost, lightweight, weatherproof shelter that may meet most Army tentage requirements. Sprayed over an inflated canvas dome, a "self-rising" plastic foam mixture of any desired thickness hardens in less than an hour to look like an igloo. After the canvas dome has been deflated and withdrawn, doors, windows, and other apertures may be easily cut with a bayonet. Color additives can be blended with the chemical mixture for camouflage or identification; the plastic has a superior insulating quality. Further research may ultimately enable one member of a 10-man squad to carry in two small containers the tentage requirements of the entire squad. (U)

Defense

6. VA Employment of Physically Handicapped. -- VA reports that so far during 1960 it has hired 1,135 physically handicapped persons. Employing 7% of the Federal civilian employees, VA has on its rolls about 28% (3,728 individuals) of the physically handicapped employed by the Federal Government. (U)

VA

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STAFF NOTES NO. 807

July 22, 1960

1. Guinea

State
&
ICA

... (C)

2. "American Youth" in Berlin. -- USIA will announce Monday that 30 American high school students will be the feature of the US exhibit entitled "American Youth" at the Berlin Industries Fair September 13-27. These young people, mostly German-speaking, will be made up of Science Fair Winners, outstanding 4-H-ers, Future Farmers and Future Homemakers of America. They will display their own paintings, ceramics, and sculpture, will demonstrate their prize-winning Science Fair projects, operate their own "ham" radios, and camping and sports equipment. National 4-H is handling

USIA

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arrangements; many of the students' trips are being underwritten by their sponsoring organizations. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Federal Office Buildings in Washington. -- GSA will release Sunday an illustrated package giving up-to-date information on the 13 new Federal building projects (10 for offices, 3 for Smithsonian) planned in the main section of Washington, described as "unparalleled" in size and the "best coordinated" in terms of city planning. Three are under construction now; 3 more (at 3rd and D for FDA, at 7th and Independence for FAA, and at 19th and D for the Civil Service Commission) will start construction in 1960. Of White House interest is F. O. B. # 7 (to house the Executive Offices at 17th and Penn.) the designing for which has been resumed. The 3 Courts affected would be housed in another new building at Madison Place and H Streets, pursuant to a feasibility study which GSA will clear with the Planning and Fine Arts Commissions. (No hearings have as yet been held on S. 3524 authorizing a new White House Office Building on the site of EOB; GSA sent up a favorable comment on this bill last July 6.) (Admin. Conf.)

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4. Business Situation. -- Commerce will announce Wednesday that business activity reached a new high in the spring quarter. Manufacturing and trade inventories increased by $1 billion (seasonally adjusted) in April and May -- the monthly rate being one-half the first-quarter average. Consumer markets are strong, especially in nondurables and services. Also rising: net exports, fixed investments and total governmental purchases (mostly due to increases in State and local expenditures). (Admin. Conf.)

5. New Program of Institutional Grants. -- National Science Foundation will announce Tuesday an experimental program of institutional grants to college and universities for scientific work. Complementing "project" grants, which are very specific, institutional grants will not be so finely "earmarked" and will give the recipient science Departments badly needed flexibility. Grants in any year to any one institution will be limited to 5% of the Foundation's research grant payments during the previous year, and will not exceed $50,000. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Forest Fires. -- Agriculture reports that the western fires are the worst in 25 years; there have been 800 in National Forest lands alone; 400 are still burning over 100,000 acres; 32 are big ones, 20 of which are still out of control. The chief cause in recent days has been lightening striking woods whose moisture content is only 2 or 3%. 12,000 men are fighting these fires, many obtained directly from US military posts, plus some National Guardsmen volunteered by States. Two contract tanker planes were lost today, with 4 men, and another 2 contract heliocopters. Standing arrangements provide that the Forest Service may spend what funds it needs for fire-fighting and request appropriations in later supplementals. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 805

July 20, 1960

1. US-Poland

State

... (C)

2. Examining Failure of PLOWSHARE Detonation -- AEC reports that they are putting plans together to get down into the vicinity of the 30-foot diameter, 500-ton TNT PLOWSHARE charge, buried 120 feet, which failed to detonate last week. If remote drilling or direct excavation appears feasible and safe, a board of consultant high explosive experts will be assembled at the Nevada Test Site to review the plans proposed. The area is closed off pending these further developments. (Adm. Conf.)

AEC

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3. Missiles

Defense

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(3. cont.)

(Defense Cont'd)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 804

July 19, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

[redacted] (C)

2. Army Polar Research Task Force. -- Defense reports that Project LEAD DOG, a special 40-man Army task force, is on an 1800-mile expedition across the Greenland Ice Cap lasting from May to August 15. Purpose: to develop new techniques and doctrine for transportation support operations in severe environments; to mark trails across the ice cap; test equipment and operational concepts; and provide support for scientific endeavors by Army Technical Services and other Government agencies. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

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3. Transcontinental Solar-Powered Radio. -- Defense reports that the first two-way, coast-to-coast radio conversation powered by solar batteries was recently achieved in an Army experiment between Fort Monmouth and Los Angeles. Transmitter and receiver sets used in this test weighed 24 lbs., and each was powered by a 20-square-foot panel of solar batteries, the most powerful solar arrays ever assembled for ground application, providing up to 100 watts of electricity from more than 7,800 individual solar cells.

Defense

[redacted]

Defense (cont'd)

Future military applications include possible use in remote military radio stations. (U)

4. Africa south of the Sahara

Defense

(S)

W. H. 70

5. Ornithology. --- Fred Fox reports that in the most southwesterly of the rose trees in the rose garden the upper reaches have been preempted by an enterprising mother catbird -- who is happily raising three babies in the shadow of the Cabinet Room. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 803

July 18, 1960

W. N. Saulnier

1. GNP. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that final figures for the first quarter of 1960 show annual rate of $501.3 billion instead of $500.2 billion as earlier estimated. All major components of GNP except consumer expenditures on nondurables and government nondefense expenditures were up. Inventory accumulation was at an annual rate of $11.4 billion. Second quarter GNP is now estimated to be $505 billion (annual rate) instead of the $503 billion earlier estimated. Inventory accumulation is reported down to a $6 billion annual rate. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Soviet Bloc-India

State

" (C)

3. Strike Status. -- Lockheed: IAM members voted last Friday evening to accept latest Lockheed offer. All workers were to go back to work this morning at all plants. ... Aerojet-General: IAM members of the Sacramento plant voted last night to accept Aerojet contract offer. IAM members of the Azusa and Downey

Defense

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plants will vote this coming Thursday. Present indications are that this vote will be favorable. ... Boeing: Negotiations are continuing between IAM and Boeing. No work stoppages have occurred at Seattle or Wichita. Wichita IAM group would go out on strike, but union negotiators at Seattle have been able to hold to the no strike vote. Main point of issue is one of seniority rights. ... United Aircraft: Strike settlement by UAW members at the Pratt & Whitney, North Haven plant has brought pressure on the IAM union in East Hartford, Manchester and at Hamilton Standard Division in East Hartford, Manchester, Windsor Locks and Broad Brook. ... Negotiations were in process by UAW covering the Sikorsky Aircraft plants in Bridgeport and Stratford but have been suspended while the National Labor Relations Board is considering a petition from approximately 1700 non-strikers to oust the UAW as the bargaining agent. ... In West Palm Beach, Florida, a strike at United's Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Research and Development Center was settled by the IAM. (U)

Defense (cont'd)

4. Missiles

Defense

5. Intelligence (C)

Defense

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(5. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 16, 1960

Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce Tuesday that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of personal income in June, at $405.75 billion, was $1 billion above May. Changes in the various components were generally small. ... The average annual rate of personal income for the first half of 1960 was $400 billion, 5.5% higher than the comparable 1959 figure. The change from a year ago was largely in real purchasing power; after adjustment for the change in prices, the total income flow was up nearly 4%.

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WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 802

July 15, 1960

1. Effect of Katanga Mining Disruption. -- OCDM states that reported disruptions in production of copper, cobalt and uranium in the Katanga province of the Congo will have practically no effect in terms of meeting US requirements for these minerals. US production and stockpiles are judged sufficient to overcome any losses which might occur from present events in Katanga. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. "New Look" invited in Aid Programs. -- ICA reports that in guidelines for FY 1962 it has stressed (a) to mission in Pakistan: tell us the components of over-all aid requirements so Washington may evaluate them in the light of possible "new approaches"; and (b) to mission in India: don't be inhibited by existing limitations and restrictions on the availability and techniques of assistance -- give Washington a chance to go beyond questions of amounts of aid and foreign exchange, and to consider the nature and degree of changes which may be required in the policies and techniques of making aid available. (C)

3. Final Report on 1959 GNP. -- Commerce will announce Monday that after final analysis of all source material, 1959 GNP is calculated at $482 billion, 9% absolutely above 1958's $444 billion, 7% in constant-dollar terms. The increase was largely due to gains in the real volume of production. National income for 1959 was $400 billion, up 8.7% from 1958's $368 billion. The increase here was largely due to an increase in compensation of employees. Both these figures topped all previous annual totals. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Auto Sales Down. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that auto retail sales for the first ten days of July barely reached an annual rate of 6 million as compared to an annual rate of 6.6 in June and 6.8 in May. This newest figure is not only below spring sales, but is distinctly below the expectations that have

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 82-499 #2
BY DJH DATE 8/29/85

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Defense Letter 12/2/82
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recently been expressed. Causative factors: large stocks of and declining prices in used cars, making trade-ins less advantageous for new-car buyers; purchases of new compact cars early in the year rather than normally at the end of a model year for discounts; and a general election-year feeling of "play close to the chest" among consumers facing large financial commitments. These auto figures will be released soon, probably provoking a fair amount of adverse comment, in spite of the fact that no one should put heavy reliance on short-term figures. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Herbert Hoover Library. -- GSA has exchanged correspondence with President Hoover and Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, inc., regarding the possible establishment of a Hoover Library as part of the national archives system. The Foundation has acquired the Hoover home in West Branch, Iowa, where the former President was born, together with 100 acres of surrounding land and has started construction of a suitable library. (U)

Hoover Library

6. POLARIS. -- At 0211 EDT today POLARIS A1X-42 was fired from the shore launch tube complex 25B on the Atlantic Missile Range. Preliminary analysis indicates that all aspects of the flight were normal, and that all test objectives (to gather data on in-flight performance of all-inertial guidance system and re-entry flight dynamics) were successfully accomplished. [redacted] (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 801

July 12, 1960

W. H. Patterson

1. Major Legislation Pending. -- At Bryce Harlow's request, the Cabinet Secretariat has asked each Department and major agency head to send in a list of the major, urgent pieces of legislation requiring passage during the August session of the Congress. Each respondent will limit himself to his respective area and will indicate the order of priority. The Cabinet Secretariat will draft a consolidation of the lists for General Persons' and the President's use. (Admin. Conf.)

OCB (weekly activity Rpt)

2. NASA Space Exhibit Program. -- NASA has established an Office of Technical Information and Educational Programs. Among the responsibilities of the unit is the development of programs to display the nation's accomplishments in space. The Office is in the process of working out its program for FY 1961. In response to field requests, NASA will prepare and install a scientific space exhibit at the Montreal International Trade Fair (October 25 - November 5, 1960) and the British Columbia International Trade Fair (Vancouver, Spring 1961). NASA is also cooperating with other agencies in planning a proposed space-science exhibit for Japan. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Project Hope

OCB (weekly activity Rpts)

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4. Cairo International Agriculture Fair

OCB
weekly activity
(Reps)

... (C)

FAA

5. Public Support of FAA. -- FAA reports that the recent widely publicized defiance of the FAA by the Air Line Pilots Association over seating of the Agency's inspectors in the cockpit of large jet transports, and the general defiance by the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association has resulted in a large volume of spontaneous letters from a cross section of the public: from wives of travelers, Presidents of corporations, and pilots themselves. These letters, and newspaper editorial opinion, have been overwhelmingly in support of the Agency's programs. (U)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 800

July 12, 1960

1. Meteorology. -- Commerce reports that negotiations have been completed with Mexico to add electronic direction-finding equipment at 4 upper-air measuring stations there. This will make an important contribution to the efficient operation of jet aircraft in that area. ... On July 1 the Weather Bureau began operation of a forecasting and upper-air measuring station at Kwajalein Island, Pacific. This new station will provide meteorological support to the Pacific Missile Range. (U)

2. Visas for Soviet Crews. -- FBIS monitored a USSR broadcast reviewing an IZVESTIYA article which criticized the US regulation requiring members of Soviet crews to obtain individual visas for entering US ports as discriminatory and which noted in contrast the Soviet practice of keeping its ports open to trading vessels of all countries. (U)

3. California Reclamation Project. -- Interior reports it has approved and transmitted to the Congress an application by the Eastern Municipal Water District of Riverside County, California, for a loan of some $5 million under the Small Reclamation Projects Act. The District requested the loan for a water distribution system it proposes to construct throughout an area of over 36,000 acres of irrigable land in the Perris Valley Improvement District. (U)

4. International Finance. -- NAC reports the following loans approved: DLF $400,000 for the expansion and diversification of an aluminum fabricating plant in Beirut, $18 million to Tunisia for irrigation and municipal water for the city of Sousse, $2.5 million to India for a hydroelectric power plant, $1.6 million to India to expand the existing thermal electric power plant in Kanpur, and $10.5 million to Chile for the construction of a new commercial international jet airport near Santiago; ... Eximbank

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credit of $150,000 to a factory in Taiwan for expansion to process vegetable oils and for capital for plants utilising US soy beans, $40 million to Japan to finance the export of US raw cotton to Japan, $12 million to a motor company in Japan for the purchase of machinery in the US to expand production of trucks and cars, and a credit of $700,000 to Peru for the purchase of three used airplanes (Lodestar C 60's); ... IMF approval of the request of Government of Iran for a drawing of pounds sterling equivalent to $17.5 million; ... IBRD approval of an increase from $75 million to $100 million in the Fund quota and from $70 million to $93.3 million in the capital subscription of Chile, and $9 million for a hydroelectric project in Honduras; ... International Finance Corporation: $500,000 to a new company for the production of processed foods in Venesuela, and $3.6 million for the production of rolled steel, wire products, and pipe in Argentina. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury + DLF (Cont'd)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 800

July 11, 1960

1. Strike Status. -- Defense reports: (a) Lockheed -- series of union mass meetings over the weekend. The Marietta, Georgia, group voted in favor of the latest company offer. The Burbank, California, group voted not to go on strike and did not accept the latest offer of Lockheed. No top national priority Defense programs are involved in any of these plants. At the present time the negotiations between the Lockheed missile management and the union leaders are deadlocked. It has been reported that an informal meeting is to be held today, at Los Angeles, between union negotiators, top West Coast Union leaders and Lockheed management. (b) Boeing -- the Wichita local union group has requested of their Seattle office, permission to go out on strike. As of noon today this permission has not been granted. (c) RCA -- contract agreement between the Professional Engineers and management was reached at 11:00 a.m. today, which according to present indications, will be favorably ratified this evening. (d) United Aircraft -- no favorable progress in present negotiation. (U)

Defense

2. Missiles

Defense

... (c)

3. U.S. Army

Defense

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(3. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

(C)

4. Study of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. -- Defense reports that on August 1 a committee will convene to study the career management pattern of officer personnel and recommend revisions in the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to achieve substantial uniformity among the military services in this field. The study, by a committee of two retired general/flag officers from each service, will include appointment, selection, promotion and separation from active duty. (U)

Defense

5. UNESCO and School Integration. -- HEW reports that a special UNESCO committee of experts representing 41 nations recently adopted unanimously a draft convention to eliminate discrimination in education. These recommendations will be submitted for approval at the eleventh session of UNESCO at Paris next November. Nations that agree to the convention will be under an obligation to eliminate and prevent all discrimination in education and to develop and apply a national policy for equality of opportunity and treatment in their educational systems. (U)

HEW

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6. School Integration. -- HEW reports that according to the Southern School News, July 1960, the Orleans Parish (County) school board, with 50,000 negro and 41,000 white children, asked the Governor to use the doctrine of interposition to prevent the September 6 integration of New Orleans public schools. Negroes filed three new law suits in Federal courts in June, seeking to desegregate public schools in Birmingham, Alabama, Volusia County, Florida, and Caswell County, N. C. The Alabama action represents the only litigation attacking segregated schools in the state.

HEW

It leaves Mississippi as the only state that maintains complete segregation in its school system and that does not have a suit seeking to change the situation. (U)

7. Hurricane Warning. -- Commerce reports that Hurricane Abby, first of the 1960 season, located about 270 miles south of San Juan, Puerto Rico on July 10, is within range of a new effective system of surveillance. If the hurricane comes within two or three hundred miles of the continental US, new high power radars will add search facilities to those of aircraft reconnaissance and weather ship reports from the general storm area. A recent simulated hurricane drill has alerted all personnel and facilities and should assure the maximum protection possible of life and property. (U)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 799

July 11, 1960

1. Precise Enlistment Figures (January-May 1960). -- (Ref: SN #799) Army enlistments totaled 35,800 -- about 1,400 above comparable 1959 level and 3,800 (12% above same 1958 period. Favorable Army trend is particularly significant since Army -- unlike other Services -- has been able to accept all qualified applicants for regular enlistment without any quota limitations. Navy enlistments totaled 29,400, corresponding closely to plan. Mental quality has continued favorable, with only 8% in Mental Group IV. Marine Corps regular enlistments totaled 15,100, about 3,000 below plan but much higher than actual intakes in the same months of 1959 and 1958. Higher enlistments this year were achieved by enlistment of 4,000 (26.6%) Mental Group IV's, compared to only 6% and 10%, respectively, in the two previous years. Air Force enlistments totaled 31,000, about 5,500 below plan, but about 10,000 higher than comparable 1959 and 1958 actual enlistments. Enlistment deficit, compared to plan, is due mainly to attempt by Air Force to "level out" enlistments throughout the year in order to stabilize training loads. This proved unfeasible during the normally slack recruiting months of March-May 1960 and has now been abandoned. (U)

2. National Oceanographic Data Center. -- The Cabinet Secretariat reports that at its June meeting the Federal Council for Science and Technology unanimously approved a recommendation that a National Oceanographic Data Center should be established -- administered by the Navy Hydrographic Office, but financed and managed jointly by Navy, Commerce (Coast and Geodetic Survey), Interior (Bureau of Commercial Fisheries), National Science Foundation, and AEC. (Admin. Conf.)

3. TRANSIT IIA. -- Launched on June 22, its desired 500 mi. circular orbit was not achieved; however, a gainful and satisfactory orbit having the following parameters was obtained:

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apogee, 665 statute mi.; perigee, 389 statute mi.; inclination, 66.7 degrees; period, 101.5 minutes. The small pickaback satellite, developed by Naval Research Laboratory, separated from TRANSIT by spring force when orbit was achieved. Its orbit is essentially the same as TRANSIT IIA. Distance between the two satellites is increasing at a rate of 1.5 ft. per second. All experiments in both satellites have operated properly. The Naval Ordnance Test Station Infra-Red and the Canadian Galactic Noise Receiver experiments terminated as scheduled. The solar-cell charging current and the solar-panel voltage are consistent with that predicated; internal structure and Dewar flask temperatures agree very closely with those expected. Transmission from the four stable frequencies are well within expected limits and are being received satisfactorily by all TRANSIT tracking stations. (U)

4. Abaca. -- GSA reports that during FY 1960, all remaining Government-owned abaca cultivation in Guatemala and Costa Rica was butcher harvested and the balance of the property sold to United Fruit Company. An additional sum of $2.2 million was returned to the Treasury during the January-June period, bringing to $5.7 million the total amount returned to date under the program. A final audit now in process will terminate all activity under the Abaca Production Act of 1950 which was designed to give the US an accessible source of abaca supply. With the shortening of the strategic planning base from a 5 to a 3-year period, OCDM determined that the Central American abaca operation was no longer needed. Liquidation has been in process for approximately two years. (U)

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5. Machine Tools. -- GSA reports that Defense is anticipating a considerable expansion of the tools-for-schools program. This program permits the loan of machine tools in the National Industrial Equipment Reserve to schools providing they are maintained in operating condition and are available for immediate recall by the Government in case of an emergency. The problem now appears to be whether sufficient appropriate tools are available for distribution. Expansion in the school lending program could materially reduce the storage program of NIER but could add to GSA administrative responsibility for monitoring the program. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Stockpile Disposal. -- GSA reports that arrangements have been worked out with the Army's Quartermaster, Veterans Administration and GSA's Federal Supply Service for the sale of almost 1.2 million pounds of excess stockpile feathers for use in pillows. Federal Prison Industries has officially decided to enter into the feathers and down activity and will manufacture all requirements for Government agencies. This type of disposal for Government benefit is preferred to sale in the very limited commercial market. (Admin. Conf.)

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Puerto Rico
Greece

STAFF NOTES NO. 799

July 8, 1960

1. Nicaro. -- GSA reports that talks which began June 28 with representatives of the Government of Cuba on problems relating to the Nicaro Nickel Plant in Oriente Province, Cuba, have broken off. This week (after failure to do so in April) GSA succeeded in removing a shipload of the Nicaro product valued in excess of $6 million without payment of export taxes. This is the first shipment to leave the Nicaro plant since last March. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Enlistment Trends. -- Defense reports that overall DOD enlistment situation has continued generally favorable during January-May 1960. Civilian job market improvement since 1958 and lower recent draft calls do not appear to have materially affected recruitment capability. With minor exceptions, total initial regular enlistments in each Service matched or exceeded comparable 1959 and 1958 levels. Higher 1960 enlistment quotas, coincident with administrative changes in recruitment policies, resulted in short-term "slippages" in some Services. (U)

3. Polio. -- HEW reports that between January 1 and July 2, a total of 348 cases of paralytic polio had been reported to the Public Health Service compared with 689 cases reported for the same period last year. The median number of cases reported during the first 25 weeks of the past 5 years was 607. Above normal incidence was reported in Rhode Island and Puerto Rico. Most recent estimates show over 91 million people vaccinated with at least one dose of Salk vaccine. The Second International Conference on Poliomyelitis, held under WHO auspices, recognized that, because of cost and numerous other factors, use of live vaccine, rather than Salk vaccine, may be the most practical control measure for some countries. The Surgeon General's advisory committee on polio vaccine is analyzing

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the voluminous data presented at the Conference and will shortly make recommendations to him on what position the Public Health Service should take on the live vaccine. The Service's technical experts, so far, have not been convinced that all of the technical problems have been resolved. (U)

4. Veterans' Pension Review. -- VA reports that their 7-year program of reviewing compensation and pension awards is within 11 months of completion. The review began in 1954; applies to veterans under 55 and aims to correct errors made for or against such veterans by inexperienced and overworked staffs during the flood of claims following World War II. Results of the review so far: increases in monthly payments of $. 5 million per month, reduction in others of $3. 5 million per month. Net savings: $35 million annually. Most of the reductions result from physical improvements as shown on medical exams. The review will end next June and has been conducted without augmenting the VA staff. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 798

July 7, 1960

1. GAO Audit of Bureau of the Budget. -- The General Accounting Office began what it terms a "comprehensive audit" of the Bureau of the Budget in September 1959. (It began such an audit of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and began and withdrew from such an audit of the White House about the same time.) Rather than auditing fiscal transactions the GAO has concentrated on: (a) user charges, which is the Bureau's effort to recover costs for services of benefit to particular individuals or groups; (b) the administration of the Presidential fund "Expenses of Management Improvement" from which special management studies are financed, such as the current study of the Panama Line; (c) the formulation, review, and execution of the Federal Budget; and, (d) a wide variety of other management improvement and organizational activities. The investigators have averaged 5 men full time. The Bureau has made available several thousand documents requested by the GAO, but in accordance with discussions between the President and the Director, has not released certain papers containing staff advice and recommendations. These refusals nearly created an impasse in December and January. However, after meetings and an exchange of correspondence between the Comptroller General and the Director, the Comptroller General agreed to continue the audit on a trial basis without complete access to Bureau records. Nevertheless, the auditors continue to press for complete access and are systematically documenting each refusal. GAO can be expected to make several critical reports to the House and Senate Government Operations Committees. They may highlight refusals by the Executive Office of the President of "access to records". These reports are likely to be filed -- and thus made public -- within the next two months. In the Bureau's opinion, all proper records have been furnished, all warranted assistance given, and any severe criticism will not be justified. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. Hong Kong

US/A

... (C)

3. Income of Alaska. -- The first official estimates of personal income for Alaska show that residents of that State received a record $556 million in 1959, or 6% more than the previous year's total. Per capita income amounted to $2,550 for Alaska last year -- one-fifth higher than the US national average of $2,160. Taking into account price changes since 1950, total purchasing power of Alaska residents rose by about two-fifths, population by more than one-half. Of the 1959 personal income total, $281 million, or one-half, was paid to residents by private industry; $239 million, or 43%, by the Federal Government; and $37 million, or 7%, by state and local governments. Commerce will announce these figures tomorrow. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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4. Nuclear Rocket Test. -- At approximately 1:00 pm EDT July 8 at the Nevada Test Site, a series of tests will be started on KIWI-A-prime experimental nuclear rocket reactor. This is part of the ROVER project the first phase of which is under AEC auspices and the purpose of which is to demonstrate the feasibility of nuclear rocket propulsion.

AEC

The first reactor tested, KIWI-A, was operated at full power on July 1, 1959, with successful results. Tomorrow's test of the KIWI-A-prime is designed to study the behaviour of materials under temperature, radiation and propellant environments similar to those expected for future nuclear rocket engines. Attention will be given to safety margins and limits of performance. There will be press as well as 6 members of the Joint Committee in attendance. The next such reactor will be the KIWI-3 -- to be tested in Nevada as soon as practicable. This test will be allowed to go to the point of damage or failure -- to check endurance. All these tests are early steps toward proving the feasibility of nuclear rocket engines for important space vehicle applications. (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 797

July 6, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. TIROS. -- NASA reports that they have taken the TIROS meteorological satellite "off the air" as of last Friday. One of its cameras was not working, the other worked only limitedly and intermittently upon direct interrogation. With some 22,000 photographs of cloud-cover already produced, NASA feels that additional interrogation would not be sufficiently productive. The Weather Bureau is at work interpreting the 22,000 pictures -- which have already revealed hitherto unknown differences between cloud-cover over ocean and over land. The pictures are primarily of research value; however, some of them were used for weather operations for the actual time period during which they were photographed. Research findings when available will be published in scientific meteorological literature. The most immediate benefit will be suggestions for perfecting NASA's next meteorological satellite, looking toward the development of an operational meteorological satellite system. (Admin. Conf.)

NASA

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3. Defense Strikes. -- Lockheed -- negotiations were resumed this afternoon. The average over-all attendance at work is approximately 81%. Boeing -- all workers at all plants are reporting to work. Wichita may become the problem area unless union leaders can convince the Wichita local to abide by present agreement on strike voting. There are no changes in the Electric Boat, United Aircraft and Pan American negotiations with their respective

Defense

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

unions. RCA -- the Association of Professional Engineers went out on strike yesterday and picket lines have been established at five plants: Camden, Moorestown, Pennsauken, and Merchantville, N. J., and Croydon, Pa. The International Union of Electrical Workers is honoring the picket lines but it is reported that these lines are not fully effective. (U)

4. The Economy. -- Dr. Saulnier notes that an advance release received July 5 from the McGraw Hill Company gave a particularly interesting and possibly quite significant piece of news on business conditions. It reported new orders for machinery (non-electric) up sharply from April to May and now at an alltime high. This suggests a more optimistic outlook than the current estimates of new orders for machinery compiled by Commerce. ... Also, current estimates of department store sales put the seasonally adjusted June figure significantly above May. Indeed, sales in June were exceeded only by those registered in April during which there was a good deal of "catch up" from the bad winter months of January - March. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Saline Water. -- Interior reports that plans are under way for a ground-breaking ceremony in the late summer, or early fall, for a one million gallons per day sea water conversion demonstration plant at Freeport, Texas. The plant is first of five conversion plants to be built by Interior. The $1.24 million construction contract for the plant was awarded June 8 to the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company. Fresh water produced by this plant is expected to cost less than $1 per thousand gallons. The process to be utilized in this plant, long-tube vertical multiple effect distillation, incorporates several newly developed technical innovations resulting from research sponsored by Interior's Office of Saline Water. (Admin. Conf.)

Johnson Library

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 796

July 5, 1960

1. Missiles

... (S)

2. Defense Strikes. -- The status of defense work stoppages is that: although the Boeing employees at the Wichita plant decided yesterday to strike, they were all at work today. Boeing employees at the Cape Canaveral and Seattle plants voted not to strike; negotiation between United Aircraft and the union are still underway but without progress; on June 30 a confederation of unions at the Groton, Connecticut, Electric Boat division of General Dynamics voted to strike but a 10-day work extension for continued negotiations has been agreed upon; and negotiations between Lockheed and the Machinists are still continuing without progress. Now that the Convair and Douglas agreements have been ratified, it should be possible to settle the Lockheed strike. About 80% of all workers are in attendance but only 30% of those in the production and quality departments. Navy personnel will be used to remove a test POLARIS from Sunnyvale to Cape Canaveral. (U) ...

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~~SECRET~~

(2. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

... (S)

3. Communist Ideology

USIA

4. US-Guinea ... (C)

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ICA

... (C)

[redacted]

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 795

July 1, 1960

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that adjusted total business inventories increased by nearly $700 million during May, a greater advance than in April but below the peak rates of first quarter 1960. At the end of May the total book value of manufacturing and trade inventories was $94 billion, about $5 billion above the comparable 1959 figure. Wholesale and retail sales in May were down 1% and 2% respectively from the high April volume. (Admin. Conf.)

VA

2. VA Offices. -- Reflecting the lessened need for these facilities, Veterans Administration has deactivated 832 of its 1,049 (usually two-man) contact offices which were opened shortly after the end of WW II, and will close the remaining offices gradually over the next few years. (Admin. Conf.)

P.O.

3. Postal Facilities. -- During FY 1960, the Post Office Department procured mechanized equipment worth over $20 million for 6 major post offices. In the same period it completely modernized 120 existing postal facilities in Federal buildings and procured 1600 new postal buildings under its commercial leasing program. This brings to 4600 the total of new postal facilities since 1953. ... Early this fall the first fully mechanized system of mail handling will be activated in Providence, Rhode Island, and the largest postal building of its type in the world, with 1.5 million square feet of mechanized working area, will be completed in Detroit, Michigan. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. US-India

Defense

[redacted]

(4 cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

... (S)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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12/2/60

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(Carbon No. 1 retd Lay V.P. & destroyed 8/10/60)

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[redacted]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	Myrna Casino to DDE (2 pgs) (and 1 page attached memo, Ann to Andy, 7/18/60)	7/1/60	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 51

Folder: DDE Dictation, July 1960

RESTRICTION CODES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Denver,
July 30, 1960

Dear Mrs. Girard:

The attached letter was dictated by the President and addressed to you here at the Brown Palace Hotel in the thought that you were still registered. Upon inquiry, the desk told me you had checked out.

In forwarding it to you, I want to add my own personal appreciation of your note to the President. He was indeed, as he said, deeply touched.

Sincerely,

Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

Mrs. Stephen Girard,
540 Riverside Drive,
Eagle Point Colony,
Rossford, Ohio.

Denver, Colorado,
July 29, 1960.

Dearest Mamie:

Whenever I am assured of the affection and approval of anyone close to me and who knows me well I experience a glow that cannot be conveyed by compliments from strangers.

Our families and our real friends know our faults of disposition, mannerism and conduct as well as they know whatever virtues we may possess. We are fortunate when intimate associates find our virtues to outweigh our obvious defects. So your letter is gratifying not only as an expression of affection but also of your confidence that I have tried to do whatever has seemed to me to be the best for America and the free world.

I am deeply interested in your comments about what some of us older ones say about your generation. In my own case I plead "not guilty." In the first place, I have never heard the accusations of "wild language", "insecure generation" and "I don't care" as applied to Americans of your years. As for "beatnik" I am not even sure what the word is supposed to mean.

So I cannot speak intelligently on these allegations. I know we have far too much juvenile delinquency, and that we must combat it ceaselessly and effectively. But I have met across the nation large numbers of our younger people, and I am convinced that the vast majority comprises fine, decent and attractive Americans. I think we should hear more about, and from, these.

At least I can assure you on one point -- deeply embedded in my dedication and devotion to America is a great faith in and

affection for America's youth. They are our nation's hope--so far as I am concerned they are my pride. And among them all you are one of my favorites; I love you very much.

Affectionately,

Library

Miss Mamie Moore,
3030 Klingle Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

July 27, 1960

Dear Uncle Ike,

It is quite difficult for me to write a letter such as this one, but I feel as an American citizen it is my duty to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the innumerable things you have done for the United States and for many other countries. You have traveled extensively and repeatedly throughout Europe in hopes of bringing World peace. This has happened not only in the past eight years but many years before that.

I admit whole-heartedly that I am not very good as a history student, but I do know that you stopped a war that had already begun, and I am filled with gratitude.

Thirdly, I know under you, as our leader we have not lost a foothold behind the Iron Curtain.

I would also like to thank you for some thing else that is vital to this country, and it has been done under this administration and that is the balancing of the budget.

My generation has been called many names. We are the beatniks, the ones with a wild language, the ones with an "I don't care" attitude. We may be an insecure generation as many have said, but we realize more than people think. We do care about many things.

One thing my generation knows, and that is we love, respect, and are proud of our President.

My most difficult problem has always been expressing my very own opinions freely with my family and friends. This I say in case I may not have made my point, but I want you to know that I think of you as the greatest man today and I always will, You are the heart of the American people.

With the greatest admiration and love,

Mamie ⊗ ⊗

Denver, Colorado
July 28, 1960

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Vice President of the United States
and
Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge
Republican Natinnal Convention
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dick and Cabot:

Heartiest congratulations! I am proud to join with the delegates at the Convention in applauding the selection of such a strong and experienced Republican national ticket. It has real stature.

The task before you will be great, but both of you have faced and conquered difficult assignments before. Your combined wisdom and knowledge of the affairs of government, both at home and abroad, will be a telling factor in the campaign that lies ahead.

This campaign will not be easy -- indeed it will be a struggle right down to Election Day. But I am confident that you will attract to the cause of maintaining good government a large majority of the independent voters and even a great many discerning Democrats. These, together with the united efforts of all the members of our party, will insure victory at the polls.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Denver, Colorado
July 27, 1960

Governor Thomas E. Dewey
National Republican Headquarters,
Chicago, Illinois

While most appreciative of your kind personal references to me, my congratulations on your speech are directed to your skill in making a number of significant points pertinent to this campaign. I think your effort will be regarded as an effective contribution to success in the current political struggle.

On a more personal basis I and other friends of yours here with me to listen to your speech admire your aplomb and wit, as well as your facility of expression in putting some opposition spokesmen into their proper place.

With warm regard,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Newport, Rhode Island
July 22, 1960

Dear Pres:

I am gratified and deeply touched by the message conveyed in your July fifteenth letter. Your consistent and outspoken support of all I have tried to do over the past eight years has been and continues to be of immense encouragement to me. You have made many important contributions to sensible government and have proved yourself a loyal, dedicated and effective public servant. I am sure I need not tell you how much I appreciate all you have done; I place a high value on your friendship and our close association.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Prescott Bush
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Newport,
July 19, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Dale:

On Sunday the Attorney General handed to me a copy of the Yale Review, summer edition. In it I find as the lead article, "The Case for Optimism."

It would be difficult indeed for me to find a single sentence in your article with which I disagree. I wish that your common sense approach could be more widely read. Indeed, I intend to call it to the attention of my friend, De Witt Wallace, of the Reader's Digest. I hope that he will try to make some arrangement with you for its reprinting in his magazine.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Edwin L. Dale, Jr.,
4526 Lowell Street,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

July 18, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I note that Norland, in the Ivory Coast, reports a conversation with Houphouet concerning the possibility of organizing better African resistance to Communist penetration. While I know that you are doing everything that is feasible and practicable to support this movement, I should like at your convenience some time in the next two or three weeks to talk about this matter with you.

D.D.E.

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Newport, Rhode Island
July 13, 1960

REVISED TEXT

The Honorable Mike Mansfield
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mansfield

Thank you for your telegram in which you suggest that the matter of the shooting down of the U.S. Air Force RB 47 airplane be brought before the Security Council of the United Nations.

As you will have noted from this government's reply of July 12th to the Soviet note of July 11th, the United States has proposed to the Soviet government that a joint investigation be made. This action was taken pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Charter, which calls upon the parties to an international dispute to attempt to settle their differences by negotiation or similar means prior to any action within the United Nations itself.

Press reports just received indicate that instead of responding to our proposal, the Soviet government is requesting a meeting of the Security Council on this subject. While we had contemplated recourse to the Security Council only after trying bilateral remedies specified in the Charter, we welcome the Security Council consideration of this question. We propose to make full use of this opportunity to focus

world attention on the lawless actions and reckless threats of the Soviet government.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

July 18, 1960

TELEGRAM

The Honorable Lyndon Baines Johnson
Johnson City, Texas

Procedural

I believe it to be in the national interest, and I hope it conforms to your desire, for you as the duly designated candidate of one of the major parties for the Vice Presidency of the United States, to have periodic briefings on the international scene from a responsible official in the Central Intelligence Agency. Acting on the assumption that you likewise believe such briefings to be in the national interest, I have already requested the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles, to arrange details with you or with some designated member of your staff.

Because of the secret character of the information that would be furnished you, it would be exclusively for your personal knowledge. Otherwise, however, the receipt of such information would impose no restriction on full and free discussion.

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Newport,
July 8, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Arthur:

Your lead editorial in today's paper represents, to my mind, clear thinking. Maybe this is a case of "He is a great man; he agrees with me," but the piece reflects my views exactly. Indeed, my associates and I spent most of yesterday in trying to perfect a prgraom which we hope will be approved and be applicable and fruitful in its results. It should be announced, in outline, shortly.

The receipt of your recent note persuades me that your health is returning to normal. Certainly both Mamie and I send you our earnest wishes for continued progress.

My warm greetings to Iphigene and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger,
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
Times Square, New York,
New York.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The New

ADOLPH S.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN

ARTHU
Publisher

ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Presi*
HARDING F. BANCROFT, *Secre*

Cuba and Latin America

The fateful decision to stop Cuban sugar imports to the United States for the rest of this year was taken, President Eisenhower said, "with the most genuine regret," but the Government felt "compelled" to act. These are sentiments with which almost every North American will agree.

Historians will surely concede that the State Department tried hard over many months to avoid a head-on clash with the Castro regime. Any nation must defend its interests and security. It stood to reason that with American property being confiscated without compensation, with American motives being outrageously impugned, and the position of the United States in the hemisphere attacked and weakened, the challenge had to be faced. This is aside from the fact that the Cuban foreign policy, which is opening a door to the Communist bloc in the Caribbean, aroused natural fears in Washington.

The question whether the exact method used by the Eisenhower Administration—cutting the sugar quota—was the right one will only be answered by time. The choice of retaliatory action was limited; the pressure to take action was overwhelming. The die is cast and there is no question that the United States, Cuba and Latin America are entering a new era.

History never operates in a vacuum. The terrific impact of the Cuban revolution on the whole hemisphere was not fortuitous and the Communist element in it was a result of complicated and deep forces, not a cause. The Communists are taking advantage of these forces and it is now imperative for the United States to harness these compulsive social and economic drives in behalf of the democratic world. This is the great challenge of the present day and it is a hemispheric challenge, not just a Cuban one.

The two most powerful forces operating in Latin America today are nationalism and the demand for social justice. The phenomenon of nationalism, which is world-wide and undoubtedly the strongest political emotion of our day, takes on an anti-Yankee coloration in Latin America. The reasons are historic, traditional, economic, political, emotional and a reflection of the enormous gap between our wealth and power and Latin America's poverty and weakness. Communism has got behind the phenomenon of nationalism everywhere since Lenin's day, and it is doing so with great effect now in Latin America. It is hard to see what we can do about that.

The great and hopeful field for United States action is in helping the under developed nations and under-privileged masses in Latin America to achieve prosperity and social justice. The Cuban revolution makes its appeal in Latin America because of its social goals, such as agrarian reform, industrialization, the assault on corruption, the redistribution of wealth, and so forth. Our hope and aim are to see these goals reached through evolution and not revolutions.

It therefore follows that the United States must now set about preparing a program that will not be negatively anti-Communist but positively directed toward bettering the lot of the masses—and therefore of everybody in the long run—by encouraging social reforms. This will require an expert, carefuly worked-out plan which will be bold, imaginative and inescapably costly. There is, already, much talk in Washington of evolving a form of Marshall Plan which would, of course, have to be carried out by the next Administration. The move taken against Cuba was, in its nature, a negative one, but it could not be otherwise.

The struggle for the trust, friendship and cooperation of Latin America is entering a new and crucial phase. The key to success or failure will lie in the extent to which we can use our wealth and power to make life better for all the people in the hemisphere.

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

July 8, 1960.

Dear Mr. President:

On May 28, 1958 you were thoughtful enough to write me to express your own eloquent ideas for a dynamic joint effort in which all of the American Republics could devote themselves. I was happy then, as I am now, to join you in this hemisphere-wide effort which has come to be known as "Operation Pan America".

During the past two years much progress has been made. The Committee of 21 has met twice, first in Washington and last year in Buenos Aires. The steering group for that committee, known as the Committee of 9, has just finished a successful meeting here where the basis was laid for the next meeting of the Committee of 21, scheduled for Bogota in early September. I am sure that we can count on additional concrete accomplishments in Bogota, especially in the fields of: (1) financing economic development; (2) the role of technical assistance to achieve increased industrial and agricultural productivity; and (3) further consideration of commodity problems. I understand that economic studies which were authorized at the Buenos Aires meeting, and which have now been requested by eleven countries, are under way and that they will contribute importantly to the knowledge which we need for sound economic and social advancement.

Meanwhile, reports which have come to me regarding the progress being made in the structural organization of the Inter-American Development Bank are most encouraging. In less than two years, this Bank has been planned, its complex structure negotiated, and its charter agreed upon by 20 of our American Republics. Most of the first instalment on its capital has been paid in and it is hoped that the first loans will be made prior to the end of this year.

Only three months ago it was a great pleasure to visit you personally in your fine new capital city of Brasilia, and later in your fabulous cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The discussions which I held with you were most inspiring and contributed to the further review which I have been conducting, during and since that trip, of the situation in this hemisphere. I have now concluded that, notwithstanding our past efforts, we all need to exert additional strength in our common program to meet the challenge of this new decade during which our peoples are determined to progress to a new high plane of dynamic living, socially, economically, politically and spiritually. I wanted you to know that I will be announcing within the next few days something of the plans of the United States toward participating more effectively toward our hemisphere objectives. I hope to request authority of the Congress which will be coming back into session early next month to move ahead with this program.

I am asking Ambassador Cabot to carry this letter to you personally.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Juscelino Kubitschek,
President of Brazil.

TO MRS. WHITMAN
FM JACK ANDERSON

AS YOU REQUESTED , FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO CONGRESSMEN WHO SUPPORTED HIS VETO.

TEXT
I WANT TO EXPRESS EMPHATICALLY, MY GRATIFICATION THAT YOU FELT IT PROPER AND IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR NATION TO SUPPORT MY VETO OF THE RECENT FEDERAL PAY LEGISLATION. I KNOW THAT YOU SHARE MY CONVICTION THAT THROUGH THE FAILURE TO SUSTAIN THE VETO THE NATION HAS BEEN SADDLED WITH AN ADDITIONAL, AND LARGELY UNJUSTIFIED, ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF EIGHT HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. AND I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT ALTHOUGH WE WERE OVERRIDDEN THIS FACT DOES NOT IN THE LEAST DETRACT FROM THE VALUE OF YOUR EXAMPLE OF COURAGEOUS STATESMANSHIP.

WITH WARM REGARD,

Eisenhower Library

July 6, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Harry:

Thank you for the succinct report on your experience before the Jackson Senate Subcommittee.

It seems to me that there is no doubt that you and I agree in basic positions. Indeed so far as the shelter program is concerned, I have time and time again urged such a program upon the American people. I have, however, pointed out that in this field I believe that the Federal government should provide the knowledge, techniques, pilot models and so on, but that the bulk of the responsibility rests upon the locality and the private citizen. There are of course certain areas of specific Federal responsibility, (Federal buildings, establishments, etc.), but I think that my generalization as to responsibility has at least one realistic element in its favor. This is that unless the private citizen does become interested and has a definite sense of responsibility for himself and family, there is little that the government, by itself, can do.

As to your favoring an additional expenditure for defense of up to two billion dollars, I have this much to say. Under the postwar policy of unilateral disarmament in the late 40's and early 50's, we had gotten down to something under 13 billion dollars annually in expenditures for our entire defense establishment. (This, incidentally, was certainly a contributory cause to the attack on South Korea). During the period of the Korean War expenditures naturally went up. After the armistice stopped the active fighting, it appeared that our expenditures would stabilize, under conditions then existing, at about 33 to 35 billion dollars.

However, as intelligence reports in 1953 and 1954 began to indicate a rapid growth in the Russian technical competence in the military field, and our own scientists concluded that ballistic missiles of great accuracy could be designed and built, these expenditures began gradually to rise. This year they reached the level of 41 billion dollars; a sizeable sum by any comparison.

In such matters no individual's conclusions and convictions are sacrosanct. All that I can do is to make sure that I have honest conclusions of the finest body of technical experts in this field that can be mobilized, and then to make such personal decisions as accord with whatever experience and wisdom I may have, in the hope that they may reflect the path of reason. I have always tried to lean to the side of generosity in these decisions and have invariably allowed more money than is approved by the Budget Bureau studies and analyses. I cannot take my oath that an expenditure of an additional two billion dollars would not be justified; on the other hand I could easily make cuts of an equal amount that would not damage our defenses except as we make assumptions of a dark hue.

Incidentally, the Congress has, in five instances, reduced my defense estimates -- in three (all election years) it has increased them.

One political individual who has lately been urging a three billion dollar additional expenditure gives this as his cost estimate of the additional programs he recommends. Some of my people are estimating that his programming would cost ten rather than three billion dollars additional.

Finally, no one could agree more than I do with your argument as to the need for equitable tax reform. I have made public speeches on this for years. Likewise, I agree with your contention that expenditures other than for defense should be held down. If you know of any way to accomplish this, I would be glad to have your formula. (In the matter of the pay rise, the Congress certainly disagreed with my convictions in overwhelming fashion.)

PERSONAL

Quite naturally, I am gratified that LIFE finds it possible to put a stamp of approval on my eight years of effort. I shall read the editorial with great interest.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. Henry Luce
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

PERSONAL

July 1, 1960.

Dear Mr. President:

This morning Ambassador Flores brought to me your letter of June twenty-fifth. I shall watch the matter of which you write carefully and personally. I assure you that my own attitude has not changed from that I expressed to you at Camp David.

Although I sent to you, through the Ambassador, my warm greetings, this note gives me an opportunity to extend to you and your family my best wishes and personal regard.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Senor Don Adolfo Lopez Mateos,
President of the United Mexican States,
Mexico, D. F.

[redacted]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Phone call, DDE to Charles Percy~~ 8/10/77-RS		~~7/27/60~~	~~C~~
2. ~~Report of Conversation, DDE and Nixon~~ 8/10/77-RS		~~7/24/60~~	~~C*~~
3. ~~Report of Conversation, DDE with Chuck Percy~~ 8/10/77-RS		~~7/24/60~~	~~C*~~
4. ~~Phone call, Nixon to DDE~~ 8/10/77-RS		~~7/23/60~~	~~C*~~
5. ~~Report of DDE Conversation with G. Hauge (3 pgs)~~ Open on Review, RS 4/19/84		7/19/60	C*
6. ~~Phone call, Percy to DDE~~ 8/10/77-RS		~~7/8/60~~	~~C*~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 57

Folder: Telephone Calls July 1960

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

7/28	Bob Anderson re foreign relations and Export-Import Bank
7/24	Senator Cooper re results of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement
7/24	Pres. called Vice President re Nixon-Rockefeller agreement results in the news
7/24	Chuck Percy phone call re above
7/19	Gabe Hauge about above
7/8	Chuck Percy re convention

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 31, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
5 00	Aksel Nielsen Denver ✓ yes + no	
	wt Mr O'Toul Brown Palace	Took
	at hotel to locate Pres Ca	
5 30	Vice President Nixon	"
5 44	General Persons ✓	"
6 00	Vice President	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

Denver

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM -

The President July 29, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
5-09 P	Secy Benson	" Alx
5-29 P	Secy Benson	out "

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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Denver

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 28, 60

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9-12p	Secy Herter	out	"

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Cgo

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 27, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
1:30a	Wm Robinson fr Cgo (outside)	
	Connected with our Cgo board	
	(She was tacked on	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM (2c)

The President July 26, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
10-57 AM	Gen Goodpaster Va	"
11-16	Merriam	". Hag
	* transfered to President	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM 24

The President Mtg 2:45 6a, 19

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9-45A	Sen. Cooker Cgo Ill AW Blackstone Hotel Rm 1209		golfing — wt A.W OK n 9-50A
11-45A	Secty Hertter		"
11-55A	V. P Nixon	out	"
2-54	V.P Nixon	out	"
3-56	Chas. Percy Cgo Ill AW		"
4-25	Dr. Milton E. (Cgo.) AW		"
4-28	Goodpaster	out	no 6a OK 5-19p
4-57	Secy Herter	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 23, 19 60

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
12-29p	V.P. Nixon	"

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Newport

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 16, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
6-11p	Gen. Alfred Gruenther	11

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Newport

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

President July 17, 1960.

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
3 3:3	Dr M. Eisenhower out	H

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Newport

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 16, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
5-26p	Dr. Milton Eisenhower		Mailing "Atk
7-53	Dr. Milton E.	out	"
8-03	V.P. Nixon	out	res. Rel Lw. ofc of 8-17R

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

President July 15, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
8:41	Gen Goodpaster		"
8:46	Secy Anderson	auto	"
6:15 p	Col. Eisenhower		Lew 7201
7:23 p	Gen. Persons	auto	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 1, 1960

TIME	NAME			ANSWER
8.42a	Mrs. Johnson			"
10-54a	Mrs. Goss		out	"
2-24	Col Schulz		w 10 mins out Mrs	" 11 24 7
2-28	Cliff Roberts	N.Y.C.	out	"
2 42p	V P		Secy Lee	" 3"
3-37	V P.		out	"
6 53	Col Schulz, Res.		out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

President July 13, 1960

TIME	NAME			ANSWER
10-13	Secty Herter	V.o.W	out	"
10 3	Secty Herter		out	"
5 22	Secy Herter		out	Ltr " 5-25
822	Susan Eisenhower			"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 12 '60

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
1148	Sen Hruska	at	By 11 11:50
6p	Adlai Nielsen Denver	out	cw 11 6:30p
620p	Dr. M. Eisenhower	out	11

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 11, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
2-47	Secty Herter	out	11

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 10 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
3:10 p	Dr. Milton Eisenhower on	" Ok
6:30 p	Susan	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 9, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
4:39 p	Secy Herter out	" "

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New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 8, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
8-37	Secty Dillon	out	"
9-12	Secty Dillon	out	"
3-29	Secty Dillon	out	"
3-50	Secty Dillon	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rec-Temp
H 05
p 777

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, July 7, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
8 42	Pete Jones	nyc VaW at	"
8 50	Geo Allen	VaW at	"
		Co 52000	
1-59	Betty Dillon	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 3, 1980

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
821	Bryce Harlow (rec) at	[illegible]
925	Bryce Harlow	11/10 [illegible]
941	Akael Nielson √Board at Denver, Colo.	[illegible]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, July 2, 1960

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
1 PM	Abel Nielson Denver Colo	Not in Office Not Res. do not rm.
8:52 P.	Bryce Harlow ✓Board	9:24 P. Dinner "

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President July 1, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
7 56 A	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
11 40	V P Nixon	2951 V a W out	" Luncheon
12 52	Dir. Stans	V A W, out	N.M.
12 57	Gen. Persons	A.W. out	N.M. of Belg
12 53	P. M. G. Summerfield	out	N.M. of Capitol
12 55	Sen. Harry Byrd	out V AW.	N.M. on way to ofc
12 56	Sen. Dirksen	V A.W. out	exp few mins Ret " 1 05 p.
1 21	B. Harlow (Capitol x3484)	out	"
1 41	Dir Stans	V AW. out	"
5-50 p	Bryce Harlow	V A W	"
6-00 p	Sen. Russell	V A W out	on floor N.M.
6-03	Sen. Byrd	V A W out	6 07 N.M.
6-29	Sen. Russell	V A W out	"

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

TELEPHONE CALLS
DENVER

July 27, 1960

The President phoned Mrs. Eisenhower, who was at the Doud home.

July 28, 1960

12:35 — The President phoned acw

6:10 — The President phoned the Secretary of State about a message from Macmillan

July 29

7:40 A. M. — The President phoned Aksel Nielsen

8:00 — The President phoned the Vice President

12:45 — The President phoned Mrs. E. at the Doud residence

2:00 — The President phoned Chuck Percy about Dr. Milton. Mr. Percy had called me saying he wanted to recommend Dr. Milton for Secretary of State; when the President returned from the trip to the mountains he phoned Mr. Percy (apparently he did not want Mr. Percy to make such a recommendation since he felt Dr. Milton's health not good enough).

2:27 — The President returned a call to Secretary Benson. Benson was leaving on a trade mission and wanted to check some things (unknown to me) with the President.

Newport July 24

Mr. President

Bob Anderson called. He had three suggestions, two of which are now pertinent (you omitted, from draft 10 to 11, the third).

1. Page 13. "And now I turn to Foreign Relations." He said the term "foreign relations" has come to mean so many different things to different people. He would hope you could find some other phrase (and he admitted this was not good) like " to the environment of the community of nations ..."

2. Page 15. "lending capacity of the Export-Import Bank by approximately $4 billion." Should be $2 billion. Said his error in not catching before.

- - - -

The third point was on page 7 of Draft #10 where you said there was an increasing ability of government to lower taxes ... he said this not quite true, a better phrase would be "ability of government to improve our tax structure."

a.

10:00 July 21, 1960

Mr. President

Senator Cooper called. He is Chairman of the Foreign Policy Sub-Committee for the Platform.

Before news yesterday of the results of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement, the Sub-Committee had written what they thought was appropriate on the question of nuclear testing. One subject that had given them concern was about the resumption of nuclear testing. What they had written was simply that they would "favor suspension of such tests when adequate verification techniques were developed (he added that they felt that left it open to take whatever steps were necessary).

Now they have the platform statements by Nixon and Rockefeller (and he said they were under some pressure to accept). I quote what it says in the NEW YORK TIMES this morning that Nixon-Rockefeller agreed to

> "Resume immediately underground nuclear testing for purposes of improving methods of detection."

Senator Cooper says such a statement would have two implications:

> (1) In view of present Geneva negotiations this was a delicate matter and they do not want to say anything that would interfere with those negotiations
>
> (2)" These men" are not yet President. Such a statement could be seized on by the Russians to the detriment of present negotiations. The Sub-Committee does not want to put anything in platform that will interfere with what is your responsibility and will be for next six months.

The Sub-Committee has flatly refused to accept this statement unless it has your approval.

Senator Cooper would preferably like to have you call him (or secondly, to have word from you somehow) at the earliest possible moment. He will be in his room (operator knows how to get him from 1:15 on. He will be out from 12 to 1 our time.

Andy says Herter is in general agreement with Senator Cooper. Ann

Report of conversation of the President with the
Vice President, Newport, July 24, 1960

The President called the Vice President and said there had been reported to him unhappiness because of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement, apparently, on the Platform. Nixon said the members of the Committee were mad because they don't want to appear to be giving in to Rockefeller and because of the fact that Rockefeller made statement himself and the way he made it. The President said some of the things were completely at variance with what the Platform Committee wanted. The members felt there was implied and indirect criticism of the Administration.

There was some talk of specific planks -- civil rights for instance. Nixon said he thought Bill Rogers would straighten the Committee out on that. The President brought up the telegrams he had received uring him to support Goldwater - Nixon said Goldwater is personally stimulated by what has happened.

The President said his only interest was to make a platform that would be good for the Republicans -- he cited the overriding of the last veto and said we had lost because we had no enthusiasm -- he threatened indirectly no enthusiasm for campaign if platform criticized Administration (this I must say was very veiled but it was there).

Nixon said he would see to it that the platform was a ringing endorsement of everything the Administration has done.

The President mentioned the two men who were working hard on platform (Percy and Hauge) and implied they were unhappy. Nixon said what we were trying to do is to find some ground on which this fellow (Rockefeller) can be with us and not against us. You cannot surrender completely to him, he added. He said that he thought before they were through they would have knocked out some of his wording.

The President suggested Nixon called// Percy -- said both good men. Said they could do a lot in smoothing things out. He said the Administration record is one of which we can be proud. He said Percy and Hauge would like some specific guides. He said, as he had said before, that we should by no means stand on the program of eight years ago. We must have language that shows we are moving forward. The President again said that the platform committee now thought he was being publicly repudiated. Nixon denied this.

Report of Conversation with Chuck Percy

Newport - July 24.

After talking with Nixon, Nixon apparently called Chuck Percy and Chuck Percy called the President. Mr. Percy said he would give the President $100 for every word in the platform he would be unhappy with. He told him also about the Mississippi telegrams (asking the President to support Goldwater).

They discussed civil rights -- Percy said they had had a wonderful meeting.

Eisenhower referred to the reports that committee itself was confused and bewildered by the Nixon-Rockefeller meeting. Percy said there was confusion and bitterness -- by the way Rockefeller put out the agreements, not jointly with Nixon.

Of the planks that have been passed, most have been by total vote, others with only one or two dissenters.

About social security coverage for aged medical care -- the President said the trouble with that was that it did not reach all the people, secondly that it was compulsive. He said he himself wanted to do it with a real expansion of old age assistance -- but there was difficulty there in that recipient would have to sign pauper certificate.

Percy brought up two matters that John Sherman Cooper had asked (one) about about a concept that had been discussed for years -- the President said our neighbors to the South would quarrel with (I was called away from phone and did not get this all).

About Nuclear testing, the President said he was of the opinion that Herter had called out language that he would approve (and the President) to Cooper. He had not done so, apparently, as Jim Shepley said later. The President said he still happened to be the President of the United States -- therefore to put in something in platform on which he is working is wrong -- would play into the hands of the Russians -- they could rightly scream that we are not negotiating in good faith.

Newspaper 7/20

Mr. President

Messages phoned by Rose Woods, from the Vice President.

Mrs. Hobby called the Vice President and asked him to pass along to you these suggestions for your speech at the Convention.

She hopes it will be the speech of a "fighting general" fighting for the things he believes in; that it will avoid any indication or implication of a "farewell" speech to the party or to the nation; that it will give the impression that you are still President and intend to be running the ship until the end of your term. Also suggests that you express the hope that the millions of Independents and Democrats who made victory possible in '52 and 56 and who also made possible the record which the Administration has made, will go along with the Republican ticket this year.

* * * * * * *

The Vice President did talk to Mrs. Tyson and is going to see her after the Convention.

* * * * * * * *

The Vice President is setting up a master plan for using the top speakers in and out of government (in accordance with your suggestion). He is making certain that the names you gave him will be used to advantage, in good forums, with plenty of advance publicity.

a.

Telephone calls

Newport

July 23, 1960

12:30 The President had a long telephone call from the Vice President; the Vice President apparently told him of the meeting with Nelson Rockefeller, the getting together of suggestions for Party Platform. What he did not tell him was that it was being interpreted by the Convention as Nixon undercutting the President

12:52 The President tried to get Jim Hagerty -- who was out for hours -- talked to Betty Allen

3:12 The President called acw -- rather I called him

3:50 The President called acw - still had not found Jim Hagerty

4:13 The President called acw - no Hagerty

4:38 Mr. Hagerty called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

July 20, 1960

9:35 The President called General Goodpaster

2:45 The President called Secretary Gates to congratulate him on success of Polaris Shot.

4:00 The President called Mr. Hagerty

4:28 The President called General Twining

4:35 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

6:53 The President had a conference call with General Twining and General Goodpaster.

July 20, 1960

9:36 Edgar Eisenhower called the President

2:45 The President called Secretary Gates

4:30 The President called General Swing

4:45 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
6:55 The President had a conference call with General Goodpaster
7 (and either General Twining or Secretary Gates)

Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALL
July 19, 1960

The President received a letter from Gabe Hauge today -- copy attached.

He immediately put in a call for Gabe in Chicago. The President's part of the conversation went as follows. "I have talked to this man (Nelson) two or three times. His attitude has been just as adamant as what you have read in the papers. He said this morning, or yesterday ' I will not run (for Vice President) even if the President asks me.' I don't see very well how I can get down on my knees to him. He is apparently possessed of a popular appeal that people feel -- but he is no philosophical genius. It is pretty hard to get him in and tell him something is his duty. He has a personal ambition that is overwhelming." (Gabe made some remark and the President agreed it might add excitement to the convention).

The President went on: "Two men of stature would be Nixon and Lodge, they would appeal to thinking people. But when you come down to popular appeal, you have something else. (The President, apparently in response to something Gabe said, recalled a time when Lincoln ran for the Senate and lost). Regarding Nixon, the President said in the last eight years he had added a lot of stature to his name. He said Anderson was the ablest man in government, but the trouble is he has no visibility.

The President then said he was perfectly willing to call Nelson in, as a matter of fact he wanted to do so, and give him his own conviction, but again he said he would have no luck with him in telling him it was his duty to accept nomination for Vice President. He said "Nelson would go out and tell it to the world." The President said he had no doubt that Nixon would think this would be a very fine stroke (i.e., to get Nelson on the ticket). He added hat there was much more kinship between Nixon and Rockefeller than between Kennedy and Johnson, that the latter was just a marriage of convenience. He added that he could not tell how many people had approached him with this same idea. He referred to the fact that the day Nelson came down to see him, he gave no intimation that he was going to make such an extraordinarily strong statement against the administration (referring to Nelson's demand for 3 billion additional defense spending).

The President suggested that Gabe, if he gets a chance, talk to Nelson, say that the President and he had talked, and that the President would like to have a talk with Nelson when he is in Chicago.

The President then said that on Sunday two of the most prominent men in the Administration had come to see him, with the same idea. (This referred to Bob Anderson and Bill Rogers). He then said Dick believes in the idea,

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but how do you bring it about. Some people think this would make the difference between victory and defeat.

The President then said he believes there is only one formula by which Nelson would take the second spot. If Nixon would, very confidentially, tell Nelson that he would serve only for four years if victorious, the President believes Nelson would agree to run for Vice President. He reiterated his belief that Nelson has a terrible amount of personal ambition. The President said he thought that Dick would not agree with this, but if Dick did ask the President's opinion, the President would say that four years in the office of the Presidency was enough. If such an agreement were made it would have to be completely confidential, a gentleman's agreement.

Dick would have to assure Nelson the solid support of the party leaders, and the President said that if he did not accept, under those conditions, he could never be elected for anything. He said, for example, how could Nelson get the President's support in four year's time if he did not agree to run now. But he also said there was a personal equation -- if the Nixon people want Nelson to run they must be prepared to sacrifice something. If the Republicans lose this time, Nelson will never be able to win, because the Democrats, of whom there are so many, will have everything "sewed up." He added that the Democrats, in spite of their differences, manage to get together when the chips are down, like brothers.

He said he had talked to Nelson much like this, but not as baldly. Nelson has said that next to the Presidency, he considers the governorship of the State of New York the next most important job in the country. He does not want to wait eight/ten years.

Going back to the President's formula, he said he still thought it was a perfectly feasible one if both sides are willing to make that much of what they would consider a sacrifice. We can't make a deal -- we can't talk about deals.

In conclusion the President said he was, again, perfectly willing to talk to Nelson and tell him what Gabe had said, but he thought it would be futile, whereas there might be a formula arrived at that would not be futile. He said he would do his best, but unless some formula was found it would be useless.

July 17, 1960

Letter from Gabe Hauge

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. President --

The rather remarkable achievement at Los Angeles in putting together a Kennedy-Johnson ticket requires a reappraisal of our ticket possibilities.

Despite the difficulties Nelson has generated for himself and others, it is my belief that he alone in second place on our ticket can give it what it needs to match the Democratic coup.

If this is a correct analysis -- and I suppose it is debatable by some -- the only man who could persuade Nelson is you, sir. It would presumably not be easy, because there is no obvious personal advantage for Nelson. But if Dick wanted this and you concurred, I should think it would be hard for Nelson to not respond to your plea.

This is a purely personal letter, about which no one knows and about which no one was consulted.

Warm regards,

Respectfully,

Gabe

DS

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TELEPHONE CALLS
July 14, 1960 - Newport

8:45 Barbara Eisenhower called the President to say she had gotten an 88 on one nine at the Army and Navy Club. Very excited.

8:55 The President called Mrs. E. re plans for the day

10:55 The President called Dr. Moos, presumably about Convention speech.

2:15 The President called acw, about a matter of investments in 1952. Colonel Schulz found answer.

2:24 The President called Colonel Schulz

3:10 The Vice President called the President

3:34 The President called the Vice President.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
July 14, 1960

1:03 The President called Secretary Herter

5:34 The President called Secretary Herter

6:27 The President called Mr. Hagerty

6:29 The President called acw

9:22 Susan Eisenhower called the President

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TELEPHONE CALLS
Sunday, July 10

3:13	The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
7:30	Mr. Hagerty called the President
8:30	Susan Eisenhower called the President

NEWPORT
July 8, 1960
TELEPHONE CALLS

8:15 a.m.	The President called acw
9:15	The President called Secretary Dillon
3:27	The President called Secretary Benson
3:45	The President called Secretary Dillon

Eisenhower Library

7/8

Chuck Percy called. His primary purpose was to tell you, if you did not already know, that Milton and Ruth will be staying with him during the convention and to suggest -- though he knows how busy you will be -- that if you wanted to motor (30 min.) or helicopter (5 min.) to their home on the beach and have a quiet time with Milton they would be more than pleased. And he added "if you want to see the largest camera factory in the world that can be arranged too." I thanked him and will write a note for your signature, but said in view of your limited time in Chicago I doubted possibility.

Then, because I had mentioned my conversation with Gabe, he told me this:

[illegible] Library

He is going to ask Nelson to address the Platform Committee at which he will have great opportunity to air his views, hopefully on a positive note. He said apropos of his meeting yesterday that Nelson seems very "newspaper-publicity conscious". Mr. Percy suggested that Nelson take your words -- that you were looking for new solutions to new and old problems.

Nelson and his people worked all night getting together for the Vice President what I gather is a bill of particulars, or guide lines, of their suggestions. Mr. Percy has it to give to the Vice President today.

Nelson, he said, seemed gratified by the interview that Gabe and Mr. Percy had with him. Mr. Percy parenthetically said of course Nelson has great appeal to the Independents and again stressed the fact that he hoped Nelson would pitch his suggestions, not critically, but on a positive note.

[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Index to Staff Notes (1 pg).	7/1-29/60	A
2.	~~Memorandum, Paarlberg to Col. Eisenhower re P.L. 480 and India (2 pgs; 2 copies)~~ 2/4/83 JC	~~7/29/60~~	~~A~~
3. 76-56, #66	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Bohlen, Kohler, Wilcox, Hagerty, Goodpaster, 7/19/60, re Cuba, Congo, RB-47, missiles (8 pgs) (portions exempted - State - 11/9/77; CIA - 5/13/77; NSC - 11/14/78) portion exempted, NR 8184 #13	7/21/60	A
4.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Kistiakowsky, Killian, and others 7/12/60, re nuclear testing negotiations, reorganization, misc. science matters (5 pgs)	7/14/60	A&C*
5. 78-141, #4	Talking Paper from PSAC to DDE re Nuclear test ban negotiations (6 pgs)	7/12/60	A
6. 76-56, #67	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Rubottom, Hagerty, Goodpaster, 7/11/60, re Latin America, U-2 (portions exempted - State - 11/9/77; NSC - 11/14/78) portion exempted NR 81-54 #14 (3 pgs)	7/13/60	A
7. 76-56, #68	Memo of Conf., DDE, Nixon, Gates, Dillon, McCone, Allen Dulles and others re nuclear test talks (6 pgs) (portions exempted - State, 11/2/77; NSC - 11/14/78) Portions exempted NR 80-194 #2	7/7/60	A
~~8.~~ 78-143, #1	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Gates, Col. Eisenhower re JCS and SAC~~ 2/8/79 - bc	~~7/6/60~~	~~A~~
~~9.~~ 78-141, #5	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 7/1/60, re appt., nuclear test talks (2 pgs)~~ 10/16/80, bc	~~7/5/60~~	~~A~~
~~10.~~	~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ (declass. per Dept of Agric. - 10/24/75; State - 11/5/75; DOJ - 11/14/75 # bm - 12/5/77)	~~7/1/60~~	~~A~~

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at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

COLONEL EISENHOWER

This relates to the poor quality of wheat received in India under our Public Law 480 operation, the subject of a letter from Ambassador Bunker to Under Secretary Dillon and the subject also of a memorandum to General Goodpaster from Brad Patterson. At your request I looked into the matter.

Dillon has answered the Bunker letter. Agriculture and State are at work on the problem.

There are several difficulties:

1. The presence of toxic weed seeds. This problem can be minimized by purchasing wheat from areas which are reasonably free from toxic weeds. This the Indians are beginning to do.

2. The presence of non-millable material such as foreign matter, shrunken and broken kernels. To meet this situation, inspection service is now being made available. In buying wheat, the Indians can specify a low percentage of this material and our inspection service will help them see that their standards are met. There will be some added cost for the cleaner wheat, which the Indians will have to pay. They can pay in rupees. If they want clean wheat they can get it.

3. Weevil infestation. This is the toughest problem. Wheat may be free of weevil when loaded at United States ports but may become infested during the long (21-30 days) ocean transit. Infestation can occur either from the hatching of eggs previously laid or from ships which carry weevil. Available insecticides and procedures are not wholly satisfactory.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 82-426 #1
BY DJH DATE 3/3/83

The weevil problem is aggravated by the fact that the Indians plan to store additional quantities of wheat. Wheat which goes into storage in infested condition deteriorates rapidly.

As regards infestation, United States wheat presents no problem which is not also encountered by wheat from other countries, including native wheat.

These problems are receiving full attention on the part of United States technicians and public officials. Solutions to the first two appear to be either already under way or practicable. The weevil problem is more difficult.

Since Agriculture and State are already hard at work on all these problems, it does not seem to me necessary for the staff to become involved.

Don Paarlberg

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION — *Memorandum of Conversation* — Summer White House
Newport, Rhode Island

Approved by White House -
7/26/60

DATE: July 19, 1960

SUBJECT: Visit to Spain; Spanish Support for U.S.;
Situation in Latin America

PARTICIPANTS: The President
José M. de Areilza, Count of Motrico, Spanish Ambassador
Mr. Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary

COPIES TO: The White House - General Goodpaster
S/S
G - Mr. Hare
C - Mr. Achilles
S/P - Mr. Smith
EUR - Mr. Kohler
ARA - Mr. Rubottom
Amembassy Madrid -
Ambassador Lodge

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The President received the Spanish Ambassador shortly before 3 p.m. for a farewell interview lasting approximately 15 minutes.

The Ambassador informed the President of his nomination as Ambassador to France and his departure plans. He said that he brought on this occasion a personal message from Generalissimo Franco. First of all, Franco had wanted to renew his invitation to the President to visit Spain after his retirement from the Presidency. He wanted the President to know that this was not just a passing courtesy but was a very warm and earnest invitation. The President thanked the Ambassador and told him that indeed he too had a very real interest in the possibility of visiting Spain. He did not know what the prospects would be after his retirement to private life. However he should know some time next spring and would communicate with the Generalissimo as to how the prospects might then appear.

The Ambassador then went on to say that Franco had also asked him to assure the President of his complete solidarity with the President and of Spain's solidarity with the United States in the face of the current attacks of Khrushchev and the Soviet Government against the United States and against the President personally. The President expressed his appreciation and then asked the Ambassador about his successor. The

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The Ambassador identified his successor as the present Spanish Ambassador to Peru and this led to some discussion of the situation in Cuba and in Latin America generally. The President told the Ambassador that he thought Spanish representatives in Latin America were in a particularly good position to undertake a serious mission of informing the Latin American governments and leaders as to the real facts of international life particularly with respect to Communist intentions. While the United States might be considered to have its own particular interests, in efforts we make along this line, the Spaniards had a very close relationship and cultural background which would make their efforts particularly valuable. In connection with this conversation the President mentioned that despite his own very good relationship with President Lopez Mateos of Mexico he was somewhat worried about some of the expressions of opinion emanating from that country. The Ambassador said that he would take good note of the President's suggestion and transmit it to his Government.

In closing the President asked the Ambassador to send to Generalissimo Franco his warm personal greetings.

The Under Secretary Ambassador Lucey

~~SECRET~~

July 21, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 19, 1960, 3:15 PM Newport

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Kohler, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Hagerty, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter first took up the matters before the United Nations. He said the United Nations Security Council had acted to refer the Cuban complaint to the Organization of American States. The determination of the place to hold the meeting of the OAS has developed into a problem. We are still hoping that it can be arranged for Costa Rica. The President said he thought that anywhere in Central or South America would be preferable to having it in the United States.

Mr. Herter next reported on the status of the Nicaro plant. It is evident that we will probably have to close this plant. However, we are making a final attempt to negotiate its sale to the Cubans. The President asked what recourse we have if the Cubans force us to close it. He commented that our case regarding this plant should be stronger than with regard to private enterprises since its operation is based upon an intergovernmental agreement. Mr. Herter said we will simply do the best we can. The President went on to ask what we would do in case the Cubans try to take the Guantanamo Base over. He was not talking of the water supply, since we can meet minimum needs with water brought in by tanker. Mr. Herter said that as regards the base itself, we have a valid treaty not limited in duration, and subject to change only upon agreement by both parties. The President said what he wants to see is what we do if they attack and how we plan to do it.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. [illegible]
MR 81-84 #13
By DJH Date 11/12/82

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. [illegible] (b)(c)(d)
NSC 2/22/82; CIA 10/22/82
11/12/82

Mr. Herter said that, with regard to the Cuban item in the United Nations, and in the OAS, the Latin American countries have come around very well in the last few days. Khrushchev's behavior and threats have helped in this, particularly his threat of intervention coupled with trying to incite the Cubans to cause trouble over Guantanamo.

Mr. Herter then went on to report on the situation in the Congo. He said the Defense Department has done a superb job in bringing in food, troops, communications, etc. He showed the President a list of the UN troops that have been brought into the Congo, and those now coming in. The President said the speed of action was most impressive. He commented on the fact that no combat aircraft are apparently being brought in. Mr. Herter confirmed this, and said that the UN forces are there in a "peace preservation role." Secretary Herter said the carrier Wasp will be lying off shore beginning the same evening. It carries eight helicopters as well as other aircraft. In addition a fleet oiler will reach the Congo at the same time. Besides oil it is carrying medical and other supplies.

Mr. Herter said there had been a study of the legal aspects of our assistance. The UN Participation Act of 1946 authorizes the President to provide aid short of combat troops on request of the UN. President Truman in 1951 delegated to the Secretary of State the authority to take action under this Act. Mr. Herter thought we should be reimbursed by the UN for part of our contribution, but felt we should furnish free of charge the transportation which we have been providing. He recommended seeking an appropriation from the Congress to defray these costs. The President appeared to agree with this.

Mr. Herter said the Congo question will be up in the Security Council again on Wednesday. There has been a request from the Soviets for a report by the Secretary General on this subject. The President commented that there might be some advantage in moving Belgian troops out of the Congo by our returning airlift. Mr. Herter said the Belgians do not want to leave until the UN provides security. He said they had worked out with Mr. Bunche

agreements under which they will use their troops only to protect Belgians from violence. Mr. Herter said there had been one very recent untoward and, in fact, dangerous development. There is some evidence the Belgians are supporting the effort of the Katanga Province to achieve independence. He noted that the UN is supporting the Congo as an entity. He commented that the troops of the other African nations now in the Congo will be enraged if the Katanga Province is made independent, with Belgian collaboration. The President commented that if the Soviets tried to send in combat forces without a UN request, we should try to get Hammarskjold to say that no troops other than those requested by the United Nations will be allowed to come in. Mr. Herter commented that one measure of control that is being sought by the UN is to set up a staging area in Nigeria through which all incoming forces would have to pass. The President said he was concerned that the UN was getting into something that it could not bring to a conclusion, and asked where this operation would end in terms of the running of the country. Mr. Herter said that the UN is sending in technicians and administrative people to move into the government and help provide the administration of the country.

Mr. Herter next took up the subject of the RB-47 case in the UN. He said we are trying to marshal our facts into the strongest possible case. Mr. Kohler commented that there are a number of problems of classification, or declassification, that still remain. He said that he wanted to put merely a general pitch before the President during the meeting, with detailed language yet to be developed. He said we are being guided by the determination not to make use of any ..... even though this is some of the best that we have as to the location of the plane. He said a map is being prepared which will show a generalized track, and that there will be a general statement as to sources, not pinpointed to one specific method. The President stressed that we should not let ourselves be caught out in any story, as in the U-2 case, where we have to change our story subsequently or acknowledge an untruth. During further discussion I raised the question as to whether there had been consideration of the necessity for such flights maintaining radio silence, indicating that I saw no reason for this. The President agreed, and asked that I take the matter up with General Twining (which I did on the

morning of Wednesday, July 20.)

Mr. Herter said he had some information that an American aircraft, which he thought was of C-47 type, had earlier on July 19th, through navigation error, flown directly over the Kuriles. The Soviets had apparently tried to bring it down but were unable to locate it in the fog and clouds.

Mr. Herter next took up the letter sent to the President from Mr. Macmillan enclosing the British reply to the Soviets on the RB-47 case, together with a personal letter from Macmillan to Khrushchev. He commented that Macmillan has taken a very stout stand. The President read the letter (which I carried up to him) and said that he was glad to see it, [redacted]

Mr. Herter then said that the question should be considered why the Soviets are taking the line that they have been taking. Their action gives real grounds for concern, since they are deliberately engaging in saber-rattling. He said that he and his associates, particularly Mr. Bohlen, have been giving some thought as to how best to handle this situation. One action that they have thought of is to work for something of major psychological effect through bringing our defense forces to a greater state of readiness. He asked Mr. Bohlen to outline this line of thought. Mr. Bohlen said the Soviet actions were now going beyond their usual ugly, angry reaction to every event they dislike. There has been a considerable shift in the Soviet behavior, evidenced by widespread campaign of inciting violence and disorder all around the world. He said that the threat to use force is something new in the Soviet tactics. This has now become something more than just words and needs to be met with more than words, since polemics and arguments are something they love for creating tension and disturbing world affairs. He said he had been casting about for some action that might quiet them down and show the world that the Soviets are not in position to rule the roost.

At this point the President asked in what specific military fields this could be done which would have real significance. He commented that everyone knows that if we added to our ICBM program it would be three years before the additional items were actually off the line. Mr. Bohlen said another possibility is to put SAC on airborne alert. The President said the Air Force itself is opposed to this, adding that SAC did not want it. I commented that the Air Force staff, including General White and General LeMay, have not wanted to do this but that General Power has been pressing for it. The President said he gave no weight to Power's views. Mr. Bohlen said that even if the use of the funds is not spelled out, just requesting them would show that we are not being frightened or cowed. He thought we might consider adding to our airlift. The President said he thought that additional airlift is perhaps the least significant need. What he thought he could do was ask authorization from the Congress to start spending available funds more rapidly because of the RB-47 incident, the Congo, Cuba, etc. Perhaps he could put more Atlases in production, and put more of the Air Force on air alert. Mr. Herter asked whether he might talk to Defense about this. The President went on to say that he did not like too much the idea of adding Atlases because it is practically an obsolete weapon. He would be more interested in the Minuteman, but again it is several years until the first of these will appear. Mr. Bohlen suggested he might simply ask the Congress for added money for defense and economic aid. The President said the crux of the matter is to decide what would carry sufficient credibility to create the psychological effect desired. Mr. Bohlen said he thought the Soviets are well aware the military balance is definitely against them. It is just possible, however, that they think our hands are tied during the pre-election period.

The President said he might ask for up to 100 additional ICBMs or perhaps $500 million for speed-up of weapons systems already proven and for increasing the degree of alertness. In response to the Secretary's question, he asked that the Secretary meet with the Secretary of Defense, Gordon Gray, Mr. Harr and myself. He commented that he could state his intention even prior to the reconvening of the Congress, and bring out that, because of Soviet truculence and arrogance, he proposes to put a certain increase

of funds into defense. These funds would be used to get things we want more quickly or additional things that are useful, and would not go into waste. Mr. Bohlen thought this could be done in a sober and deliberate way without kicking off a war scare. There was question as to whether anything could be done in the field of IRBMs. Mr. Kohler said that the MRBM has some possibility, although we are far from having worked out political arrangements. The President said that the meeting he spoke of should be held soon and asked that the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense not go down in their organization below an echelon they could trust since we do not want this getting to the press in a distorted way.

In further discussion Mr. Bohlen said there are two hypotheses with regard to this change of Soviet line. The first, which he does not believe, is that they might have decided this is the best year for a show-down -- that the correlation of forces is in their favor, and that the U. S. is paralyzed because of the forthcoming election. The second, whch he is inclined to favor, is that they are having a good deal of trouble with Peiping and are adopting a militant line in order to cut out the Chinese. There was a suggestion that the President make a public statement on this matter, whether by live address or by "tape" within the next few days. I suggested that this should preferably come after the convention, rather than before as some seem to be contemplating, on the ground that the President should not be doing two dissimilar things before the American people at the same time. If he were to speak now he would have to change his approach at the Convention and then revert to this, and this would be confusing. After discussion the President thought that there could be a mention by Mr. Herter of concern over this problem before he left Newport later the same afternoon, that the President might mention it briefly but clearly at the Convention, and then make his speech on it later. The President asked whether it might be a good move to take the U. S. dependents out of Berlin. Mr. Kohler thought that this action would frighten the Berliners and that panic might result which would damage and erode our position. He said that Mr. Merchant has been conducting a study of countermeasures, possible alert steps, and contingency planning. The

President confirmed that Mr. Herter should say we are taking a serious look at the Soviet line of action.

The President then commented, with respect to the issue that has arisen over whether the Bundestag should meet in Berlin, that there was no special reason from our standpoint for the Bundestag to meet there but that, when the Soviets begin to make these threats, we are obliged to come to the support of our German friends.

Mr. Kohler then raised one point with regard to flights such as the RB-47. The British have apparently stopped theirs for the present and have suggested that we suspend our flights. We have held up certain of them but if we were to stop them for very long, it would be difficult and dangerous to start them up again. The President recalled his question (which Colonel Eisenhower had conveyed to General Twining) as to why the British could not take on the sector of northwest Europe for such operations. He agreed that if we suspend the flights for very long it would be very hard to start them up. The President thought that on the next such flight we ought to give consideration to announcing the route in advance.

Mr. Herter next referred to a letter addressed to the President by Mr. McCone having to do with certain nuclear experimentation. After discussion the President gave this his approval subject to remarks that he entered on the letter.

Mr. Herter then spoke of the answer he proposed to give to the recent letter from Congressman Bowles concerning the Formosa Straits situation. The explanation is lengthy, and there is one point about which he had a question. This suggests that Mr. Bowles come in to the State Department for an oral supplement and discussion of the policy. I reported to the President the advice from staff members and other senior officials that oral discussion with the Democratic candidates or their associates on matters of foreign policy should be avoided. The President agreed with this, but after discussion said that Mr. Herter might offer to talk to Mr. Bowles in his capacity as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Herter next said that, from a report given to him by Secretary Anderson after the latter's Meeting with the President on Sunday, he had the impression that the President had agreed not to ask for any

money in this session for the Latin American program. The President said he would like to see additional money put in the Development Loan Fund and a change made in the provisions of the Inter-American Development bank rather than making a flat money request. He went on to say, however, that he had definitely not made a decision against such a request.

The President told Mr. Herter that, if we are thinking of a Presidential speech on the foreign situation in about two weeks, we should build up to it by a series of comments and references, beginning with the Secretary's own comment today about the change in the Soviet attitude, and the fact that this had received extended consideration during his meeting with the President.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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see entry 4-5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 12, 1960

SUPPORT OF BASIC RESEARCH

Mr. President: Last spring you expressed to your Committee your concern about the proper level of support of science by Government. Your Committee has discussed this issue; in fact it has been working now for several months on two reports which are closely related to the problem. One deals with basic research and graduate education in universities; the other with the organization of Government for science and technology. In a month or two we hope to present these reports for your consideration and possible use or transmittal to the next Administration. Now, with your permission, we should like to comment in a preliminary way directly on the question you raised with me.

We would like first to express our pleasure and satisfaction at the general state of basic science in the United States. By most of the criteria by which excellence in basic research is judged--number of Nobel Laureates, invitations to international conferences, numbers of journal articles--the U. S. position in basic research is pre-eminent. Much of this extraordinary showing is traceable to the vigorous and sympathetic support which your Administration has given to basic research. For example, the budget for the National Science Foundation in 1953 was

$5 million; in 1960 it is $175 million of which about one half is for basic research. It is our belief that to maintain this position in basic research is extremely important.

Today all research and development activities of the Government absorb about 10% of the Federal budget. Somewhat less than 10% of all research and development activities, or about 1% of the budget, go for the support of basic research. Whereas technology, the practical application of scientific knowledge, is expanding as rapidly in the private sector of the economy as through Government sponsorship, basic science is becoming increasingly dependent on Government support. We are aware that this is contrary to your aim to have private initiative assume a greater role in the progress of the country, but we see no prospect of reversal of the present trend. Since the end of the last war, the resources of private foundations have been increasingly inadequate to the growing needs of technology for new scientific knowledge. Furthermore, state and municipal funds have not in practice been spent for research except in relation to fairly short-range or local needs.

Since basic research is a high-risk effort, the practical results of which cannot be predicted in advance, most profit-motivated individuals and corporations count on taking advantage of the basic research done by others rather than investing in this risky speculation. Only a few large industries with a highly diversified product or a high rate of

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obsolescence have industrial laboratories which engage in basic research on an important scale; most corporations have difficulty in justifying to their stockholders large expenditures in support of research in universities. The recent history of industrialized nations has demonstrated that technological progress, which depends on the flow of new scientific knowledge, determines progress in national security, standards of living, and public health--all matters of concern to the Government. Because of the unpredictability of its results, the nature of basic research is such that only the whole society, i.e. the Government, can afford to support it on the scale necessary to insure continued national progress. Basic science has become a public function, in this scientific age, as much as conservation or defense.

Your Committee believes that under your Administration great progress has been made in improving the nation's over-all scientific strength, and that sustained growth in the level of support of basic scientific research by the Government is needed. This need is made urgent by several factors. In the uneasy age in which we live, we cannot afford to be second best relative to our rivals in the science and technology on which national power and prestige increasingly depend. The urge for an ever-increasing standard of living for our own expanding population in the face of dwindling natural resources and our increasing responsibility for the living standards of other peoples as well, make us

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ever more dependent on our science. Finally, scientific research itself is becoming more expensive as new scientific opportunities demand new and more expensive tools and greater human effort.

You asked us, Mr. President, whether we have already reached a level of expenditure which supports adequately the efforts of all the scientists capable of using such support effectively, so that further increases would be wasted by people of lesser talent. For the most part we do not believe this to be the case now or for some time to come; some areas of scientific research can absorb greater numbers of persons of lesser talent than others. To assure that this will not happen in the future, we believe that Federal support of basic research in the universities should be modified in such a way as to give greater emphasis not only to the generation of new scientific knowledge but also to the training of talented young scientists. Too much of this support is now paid for on the fictional premise that it buys some specific weapons system or other immediately useful item. Our report on basic research and graduate education will deal with this problem at greater length, and therefore, with your permission, we will turn to other problem areas.

In the past several years, the Government has undertaken to foster research in hitherto little supported areas of science that have been identified as presenting new scientific opportunities or as being of critical importance to the national welfare. Atmospheric science, radio

astronomy, high energy physics, seismology, oceanography, space science, and materials science have all received a strong impetus under this policy. A characteristic of several of these fields is that they are interdisciplinary; they involve attacking major problems through the coordinated techniques of several conventional scientific disciplines. Moreover, their scope is such as to encompass large areas of practical interest to several Government agencies as well as to the nation as a whole. Thus they usually involve both the universities and government-owned facilities and establishments.

All the special fields mentioned share the characteristic that they require expensive research tools--high energy accelerators, oceanographic ships, large rocket boosters, extended and highly organized observation networks, huge radio antennas, etc. It is expansion of scientific efforts into these areas which has contributed significantly to the increased costs of basic research. They are also fields which, though they hold promise of rich returns to the nation as a whole, are not, because of their long-range nature, sufficiently attractive to private funds.

In some of these fields--for example, oceanography and atmospheric sciences--we have only begun to develop our opportunities, to attract first-rate talent, and to build the facilities and instrumentation that will enable us to accelerate our rate of progress. In others--for

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example, high energy physics and radio astronomy--we are in the forefront, but we must be ready to exploit the new opportunities opened up by past work in order to maintain the momentum of our leadership. In all cases an assured level of support over a period of many years is required to realize the potential benefits of these efforts; this is especially true in those areas where we have made only a beginning.

Your Committee sees support of research, especially basic research, as a wise and safe investment of national resources. Experience shows that practically all science is eventually used, and that in particular, though unpredictable, areas the potential return in terms of national benefits is essentially unlimited. In this sense scientific expenditure differs qualitatively from other forms of capital investment. It is investment in the discovery of what we do not have yet and what may form the basis of entirely new industries. We are probably only just at the beginning of the use of scientific investment in this large sense. In general the larger the institution involved, the more it can spend profitably on research. Just as large and diversified corporations find it advantageous to devote a far larger fraction of their total expenditures to basic research than do small companies, so can the nation as a whole profitably spend more on research than any one organization within the nation.

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To maintain our position in basic research, and to expand it responsibly, will take money. However, it is our belief that the cost need not be a serious drain on the national budget for two reasons: first, basic research represents only 1% of the Federal budget; and second, there are many areas of technological development in which very large sums could be saved--and made available for basic research--if the management of the projects were carried out more effectively.

Your Committee believes, for example, that an important weakness of our total research and development budget stems from undue emphasis on very expensive engineering of "end items," which leads to waste of the creative skills of the nation's scientists and research engineers. One type of waste occurs when several similar but alternative weapons systems are carried in parallel too far into detailed engineering development. A second type of waste occurs when detailed engineering of an end item is undertaken before the "state of the art" warrants, and without parallel research on a broad basis to advance the state of the art. An example of this is the ANP program. About a billion dollars has been spent on this project, from which we have learned that we do not know enough about high temperature materials as yet to support the development of the kind of plant which was the original concept of the project. This situation can be traced to the decision of a technically immature management to gamble a complete engineering design on the

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success of particular components such as reactor fuel elements without a broad supporting investment in high temperature materials research, carried out prior to the major design decisions.

Examples of this kind, unfortunately, are painfully numerous and present the Government with one of its serious problems in the technological area. Our forthcoming report on organization of Government for science and technology attempts to identify the problem areas more precisely. In addition, however, we feel that study must be given to the whole technique of contracting for research and development to determine the extent to which current practices encourage the kind of technological miscalculation we have cited.

PRIVILEGED

July 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 11, 1960, 8 AM, Newport

Others present: Secretary Herter, Secretary Rubottom, Mr. Hagerty (for part of meeting), General Goodpaster

The group resumed discussion of the proposed statement by the President on a new program for Latin America. On arrival at 6 PM the previous day the same group had met with the President for an initial consideration of the draft at his quarters, and then on the launch en route to the Naval War College. In addition, Mr. Herter and I had reported to the President and discussed with him the Khrushchev threat to extend aid to Cuba, and, at considerable length, developments in the situation in the Congo.

During discussion of the proposed statement, I had raised with the President questions posed by Secretary Anderson regarding passages stating that there would be a need for substantial additional public funds, and that a message would be sent to the Congress in August. At that time, the President indicated he was not inclined to modify the draft. In the morning, I showed him written suggestions by Secretary Anderson, and advised him of supporting comments by Mr. Stans and General Persons. I also showed him minor revisions worked out with Mr. Herter and Mr. Rubottom late the previous night. The President then made certain revisions to incorporate, in part, the points made by Secretary Anderson. In particular, he recognized uncertainties in timing, as a result of which it might prove to be impossible to send the message to the Congress until after the Bogota meeting of the OAS in September. With these and other amendments he then approved the statement.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-84 #14
By DTH Date 5/12/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 2/22/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

While a reading copy of the statement was being prepared for his use with the press, Mr. Herter took up a number of additional items affecting foreign policy questions. [redacted]

Mr. Herter then added to the discussion concerning the Congo of the previous evening. He said there is a possibility that the UN will be invited in by the Congo authorities. He thought this would be a favorable development in a very bad and deteriorating situation.

Mr. Herter next recalled to the President that President Duvalier had recently indicated by special emissary that he had certain views regarding U. S. personnel in Haiti that he wanted to convey to the President. Mr. Herter said that this was a recommendation that Ambassador Drew be withdrawn from his post there. Mr. Herter said that Drew has reached retirement age, and has requested retirement. He said that President Duvalier has complained about Drew before, [redacted] Mr. Herter said that Drew has in fact done a fine job. He reminded the President that the Haitians had asked to have our last four ambassadors withdrawn, and that the situation there is essentially chaotic. The President agreed with this action.

Mr. Herter reported that Ambassador Lodge has asked that he be authorized to request, on about the 20th of July, a meeting of the UN disarmament committee sometime in August. He said he agrees with this request, and the President also concurred. Mr. Herter reported to the President that the Cubans have indicated they may make a complaint in the United Nations against the U. S. in relation to the recent difficulties between the two countries. He

said that they seem to be trying to bypass the OAS, where such matters should first be considered. The President commented that if the Cubans can make a case against us that will have any weight with the other nations of the world, then he could only conclude that he does not know what the terms "right" and "wrong" mean.

Next Mr. Herter reported that we have withdrawn all the U. S. U-2 aircraft from Japan, and the Japanese Government is very much relieved. He then reported that, on the following day, he, with Secretaries Gates and Anderson, would be going to Canada for one day of meetings at the ministerial level. The President thought this was a fine idea.

The President next stated that all his advisors, including Foster Dulles, had missed badly in their estimate regarding the U-2. They had never had an idea of what the reaction in the world to a failure would be. He did not wish to say "I told you so" but recalled that he was the one and only one who had put much weight on this factor, and that he had given it great emphasis. Being only one person, he had not felt he could oppose the combined opinion of all his associates. He added that the action that was taken was probably the right action, and what he would have done anyhow even if his advisers had correctly assessed the potential reaction.

Mr. Herter told the President he was hoping to take five days vacation during the time of the convention in Chicago, which he would not attend. The President approved this. The President said that he will probably go on from Chicago to Denver for a day or two, thereafter returning either to Washington or to Newport, depending upon events between now and then.

I then took up with the President a proposal regarding certain RB-57 reconnaissance proposals affecting the Far Eastern area. The President said that, in light of the U-2 situation, he thought it is essential to allow time for the political picture to develop more stability. He added that another failure would in all likelihood be bound to have a determining, adverse effect upon the election. Mr. Herter commented that the activity would be completely non-American. The President said his answer must be negative for the present.

SECRET

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1960

General Goodpaster:

This is being sent to you raw because (a) the late hour, and (b) my feeling that Steve's full analysis is worth transmitting undiluted.

B. H. Patterson, Jr.

Attachment
Orig. Saulnier item 7/8/60

cc to the V.P. Monday

Notes on Recent Economic News

1. We have just received advance information on the employment-unemployment figures for the month of June. They have both a good and bad side this month.

   On the good side, total employment rose between May and June by 1.4 million (before seasonal adjustment), with about 400,000 of the increase in the nonagricultural economy. Also, the average length of the work week in manufacturing industries rose slightly and there was a drop of around 100,000 in the number of persons in the total of so-called "long-term unemployment," that is, those persons unemployed for fifteen weeks or more.

   On the bad side, the employment increase was no greater than what would be expected on seasonal grounds and there was an increase in the labor force that exceeded the employment increase by such a large amount that the total number of persons unemployed rose by nearly 1 million, reaching a total of 4.4 million and causing the ratio of unemployed persons in the labor force to rise from 4.9% in May to 5.5% in June (seasonally adjusted).

   The rise in the unemployment ratio is almost certain to elicit considerable unfavorable comment but, by now, most people realize that there is a large influx of students into the labor force in June and that this may well cause the ratio to rise despite the usual seasonal adjustment. This year, the very large school enrollments and the fact that the survey was taken late in June (so that more students were out of school and looking for jobs than there would have been if the survey had been taken earlier in the month), produced an unemployment increase that was not fully eliminated by the seasonal adjustment.

   However, we should assign more significance to the fact that long-term unemployment fell during the month than to the fact that the total of unemployed persons was swollen by an influx of students.

2. Three additional facts may be cited regarding business conditions in June, all on the cheerful side: (a) department store sales were substantially higher (after seasonal adjustment) than in May; (b) automobile sales continued at a high rate, exceeded only by the record sales of 1955; (c) new orders edged up a bit in May and appear to have gained further ground in June.

3. The steel industry continues to be a sore spot. However, I was told Wednesday that production schedules next week should run between 50-55% of capacity as compared with around 45-46% for the present week.

4. All things considered, there seems little ground for changing our view that things will move along more or less on a level for July and August with a pick-up beginning after Labor Day.

R. J. Saulnier

~~SECRET~~

July 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 7, 1960 -- After NSC

Others present: Vice President
Secretary Gates
Secretary Dillon
Mr. McCone
Mr. Allen Dulles
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Persons
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Colonel Eisenhower

Mr. Dillon opened by telling the President that we fear the Soviets might terminate the nuclear test talks on the basis that we are not serious in our negotiations and declare a unilateral moratorium. In so doing, they would place us in an uncomfortable position in that they could test at will while we would have to announce if we should resume any activity whatsoever. Actually we are greatly desirous of pushing a research program (Project Vela) to investigate the detectability of underground nuclear shots. This research program would not, in any of our proposals, involve the shooting of devices which have military value any longer.

Our initial proposals for use at Geneva involve the use of outdated U.S. devices which would be available for detailed inspection by the Soviets. The only reservations which we would retain in this matter is that we would not be prepared to provide the Soviets with blueprints of the devices. The test would be conducted in full cooperation with the Soviets. This proposal was presented to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy some time ago and, although they indicated support on a Friday, they had changed their minds by Monday and several people said they could not support it. The reason given was strictly political. Various members of both Parties feared that their constituents would interpret this procedure as giving the Russians something for nothing.

Our next approach was a proposal that the devices used for the research program be outdated devices of all three powers, U.S. British and Soviet. All three powers then would be permitted to inspect the

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3-204
NR 80-194 #2
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(e)
NSC letter 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/11/81

devices of the other countries to insure that nothing of military value is being tested. This idea met with the approval of the Joint Committee. At the time that this was approved, we were not aware that Congress was going to adjourn. Therefore, we drafted instructions with the object of pushing this proposal to a conclusion with the British and the Soviets. In so doing, we added a paragraph which put the Soviets on notice that if they rejected this procedure, we would have to resume the research program on our own. This last paragraph has sometimes been referred to as an ultimatum.

The State Department has always feared this ultimatum as written. Accordingly, the Secretary of State watered it down to use such terms as "feel strong compulsion," to make it sound a little less threatening.

[redacted]

A meeting of the principals involved, held at the State Department yesterday at 5:00 PM, reached the conclusion that there is a small chance that the Russians would ever accept the reciprocal scheme at all. Accordingly, we would be in a bad position if we attempted to go even further and combine the reciprocal scheme with the ultimatum. Therefore, the principals propose to instruct Wadsworth to offer the reciprocal scheme without ultimatum in an effort to find a solution with the Soviets. If this is not acceptable, we should instruct Wadsworth to offer, subject to Congressional action, to go ahead with research on a unilateral basis, opening our devices to the Soviets -- this offer to be coupled with the ultimatum. In the event the ultimatum must be carried out, we would conduct the research program unilaterally, inviting all the UN member nations except the Soviets to observe our activities.

The consensus is that making an effort to induce the Soviets to accept the reciprocal scheme reduces to some extent our problems with the Joint Committee. It is considered that even the unilateral research program using open U.S. devices has only a 50/50 chance of acceptance

by the Soviets. For some reason the Joint Committee has a phobia against presenting the Soviets with the blueprints. On this basis, we feel there is little problem of difficulty with the Congress since even this conciliatory approach has only a 50/50 chance.

Mr. McCone has proposed checking out this fallback position with members of the Joint Committee. He could proceed on a trip in which half of the Committee members are involved and give them an outline of what we are proposing to do. Theoretically, the presence of the ultimatum with the fallback position should make it palatable to the Joint Committee. State Department, however, feels that it is best not to tell the Joint Committee about the fallback position.

The President said we should reject the idea of the ultimatum if we hope to have any propaganda value in these deliberations. Mr. McCone said it would be satisfactory to him to put out our proposals without a threat provided we were determined to go ahead with our research regardless. The President agreed. Mr. Gates said he had favored the ultimatum since it tended to focus on the cause of the termination of the talks, but he did not feel strongly if he were assured that we have made an internal decision to go ahead if our positions are rejected.

In answering a question by the President, Mr. Dillon said we cannot guarantee the attitude of the British. [redacted] Therefore, we cannot be too harsh about this one matter. The President said the difficulty in these decisions is that there are no two-sided problems. He cited Cuba as an example. (Here Mr. Dillon volunteered that Cuba is sending some people to the UN in New York. With Cuba's predilection to attack the U.S. in the UN rather than the OAS, this may have some significance. Unfortunately, since the UN

is in New York, we are required to give them a visa.) The President then directed the group to go ahead with the instructions to Wadsworth, based on what Mr. Dillon had outlined, but without the presence of an ultimatum and with the understanding that we will begin the research program unilaterally if the Russians reject both.

The Vice President then inquired as to the timing of the Geneva proposals. Mr. Dillon said he hoped to introduce the initial proposal in Geneva on Monday, and if this is rejected, the second proposal would be submitted within a week of the first. The President said that any political difficulties the Joint Committee could always "put on him." Something must be done to get negotiations with Soviets off dead center. He expressed irritation over the crazy law that put so much power in the hands of the Joint Committee. Mr. McCone said initial talks with the Joint Committee had been encouraging, but the subsequent talks had not. He reemphasized the non-partisan nature of the objection to the unilateral opening of the devices. He said that all the members of the Committee would go along with us if they could be locked up in a room safe from public view. However, since a Joint Resolution is necessary and since this will be placed in the world forum, it would be impossible to keep their views secret.

The Vice President then asked as to the timing of the actual nuclear shot and the prognosis of the Soviets' accepting our fallback position. Mr. McCone answered the second question first and said that the chances were only 50/50 that the Soviets would accept even the fallback position. He feels that they will use it as a device by which to throw in more obstacles. He evaluates the Soviet objective in the negotiations as merely to keep us pinned while they proceed unilaterally as they desire in secrecy.

The Vice President said that Governor Rockefeller had said we should resume testing. Lyndon Johnson will do the same. Senator Kennedy, being in the hands of certain liberals, will say we should not resume testing. All this makes the timing important in view of the Democratic Presidential possibilities. In answer to the Vice President's question, Mr. Dillon said we can resume research shots in early August if we desire. The President said, however, that we can drag the announcement out also, if necessary. He admonished the group, however, that no matter what the nature of our test, whether it be with outdated devices or not, the Soviets will tell the world that it is actually military testing. So we must be prepared for the world to take this attitude.

The Vice President then asked whether we would announce the resumption of PLOWSHARE at the same time. Mr. McCone said that PLOWSHARE is an entirely different problem, since some PLOWSHARE activities require advance technology which it will be impossible for us to show to the Soviets. The President said he would like to include in his September 26th speech a promise to dig a canal across Yucatan if negotiations with Mexico can be worked out.

The Vice President said the weakest position which the Republicans could hold in the month of August would be to allow the Soviets to drag us on. This position would allow the Democrats to go either way and criticize us for being either too rigid or too conciliatory. From a political viewpoint, he feels it completely favorable to conduct our research shots in the months of September and October.

At this point Mr. Dulles injected his estimate that there is a 30% chance that the Soviets will break off the conferences very shortly, either when we submit our first proposal or when we announce our intentions to resume research shots. Mr. McCone said that if the Soviets walk out of the conferences, we should feel no restrictions on ourselves whatsoever. The Vice President said that any continuation of the current haggling should not prevent us from moving on PLOWSHARE. He feels this would have great propaganda value if the President, in his last speech to the UN, could tell of accomplishments of PLOWSHARE and Atoms for Peace.

Mr. Dillon then reverted to the matter of advance notification of Congress. He expressed his dislike for this procedure. Mr. Gates agreed, saying the Joint Committee has already refused to support us on the fallback position. The Vice President said we need not worry about the reaction of Congress. If our proposal is accepted by the Soviets, Congress will feel forced to go along even against their will. Mr. McCone said he would like to advise the members of the Joint Committee informally of the whole program since the Committee contained some vindictive people who would take out their frustration in other areas. Mr. Gates said we have a hostage in the hands of the Congress in the form of the Mutual Security Bill which has not been passed yet.

There was then some discussion on the President's schedule as to whether world developments should keep him from going to Newport. He asked that the Secretary of State return to Washington on Friday rather than Sunday.

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He would like the Secretary of State to come to Newport on Sunday morning. The Vice President pointed out the value of putting out statements on Cuba and the like from Newport. General Persons said we get better press coverage from that location anyway.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-143 #1
By TU Date 2-5-79

July 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 6, 1960 -- 12:30 PM

Others present: Secretary Gates
Colonel Eisenhower

Secretary Gates opened by bringing up the subject of the replacement for General Twining. General Twining is due to retire next year and wants to retire now. He is willing to leave the exact timing with the President. Mr. Gates said that his first choice for the job would be General Lemnitzer. His only reservation here is that General Norstad also wants to retire soon and Mr. Gates feels General Lemnitzer to be even more uniquely qualified for that post than for the post of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He realizes that for purposes of prestige the Army would probably prefer that General Lemnitzer take over the Chairmanship of the JCS.

The President agreed. He pointed out that he himself had not acted in such manner. He had refused to come back on active duty to accept the Chairmanship of the JCS but had recanted and accepted the post of Commander of the NATO powers. He had considered this to be the most important military job in the world. As alternatives to General Lemnitzer for this post, he mentioned Generals Moore and Palmer. He agreed that General Norstad desired to retire at the same time as the President and has requested a voice in naming his own successor. The President pointed out the intricate nature of this assignment and mentioned the difficulties experienced by General Ridgway when he had taken over command without proper background.

Secretary Gates agreed entirely and said that we do not have to cross the bridge regarding General Norstad until later on. Regarding timing, the President instructed Mr. Gates to submit the nomination of General Lemnitzer as replacement for General Twining so that it could be placed before the next Senate session for confirmation when they open on August 8th.

* * *

Secretary Gates then mentioned the matter of strategic targets. He said he had already gone through fifteen meetings with the JCS on this

subject. It is a subject extremely broad in scope, covering basic military policy, listing of targets, strategic planning, and roles and missions of the Services. It is of course a highly emotional subject.

More specifically, the question at issue now involves the Air Force recommendation for unified strategic command (not to be confused with the Strategic Air Command). The staff procedure for targeting is not satisfactory as of today. This is carried out in the Joint Staff where procedures are cumbersome and time lags often result. With some weapons the Navy does not plan to deliver warheads on target for some fifteen days following initiation of hostilities. On the other hand, the Air Force has developed a highly integrated set-up within the Strategic Air Command for targeting. They have spent much time on this subject and have the resources to spend on elaborate computers, etc. The other Chiefs of Staff desire to continue the present system of targeting by unified commanders, the results to be periodically co-ordinated at the annual Commanders Conference. The basic difficulty with this scheme is that coordination is done without benefit of referee.

Secretary Gates reminded the President of the Hickey Report which set forth the "optimum mix" of counterforce vs. soft targets. He felt that this report can serve as the basis for an Integrated Operation Plan.

Secretary Gates expressed his own view that we do not need a strategic command as such. The problems of SAC and of Polaris are too different. In addition, the initial command in case of global war would be a simple execution order from the President to the JCS. The JCS actually maintain command in a military sense. It is necessary, however, to develop a single operational plan. The only unit capable is SAC. Conceivably, SAC should operate as an agent of the JCS. The Army and Navy are suspicious of this arrangement as a power play on the part of the Air Force, to which Secretary Gates has told them that if SAC takes over the functions of the Joint Chiefs it is the fault of the Chiefs themselves. He added that nuclear retaliation comprises a single mission force, inflexible in nature, and therefore only a specialized portion of the broad responsibilities of the JCS. While there is no question of the JCS retaining command in the event of nuclear war, the issue is whether the Joint Staff will develop the Integrated Operation Plan itself or whether they will employ SAC as the agent. He concluded that unless SAC is employed as an agent of the JCS it will not be possible to achieve a coordination any better than a tidying up of what we now have.

The President said the original mistake in this whole business was our failure to create one single Service in 1947. He discussed certain prejudices on the part of the Navy that makes this entire matter more difficult. He told of his difficulties as a theater commander in inducing any U.S. Navy man to take an order from anyone outside his own Service, until Admiral King, in 1942, saw the light and gave the unified commanders full backing. Even today the President said that if he were to appoint an Army or Air Force General to command CINCPAC, Admiral Hopwood would think we are unfair. The President expressed his disagreement with this Navy point of view. He mentioned another prejudice which involved rivalry between the U.S. Navy and the British Navy and our reluctance to allow the Union Jack to fly in the Pacific.

Secretary Gates stated he is aware of the traditional prejudices but reiterated the need for an Integrated Operational Plan since matters as they stand now are cumbersome and expensive in nuclear raw materials. In short, management is bad.

The President said he did not consider a single strategic command feasible at this time. We need an Integrated Operational Plan to include objectives, approaches to attaining objectives, means, and designation of forces. He thought we might put this requirement on the JCS with an admonition that if they fail to come up with an integrated plan within six months they will all be replaced.

Mr. Gates agreed completely and brought up once more the question of the resources available to the JCS to accomplish this. He said the only agency available is SAC. The President said he does not care if the function is performed by SAC as an agency of the Joint Staff. He agreed more heartily when Secretary Gates assured him that the SAC planners would have to be augmented with personnel from the other Services.

Secretary Gates expressed his satisfaction at receiving this guidance and pointed out that this is becoming a press issue. He has had questions in press conferences already. On the subject of leaks, he informed the President that one of his recent Cabinet papers regarding the Economy and Philosophy of Government had recently leaked within the Pentagon, probably from the Army. The paper had been utilized by Lyndon Johnson and entered into the Congressional Record. Lyndon Johnson had made an effective speech twisting the contents of this paper to mean that the

President intended to disregard the will of Congress. He mentioned some termites in the woodwork, in which the name of a Max Lehrer, formerly an employee of Mr. McNeil and now on Senator Johnson's staff, was mentioned prominently. The President was extremely shocked at the fact that one of his Cabinet papers had leaked in the Pentagon.

John S. D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1960

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MEMORANDUM FOR

THE STAFF SECRETARY

Subject: Meeting with the President on Cuban Sugar, 11:00 a.m., Wednesday, July 6, 1960

Present with the President were Dillon (who had sought the meeting), Rubottom, Mann, Secretary Anderson, True Morse, General Persons, Kendall, John Eisenhower, Hagerty, and Paarlberg. The meeting lasted about seventy-five minutes.

Kendall outlined provisions of the Sugar Bill, H.R. 12311, the Act passed by the Congress July third.

Kendall then discussed the proposed proclamation, the main effect of which is to cut the Cuban quota for the rest of 1960 by 700,000 tons and to delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture responsibility for procuring needed sugar from other free world sources.

The President said that Agriculture's authority should be exercised "with concurrence of the Secretary of State," and that the proclamation should so read.

A question arose as to whether the sugar should be procured at the world price or at the U. S. price, which is almost twice as high. The President said that for the 700,000 tons we should pay what we would have paid Cuba. He reiterated this point several times.

There was a brief discussion as to where the sugar should be purchased, and it was indicated that the law spelled this out clearly. The law, contrary to the recommendation State had made to the Congress, forces us to buy from the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Morse said that our necessary acquisition may be greater than 700,000 tons, or that the 700,000 tons may be too deep a cut. In either case our hands are free to make adjustments.

Secretary Anderson said that relations with Cuba would be taken up July seventh in the National Security Council. He pointed out that we were taking a decisive step, that the Cubans were likely to retaliate and that other economic measures might be necessary. He mentioned import-export controls, tariff measures, and the blocking of foreign exchange.

The President said that while we had to base the action on our concern for a dependable sugar supply, it was in effect "economic sanctions."

The President emphasized the importance of looking forward to subsequent steps which might be needed of an economic, diplomatic, and strategic nature.

Assistant Secretary Mann said it was important to try to carry Latin American attitudes with us.

Under Secretary Dillon said that the American Ambassador in Havana had some apprehension about the use of economic sanctions from the standpoint of security for American citizens in Cuba. No one present, however, expressed any reluctance with respect to cutting the Cuban sugar quota.

The draft press release was reviewed and proposed changes were suggested. The agreed plan was to make a slight change in the proclamation, rewrite the press release and issue both, together with the signing of the bill that same afternoon.

Don Paarlberg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE STAFF SECRETARY

Re: Secretary Benson's visit with the President, 11:30 a.m., Tuesday, July 5, 1960

Secretary Benson spent forty-five minutes with the President discussing agricultural matters. No one else was present. Immediately after leaving the President, Secretary Benson gave me an oral report of the meeting. This report, therefore, represents the Secretary's interpretation of the conference.

No change in the Administration's position with respect to agricultural issues had been sought or had come from the conference.

These matters were discussed:

1. Food-For-Peace in the U.N. The President is considering the desirability of laying before the United Nations, in its September meeting, a Food-For-Peace proposal based on the suggestion recently made by the Vice President. That is, the President might propose that the surplus foodstocks of the agricultural exporting countries be pooled and distributed to the needy nations through a multilateral operation under U.N. auspices. The President indicated that the State Department, the Agriculture Department, and his own staff should check this out very carefully before a decision is made.

2. Public statements regarding the Administration's Farm Proposals. The Secretary reported that he and the President had discussed the Administration's farm proposals. The President remains firm in his support of the position taken during the past seven and a half years. He sees these matters as does the Secretary. The President approved of reiterating, publicly,

the Administration's farm position and the President's support of the Secretary.

3. Wheat Legislation. The Secretary discussed with the President the desirability of attempting to obtain wheat legislation in the coming post-convention session of the Congress. This legislation would be along the lines of the Senate-passed wheat bill. It should be, the Secretary said, so oriented as to be politically advantageous whether enacted or not. The Secretary made clear his feeling that the Senate wheat bill is far short of what is needed, but he considers it a sufficient forward step to be worth taking. Neither the Secretary nor the President raised the matter of checking this strategy with the Legislative Leaders. The Secretary indicated his feeling that it would be appropriate to do so and that the President might so wish.

4. The Secretary and the Vice President. The President asked the Secretary to visit with the Vice President and asked him to discuss the following subjects:

   a) The Secretary should report to the Vice President the fact that he had met with the President, and should outline the general nature and content of the meeting.

   b) The Secretary should indicate to the Vice President the fact that a Food-For-Peace presentation to the U.N. is in process of review.

   c) The Secretary should indicate to the Vice President his proposed strategy with respect to wheat legislation.

5. The Dakota Election. The Secretary discussed briefly and left with the President a one-page preliminary analysis, done in the Department of Agriculture, of the recent North Dakota elections. A copy of this statement is attached.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTION

The following points are based on information generally available.

1. The vote was so close as to not be very decisive.

2. Governor Davis' vote was down several percentage points in the towns and cities from his previous races while he ran stronger in the rural precincts than previously expected.

3. It has been increasingly evident for several years that North Dakota was shifting its political philosophy.

4. The Democrats were especially well organized and well financed. For example:

   a. Huge billboards for Burdick were placed strategically across the state.

   b. Burdick had considerably more radio, TV, and newspaper time and space than Davis.

   c. There are reports that the Democrats actually hired precinct workers right out of the U. S. Employment Offices.

5. The Farmers Union worked very hard through their membership and through their radio and TV broadcasts for Burdick.

6. There was no real discussion of agricultural policies. Only in the closing hours of the campaign did Davis attack Burdick for his unsound farm bill which was decisively defeated by the House.

7. The recent vote there is evidence of the real battle Republicans face and of the importance of getting out the vote.

8. Most farmers are having a reasonably good year. Livestock prices are strong and crop conditions are generally good.

9. If a thorough analysis of the vote indicates farmer unrest in North Dakota, it is not too surprising since the Nation is saddled with an obsolete, unworkable wheat program vitally affecting North Dakota producers.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 5, 1960

Ann:

This pretty little package is a project I have had underway for some time to round out the records of Leadership Meetings. As you know, prior to 1959, full accounts of Leadership meetings were written only for the Bipartisan and for the end-of-the-year program meetings. These attempt to pick up for the record the more useful and more interesting parts of meetings from 1953 through 1958. Hence they are supplementary to the memoranda for the Director of the Budget, which you already have and which remain the basic document.

Note:
1 copy filed in "Legislative Mtgs"
1 " " "Staff Notes"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 1, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

After Cabinet meeting, Mr. Herter showed the President a slate of proposed new appointments, to which the President gave his agreement. These involved assignment of Mr. Rubottom as Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Beaulac as Deputy Commandant of the National War College, Mr. Mann as Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, and Mr. Martin as Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs.

Next Mr. Herter reported to the President that Phillip Reed had declined to take the post as head of the Disarmament project. He and others had recommended to Mr. Herter that an attempt be made to get Mr. Eaton to do this. The President said he had no knowledge of anyone who would be better. He had wanted someone with a national reputation, but perhaps Mr. Eaton has gained something now of such a reputation.

Mr. Herter next showed to the President a proposed note which would be the U. S. reply to Khrushchev's letter to the President at the time the Russians broke off the disarmament talks. With some editing, the President approved the note for dispatch.

Mr. Herter reported briefly the results of discussion regarding test suspension. The Committee of Principals has come up with a new idea relating to inspection by the Soviets of the nuclear devices we would propose to use in the seismic improvement program. This is a proposal for the United States and

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MR 78-141 #5
By DJH Date 10/6/80

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the United Kingdom and the Soviets to provide devices, and to make them all subject to mutual inspection. Mr. Herter said a proposal had also been made that the United States would now set a specific time limit beyond which we would not refrain from testing if a treaty had not been agreed upon. September was discussed as such a date. Mr. Herter said that, after discussion, it was agreed not to attempt to do this. The President said in any event this should not be done before the election since it would become involved in the campaigns.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

July 1, 1960

9:10 a.m. -- 10:45 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
Mr. Walsh
for AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Bennett
for Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Mr. Ray
for Sec. Mueller
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Staats
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Patterson, OCDM
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Floete, GSA (in part)
Mr. Mason, HHFA (in part)
Mr. Whittier, VA (in part)
Mr. Roger Jones, CSC (in part)
Mr. W. Randolph Burgess, US Rep. to NATO
Mr. Glennan, NASA (in part)

Mr. Douglas Dillon, State
Mr. George Allen, USIA
Dr. Max Myers, FAS
Mr. James Riddleberger, ICA(in part)
Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald (in part)
Mr. Clarence Miller, Agri. (in part)
Mr. Oliver Gale, RNC (in part)

Gen. Persons
Col. Eisenhower
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Robert Gray
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lambie
Mr. Lyons
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Price
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting with the comment that he had been engaged in an effort to save $800 million (the pay raise) but had lost it since it was not possible to organize enough strength on either side to make any sort of a showing on the veto sustain vote. He said that the Leadership had talked to all the Republicans and those Democrats that Senators Russell and Byrd had suggested. (See also comment at end of meeting.)

Food for Peace - Mr. Paarlberg introduced this presentation by noting the fine outcome, as regards public opinion in India, from the P.L. 480 agreement recently accomplished. He recalled that the

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By DJH NLE DATE 11/19/75

P. L. 480 program had been started in 1954 for the purpose of surplus disposal, but in the intervening six years it has been found to be a useful adjunct to foreign policy.

Sec. Benson focused his comments on the Food for Peace program announced by the President early in 1959, for which Agriculture was given the basic responsibility but in close coordination with State Department. He emphasized the high purpose of the program, then noted that American farmers outproduce Russian farmers by 5 to 1, and he concluded that Russia cannot possibly compete with us in a Food for Peace effort.

Dr. Myers, Director of the Foreign Agriculture Service, presented a number of charts showing surpluses and disposal, world areas of food surplus and deficit, and U.S. exports in terms of funding. He emphasized that there are no starving people in the world, but there are many hungry people. He saw a need to do two things: increase the flow of foodstuffs from surplus to deficit areas, and increase agricultural production in the deficit areas to avoid permanent and perhaps disastrous dependence on foreign supply. He pointed out that one-sixth of U.S. agricultural acreage produces for export, that nearly three-fourths of American agricultural exports are commercial rather than governmental, that dollar sales of U.S. products are increasing, that countries like Japan and Italy have "graduated" from the program, that the U.S. has not disrupted normal markets by its operations, and that other nations are now joining in the Food for Peace activity.

Dr. Myers expected that the program can be expanded somewhat by continuing efforts, but that no spectacular breakthrough can be foreseen.

Mr. Dillon concurred in Agriculture's evaluation of the worth of the program, and he called attention particularly to the favorable reaction in India. He stressed that Food for Peace cannot serve to replace economic development assistance.

Mr. Dillon then outlined the essential problem connected with large U.S. holdings of local currencies, and the undesirable impact, if only psychologically, within a country where such a situation obtains. He compared U.S. holdings of Indian rupees with what the equivalent would be in terms of dollars if some other country had such holdings of our money. This would amount, he said, to a $25 billion indebtedness of the United States to some other country. Consequently, he felt that the United States should increase its grants of food and should also seek the removal of restrictions on the use of counterpart funds. He felt they could be used much more extensively for such beneficial and highly approved activities as education, health, and sanitation efforts.

Mr. Dillon said that the United States must always exercise caution and restraint in its P.L. 480 activities so as to avoid any extensive criticism that could be exploited by the Communists. Some such criticism has occurred, he pointed out, but our efforts to consult with the countries involved has served to overcome some of this, as for instance in the recent discussions of wheat utilization. Some smaller

countries, he said, nevertheless have difficulty understanding precisely what is involved, as in the case of Thailand and the rice transactions.

Mr. Riddleberger noted how P.L. 480 helps to provide local currencies which often are used for economic development. He also emphasized the people-to-people food donation programs through the voluntary agencies and international organizations, as well as government direct grants.

Dr. Paarlberg concluded the presentation with emphasis on the need of avoiding the creation of any permanent dependency, the need for meeting the demands of a rapidly growing world population, the importance of not flooding the market, or eroding U.S. commercial exports. He concluded that most of these hazards have been avoided thus far.

Dr. Paarlberg hoped that this program could be encouraged and that there could be further exploration for new activities. Finally, he pointed out that an increased authorization will be needed next January.

In discussion, Sec. Anderson inquired as to the impact of the drought in Europe and of the change in U.S. subsidies of domestic production. Dr. Myers said that recent increases have been caused by more than just the drought, and he noted particularly the vast expansion of textile production. Sec. Benson saw a need for more imports by foreign countries of either livestock or feedgrains because of their efforts to get improved diets.

Sec. Anderson wondered what the Congressional reaction would be to the idea of increasing grants and reducing loans. Sec. Benson thought there would be mixed feelings. Sec. Anderson noted that even farmers are sensitive to the idea of giveaways since that might cause an increase of opposition to agricultural subsidies. He did not know how possible it would be to accomplish this recommendation. Sec. Anderson also pointed out the problem connected with the undesirable use by foreign countries of dollar loans for getting consumer items instead of production development. He cautioned against any new program that would increase this trouble.

Sec. Herter was concerned over the emphasis by some farm groups on a philosophy that continued production of surpluses is important to foreign policy. Sec. Benson said that the farm organizations are divided over this view.

(A memorandum on the facts set forth in this presentation was subsequently prepared by Dr. Paarlberg and is attached.)

Presidential Transition (CP 60-110) - Mr. Stans went over the problems connected with the transition from one Administration to the next, and hoped that assurances could be given to the American people that this Administration is acting to minimize the problems. He felt that the President should designate a member of the White House Staff to work with the agencies and, if the President so de-

sired, with the candidates of both Parties on a nonpartisan basis. He called attention to the Brookings project which was designed to provide a neutral ground for discussions with members of both Parties. He felt that the Brookings project would be helpful and not at all troublesome. He then called attention to the proposals for timely arrangements within the Departments, as outlined in the Cabinet paper.

The President was doubtful of the value of the Brookings project since Administration officials were well aware of the problems and could be expected to take the desired necessary actions. He expressed his favor for such things as intelligence briefings of the candidates, but beyond that he felt there was not much that would be practicable until after the election, since private citizens associated with the candidates would not be willing to put in time while the election outcome was still uncertain.

The President reminisced on the 1953 transition, recalling Mr. Steelman's desire to stay on after inauguration, and his subsequent "advertising" of his position as advisor to President Eisenhower as well as President Truman!

The President thought that briefings for the President-elect should be more comprehensive then in the past, so as to include adequately the activities of USIA, and ICA -- in short, the whole complex of things important to our foreign relations. Mr. Herter ascertained that this might be done after the election, not before.

The President recognized that the matter would be easy to handle if the Vice President wins, for he is well acquainted with problems and procedures. Should the other man win, then there would be a requirement for taking great care so that there would be no risk of disaster during the transition. The President recalled how he had known pretty well how things worked in the security area so that he did not need to come to Washington in advance.

The President reminded the Cabinet of the difficulties encountered in 1953 with regard to personnel and the problem of instituting new policies when the continuing staff groups wanted to sell other projects. In the White House, the President remembered, this would be no problem since the entire Staff leaves with the President except for the Executive Clerk.

The President cautioned against any project that would bring outsiders too deeply into Government matters on a contingency basis. Mr. Stans did not see this as the problem. Rather the immediate need was for Departmental planning beginning now, especially since the Cabinet would be involved considerably in the election campaign later on.

Gen. Persons suggested that the Cabinet paper be staffed further prior to decision. Sec. Benson noted that his people were already

being invited by Brookings to join discussions, and he asked for guidance on the extent of cooperation that would be in order. Mr. Staats suggested that consultation be limited to procedures, not including any policy discussions. General Persons added that material given to Brookings, even though the Institute is well intended, could get into other hands and be exploited. The Vice President seconded this view, especially since so many people are at hand for ax-grinding during a campaign. The Vice President did believe it essential for the President to reassure the country as to the Administration's willingness to cooperate in all appropriate ways.

Gen. Persons suggested that the Departments check in with Mr. Merriam in regard to invitations from Brookings. The President desired that Gen. Persons keep in close touch with the matter.

Following this discussion, the Cabinet papers were turned in.

Governors' Conference - After noting that the climate was windy and the terrain was "rocky," Mr. Merriam said that the Governors had been concerned in their business meetings primarily with education, Federal-State relations, and problems of the aged. He felt that the Governors now are more ready to speak out against some of the sacred cows in the field of education, such as the arbitrary figures covering size of classrooms and teacher-student ratios. He said that the Governors had not shown much interest in accepting Mr. Staas' encouragement for getting a 50-50 basis for all grant programs, mostly because the Governors do not want to increase taxes at home.

Mr. Gates commented that he had started a project of "pricing out" the recommendations in Mr. Rockefeller's proposed defense program. This could amount to perhaps $10 billion rather than the $3 billion estimated by Mr. Rockefeller. The President noted Congress' seeming willingness to spend freely, as witness the pay bill. Gen. Persons recalled the general acceptance by the Congress of the Administration's defense program. Sec. Gates felt that Representatives Mahon and Ford and Sen. Saltonstall deserved much praise for the outcome.

Answer Desk - Mr. Merriam recalled the 1956 project and the intent now to reinstitute the Answer Desk under the direction of Oliver Gale. He hoped that Agency heads would cooperate in this personally, particularly as regards suggesting useful material. Mr. Gale commented briefly on the arrangements being made. He also stressed the importance of the Departments originating material, as well as supplying answers on request.

The President expected that the Administration record would be very much under the microscope. He thought it a good record, and one that would look even better if compared with the 7-1/2 years of the Truman Administration, particularly as regards changes in the cost of living, Defense preparedness, etc.

The President wondered if the Vice President was working with

Thruston Morton to develop lists and schedules of speakers. The Vice President replied affirmatively.

FY 60 Budget - Mr. Stans gave a preliminary report on the outcome of FY '60, stated that a surplus of about $1 billion is in sight, and perhaps a little more when the final figures are in. He said that the improved situation resulted from the fact that personal tax receipts had more than offset the drop in corporate tax receipts, and from a lower level of expenditures than anticipated in January, especially with respect to interest payments, CCC costs, etc.

Pay Increase - In connection with the previous item, the Vice President remarked that the surplus just about covered the $800 million lost by the pay raise.

The President wondered how he could be expected to help toward the election of Republican candidates when he had been stressing fiscal responsibility so much only to be met by this irresponsible legislation. The Postmaster General commented on the tremendous power wielded by a very small clique, a most disturbing development with respect to the future of the Nation. The Vice President commented on how little sense there was in the action from a political viewpoint, since the people involved were pretty well oriented as to voting and there was little margin for changing outlooks. The President recalled the example of 1956 when Republicans lost votes in farm areas where they were supposed to be strong, and did well in the cities where they were supposed to be weak, and this even though only two labor leaders voiced support for the Republican Party.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

July 8, 1960

FOOD-FOR-PEACE

A Review and an Explanation
by
Don Paarlberg, Food-For-Peace Coordinator
The White House
Washington

I. The concept of Food-For-Peace is the associating of our agricultural capability with the need for food abroad. This is in a world which for the first time in history has the possibility of feeding its people adequately.

A. Agricultural abundance in the United States is a present and a prospective fact.

1. The CCC investment in loans and inventories is now near $9 billion. In a joint study done by USDA and the Bureau of the Budget, projected for five years on the basis of present legislation, this investment is expected to continue to advance.

2. American agricultural science, technology, and education are the best in the world. The American farmer outproduces the farm worker of the Soviet Union by a ratio of about four or five to one.

B. Food needs abroad are substantial.

1. In the developing nations, which are about three-fourths agricultural, live nearly a billion people. They have a low level of food intake. They need our farm products and our agricultural know-how.

2. It is to our interest, in our efforts to help the developing nations, to emphasize an area in which we have a great comparative advantage, which is agriculture.

C. The Food-For-Peace program thus has two objectives.

1. Move our inventories of farm products which, if not moved, are a wasting asset.

2. Serve the foreign economic policy purposes of the United States.

II. The program provides both food and know-how.

A. About two-thirds of our agricultural exports are sold for dollars in the regular commercial channels. This is the desired type of trade; our special export programs work toward the development of this kind of exchange.

B. Important to the Food-For-Peace effort are the special export programs, carried on primarily under Public Law 480, enacted in 1954.

1. Title I, sales for foreign currency, is the largest of the various special export programs.

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a) An illustration is the recent Indian four-year program, totaling $1,276 million.

587 million bushels of wheat (half of one U. S. wheat crop).

22 million hundredweight of rice (half of one U. S. rice crop)

On the average, this will be a shipload of food each day for four years.

Uses of the rupees generated by this program:

42.5%: loans to India for economic development, including agricultural betterment.

42.5%: granted back to the Indian government, largely for economic development.

5.0%: loans to private United States and Indian business firms.

10.0%: U.S. uses, including agency programs and market development.

b) Total movement under Title I from 1954 to December 31, 1959; the equivalent of more than 4,000 shiploads:

wheat	$1,736 million, market value
cotton	636 million, market value
fats and oils	544 million, market value
other	803 million, market value
Total	$3,719 million, market value
plus ocean transportation	437 million
plus excess of CCC cost over market value	1,632 million
Grand Total	$5,788 million

2. Under the Mutual Security Act we have sold, for foreign currency, in a program similar to Public Law 480, from 1954 to December 31, 1959, about $1,700 million worth of food, feed and fiber. This is the equivalent of about 1,250 shiploads.

3. Title II, Relief of Disaster, a government-to-government program, is an important part of Food-For-Peace.

a) As an example, during a drought in Yugoslavia in 1955, we put in, on short notice, 43 million dollars worth of bread grains. Presently we supply food to Chile and Agadir.

more

b) Total movement under Title II from 1954 to December 31, 1959; the equivalent of about 200 shiploads:

bread grains	$262 million
milk	69 million
rice	41 million
other	105 million
Total	$477 million
plus ocean freight	108 million
Grand Total	$585 million

4. Another important part of Food-For-Peace is Title III, donations through non-profit charitable agencies such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Service.

a) Seventy-five million American people support this program through their gifts, their work, and their membership in these voluntary agencies.

b) U. S. surplus food is thus distributed in ninety-three countries. Eighty million people abroad get a part of their food from this source.

c) Movement under Title III from 1954 to December 31, 1959: Total, mostly wheat, milk, and rice, including ocean freight:

$1,234 million, the equivalent of about 450 shiploads.

5. Additionally, we have bartered surplus agricultural products for strategic and other materials such as manganese, chrome, and industrial diamonds.

a) From 1954 to December 31, 1959, $1,140 million worth of surplus farm products have thus been bartered. This is the equivalent of 800 shiploads.

6. Altogether, from 1954 through 1959, approximately the following quantities of surplus agricultural products have been moved:

	Number of Shiploads
Sales for foreign currency	
Under Public Law 480	4,000
Through the Mutual Security Act	1,250
Relief of disaster (government to government)	200
Donations through charitable agencies (people to people)	450
Bartered for strategic and other material	800
Total	6,700

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C. Associated with our special export programs is United States assistance to agricultural production abroad. The objective is to help other countries develop their agriculture in accordance with their capabilities and in a manner which will retain appropriate export opportunities for American farm products.

1. Twelve hundred U. S. agricultural technicians are now working overseas for ICA.

2. Through 1959, Ex-Im Bank has approved loans for irrigation and water supply (some urban) totaling $210 million.

3. Through 1959, the Development Loan Fund has approved loans for agriculture and irrigation abroad totaling $55 million.

4. The ICA program, in promoting balanced agricultural development abroad, averages about $50 million a year.

5. In addition, local currencies generated by Public Law 480 are used by foreign governments, with our help and guidance, for agricultural improvement.

6. Results of this activity are hard to measure. Foreign governments themselves have made substantial contributions to agricultural improvement. These things seem clear:

a) Agricultural production abroad has increased. During the past decade the annual rates of increase for four selected countries were as follows:

Colombia	2.4%
India	3.0%
Turkey	6.3%
Mexico	7.0%

b) There have been no major famines during the past decade.

c) Nutritional levels in the underdeveloped parts of the world have crept up slightly.

d) Agriculture generally has kept abreast of or ahead of the population increase.

e) American export trade in agricultural products has increased, both total and dollar sales.

III. Many governmental agencies cooperate in the Food-For-Peace program.

A. The Departments of Agriculture and State, including ICA, have major responsibility.

B. Other Departments and agencies which have responsibility are Treasury, Budget, Commerce, Ex-Im Bank, and Defense.

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C. The Food-For-Peace Coordinator is an expediter and an elucidator. He does not have operating responsibility.

D. Consultations, formal and informal, are held with other governments and with agencies of the United Nations.

IV. The program presents both accomplishments and hazards.

A. Accomplishments of the Food-For-Peace program have been significant.

1. We have relieved our heavy inventory position. Without Public Law 480, the CCC investment in surplus commodities would be about twice its present level.

2. We have won good will abroad. The "Indian Express" editorialized thus after signing of the recent Public Law 480 program with India:

> "The Eisenhower-Patil food agreement stands out as an act of good faith in human relations. It is of high material value enhanced by the terms and the timing. It is of far greater import in terms of the spirit . . . of faith in human ideals and in the striving to retain them."

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3. We have helped some countries (Japan, Italy, Austria, and other countries of Western Europe) "graduate" from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars. The special export programs have meant additional exports; sales of farm products for dollars have likewise increased.

4. Through market development, we have built dollar markets such as the market for U. S. poultry in Germany and for U. S. fats, oils and wheat in Japan.

B. Hazards of the Food-For-Peace program are also significant.

1. We must beware of making the developing countries dependent upon us, indefinitely, with their growing populations, for our continuing help.

2. We must avoid flooding the recipient countries with our food, depressing their farm prices and hurting their agriculture.

3. We must not unwisely stimulate agricultural production abroad, thereby depriving the United States of legitimate export markets.

4. We must not give away, barter, or sell for foreign currency food and fiber that we could otherwise sell for dollars.

5. We must not antagonize other agricultural exporting countries by usurping their markets.

6. We must not, through the accumulation of excess supplies of foreign currencies, create fiscal problems for our own or for foreign governments.

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7. We must not, by our use of these surpluses, provide a rationale for the continuation of unwise farm legislation.

8. Most important, and on the other side of the coin, we must not, for fear of the above hazards, forego the use of our capability in the agricultural field. We must not bury our talent.

C. An evaluation may be in order.

1. The accomplishments of the program have been demonstrated; for the greater part the hazards have been avoided.

2. Accomplishments exceed public understanding. There is need for greater enlightenment.

3. Public Law 480, which began primarily as a surplus disposal program, has demonstrated its usefulness as a positive arm of U. S. foreign economic policy.

V. Some questions and some answers.

A. Can and should the program be expanded?

It can and should. Increases will be modest rather than sensational.

B. Can this program "solve the farm problem?"

No, not by itself.

C. Is additional Food-For-Peace legislation needed?

Only slight changes in Public Law 480. Legislation with respect to the program is generally adequate.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 8:00 a. m. this date the following joined the President for breakfast in the private dining room:

Senator Everett Dirksen	Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator Styles Bridges	Senator Thruston Morton
Senator Leverett Saltonstall	Senator Frank Carlson
General Persons	Bryce N. Harlow

During the course of the breakfast there was general discussion of current matters of political note and of certain of the President's military experiences prior to taking office. Specifically Senator Saltonstall inquired if it were true that the President had approved, or had recommended, the plan which resulted in the isolation of Berlin. The President explained in some detail that he and his military associates had strongly urged on the then President the establishment of a temporary "contonment capitol" at the junction of the United States, British and Russian zones instead of keeping Berlin as the capitol.

Senator Bridges advised the President that he intended to publicly correct Mr. Truman's article in Look magazine relating to the alleged discourtesies of President Eisenhower on Inaugural Day when he met Mr. and Mrs. Truman at the White House prior to going to the Capital.

Senator Bridges said that Senator Hayden would join with him in correcting Mr. Truman's mistaken recollections. The President said he had not read the article in question and had no desire to do so.

At 8:30 the President turned the conversation to the possibility of sustaining in the Senate his veto of legislation raising Federal salaries.

Senator Dirksen stated that one must accept the facts as they actually are, and that based on polls made by him in the Senate it would be impossible to obtain more than 15 Republican votes and 5 Democratic votes in support of the veto. The undersigned presented a somewhat different assessment,

explaining that perhaps 8 to 11 Democratic votes could be obtained by additional efforts including Presidential telephone calls; that additional Republican votes could be obtained in the same manner; that some 8 Republican Senators were prepared to delay the veto for 24 hours or longer in order to generate public indignation and garner additional support; that the one Republican Senator presently away in Europe would stand with the President and during the delay of the vote could return to the United States. To this Senator Dirksen responded once again that the effort would be futile, that additional votes could not be obtained, and that delaying the vote would be a useless gesture. General Persons expressed concern over the President personally "getting out too far" if in the end he would simply suffer defeat.

Senator Kuchel commented that he was "in trouble" on this issue -- that in California pay increases for State employees have been larger than Federal pay increases, and that virtually all of the California delegation would vote to override the President's veto. Senator Kuchel stressed his vigorous support of the President on many prior issues, many of them very difficult, such as the public works vetoes of last year, and he expressed the hope that the President would not conclude that votes to override meant that the Republican Party had failed as a Party of fiscal responsibility. In this connection he stressed Republican unity throughout the last session in support of the President's economy efforts.

Senator Bridges observed that he too was "in trouble" on this issue because of the disposition of New Hampshire Congressmen to override the veto, and he bitterly took exception to Senators "running out on the President" who are not up for reelection in 1960.

The President expressed deep concern over the news presented by Senator Dirksen -- commenting that he is at a loss, assuming Senator Dirksen to be correct, as to what Republicans really stand for. Fiscal integrity is the keystone to which all Republicans have adhered, he said, and he could hardly see how he could contend vigorously, or how the Vice President could, that the Republican Party is the Party of responsibility when the majority of the Republicans in the House and Senate vote exactly the opposite. The President commented that he had the feeling that he was being "read out of the Party," and he concluded that obviously, in the light of Senator Dirksen's

report, nothing could be gained by his engaging in a campaign to reverse the results.

On this note the discussion terminated. The President commented to Senators Dirksen and Morton as they left the building that maybe it would be better for the boys on the Hill to impeach him and he would be happy to support them in this effort.

The discussion was discontinued at 9:00 a. m.

Bryce N. Harlow

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1960

8:00 am — The following had breakfast with the President at the White House (discussed the Pay Bill Veto):
- Senator Everett Dirksen
- Senator Thomas Kuchel
- Senator Styles Bridges
- Senator Leverett Saltonstall
- Senator Thruston Morton
- Senator Frank Carlson
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Bryce Harlow

9:07 am — The President arrived in the office.

9:07 - 10:45 am — CABINET MEETING
- The President
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Hon. Christian A. Herter
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
- Hon. Robert B. Anderson
- Hon. Thomas S. Gates
- Hon. Lawrence Walsh
- Hon. Arthur Summerfield
- Hon. Elmer F. Bennett
- Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
- Hon. Philip Ray
- Hon. James P. Mitchell
- Hon. Arthur Flemming
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. John McCone
- Hon. Elmer Staats
- Hon. John Patterson
- Hon. Robert Gray
- Colonel John Eisenhower
- Hon. Gordon Gray
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Hon. Bryce Harlow
- Mr. James Lambie
- Hon. Eugene Lyons
- Mr. Roemer McPhee
- Hon. Robert Merriam
- Mr. Arthur Minnich

(continued)

9:07 - 10:45 am CABINET MEETING (continued):
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Franklin Floete
Hon. Norman P. Mason
Hon. T. Keith Glennan
Hon. Sumner Whittier
Hon. Roger Jones

For Item 1
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. James Riddleberger
Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald
Hon. George Allen
Hon. Clarence Miller
Dr. Max Myers

For Item 2
Hon. Franklin Floete
Hon. T. Keith Glennan
Hon. Norman Mason
Hon. James Riddleberger
Hon. George Allen
Hon. Sumner Whittier
Hon. Rogers Jones

For Item 3
Mr. Oliver Gale
Mr. Douglas Price

Hon. W. Randolph Burgess

10:46 - 10:52 am Hon. Ezra Taft Benson

10:52 - 11:01 am Hon. Christian A. Herter

11:01 - 11:17 am Hon. James Hagerty

11:17 - 11:25 am Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh

11:25 - 11:27 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:28 - 11:33 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:33 - 11:36 am	Senator Hugh Scott — 50-Star Flag Ceremony Senator Hiram Fong Hon. Elmer Bennett Major General A. T. McNamara Lt. Colonel J. S. Cook, Jr.

The President presented the 50-Star Flag to Senator Scott to take to Philadelphia to be flown at Independence Hall on July 4th, and then sent along to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Hon. Robert Merriam also were present for the ceremony. (Pictures taken)

11:36 - 11:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:43 - 11:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:49 - 12:05 pm	H. E. Antonio Carrillo Flores Ambassador of Mexico Hon. Roy Rubottom Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
12:05 - 12:27 pm	General Nathan Twining Hon. Livingston Merchant Captain Ernest R. Hardin Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Harold L. Wood Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:27 - 12:29 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:29 - 12:31 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:05 - 2:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:11 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House motored to the Farm at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:08 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
6:00 pm	Mr. William Robinson arrived at the Farm as the President's guest.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:40 am	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:00 - 11:45 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson General Arthur Nevins Mr. Dick Slichler
11:49 am	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Gettysburg Country Club and returned to the Farm.
11:50 am	Arrived at the Farm.
12:06 - 12:17 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:48 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and General Nevins inspected the Fitting Barn.
4:20 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:37 - 7:35 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson
7:41 pm	Returned to the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:19 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.
8:27 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.
8:30 - 9:27 am	Attended Services.
9:27 am	Departed the Church and returned to the Farm.
9:50 - 10:10 am	The President visited at the home of Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
3:30 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club. (Also Mr. Barry Leithead)
3:42 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:55 - 7:16 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. Barry Leithead
7:16 pm	Departed the Club and returned to the Farm.
7:25 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 4, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:11 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Barry Leithead, and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg, Country Club.
8:17 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:39 - 11:42 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. William Robinson
11:44 am	Departed the Club and returned to the Farm.
11:52 am	Arrived at the Farm.
5:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1960

7:30 am	The following had breakfast with the President: (Hon. Thruston Morton)	OFF THE RECORD
	(Hon. John Clifford Folger)	
	(Hon. Leonard Hall)	
	(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)	
	(Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)	
8:45 am	The President arrived in the office.	
9:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
9:30 - 10:48 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon Robert Anderson) (Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. James Hagerty)	OFF THE RECORD
10:48 - 11:18 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon)	OFF THE RECORD
11:18 - 11:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
11:30 - 12:16 pm	(Hon. Ezra Taft Benson)	OFF THE RECORD
12:16 - 12:20 pm	Mr. Philip Areeda	
12:28 - 12:32 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower	
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:43 pm	Returned to the office.	
2:47 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
2:59 - 3:13 pm	Hon. David Kendall	
3:10 - 3:24 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	

3:25 - 3:56 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:56 - 4:30 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
4:25 - 4:26 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:26 - 4:31 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:00 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:47 pm	Returned to the office.
6:14 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room.
6:33	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1960

7:53 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:17 - 8:29 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:29 - 8:32 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:00 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:16 - 9:30 am	Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr. Mr. Meinard (Mike) Van Ens, Grand Rapids, Michigan Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
9:30 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. James Hagerty Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. David Kendall Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:00 - 12:25 pm	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Roy Rubottom) (Hon. True Morse) (Mr. Thomas C. Mann, State Department) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. James Hagerty) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)
12:25 - 12:56 pm	Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:35 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:00 - 3:37 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:15 - 3:37 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:46 - 4:05 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:55 - 4:00 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
4:05 - 4:21 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1960

8:36 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower.

8:59 - 9:02 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

9:00 - 10:30 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Clarence B. Randall
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Mr. Charles Haskins
Mr. Robert Wade, Dept. of Defense
Mr. Huntington Sheldon
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Mr. Robert Johnson

10:30 - 11:30 am — (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Gordon Gray)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky)
(Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)

11:30 - 12:05 pm — Dr. A. C. B. Lovell, Manchester, England
The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Hood, C. M. G., Minister, The British Embassy
Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administrator, NASA
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator, NASA
Mr. E. S. Hiscocks, Director, United Kingdom Scientific Mission in Washington
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky

12:05 - 12:29 pm — (Mr. John G. Powers) OFF THE RECORD
President, Prentiss Hall
Englewood, New Jersey
(Mr. Robert Ash)
Washington, D. C.
(Hon. Gerald Morgan)

12:29 - 12:52 pm — Hon. David Kendall
Mr. Roemer McPhee

12:55 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:21 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Force Base for flight to Newport, Rhode Island.

2:50 pm — Airborne from Andrews Air Force Base, via Jet, with the following also aboard:

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. and Mrs. James Hagerty
General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
Captain Olive Marsh
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Miss Barbara Johnston
Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Colonel Walter Tkach
Secret Service Agents

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

3:40 pm — The President and his party arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station, R. I., and were greeted by
Rear Admiral Benjamin E. Moore
Governor and Mrs. Christopher del Sesto

Govemor de Sesto presented to the President 3 dozen golf balls.

Mrs. Del Sesto presented to Mrs. Eisenhower two dozen carnations.

Governor Del Sesto presented the President with a proclamation declaring July 7, 1960, as "President Eisenhower Day" in the state of Rhode Island.

3:47 pm — Mayor James Maher of Newport presented the President with a plaque of welcome from the City of Newport, and an honorary plaque proclaiming the President an honorary Citizen of the City of Newport.

3:49 pm — The President posed for pictures with the Mayor - Hon. James Maher, and Mrs. Maher, and Councilman and Mrs. Wilkinson.

The President was then introduced to the following:

William T. Broomhead
National Republican Committee man
Bayard Ewing
State Bepublican Committeeman
Mrs. D. Eldridge Jackson
National Republican Committeewoman
Major General and Mrs. Daniel T. Hinman
Adjutant General, Rhode Island National Guard
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Weakley
Commander Destroyer Force, Atlantic
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edwin Hooper, Naval War College
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward E. Colestock
Chief of Staff, Naval War College
Mrs. Bernard L. Austin, wife of Vice Admiral Austin, President, Naval War College
Captain and Mrs. George S. James, Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3:50 pm — The President, accompanied by 1st Lt. Donald C. Caufield, U. S. Marine Corps, Quonset Point, reviewed the 32 man Marine Corps Honor Guard.

3:55 pm	The Preside t and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne via helicopter for Fort Adams Pier.
4:02 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier. Here the President was greeted by Captain Charles O. Cook Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Base, Newport Captain Cook escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to Quarters #1.
4:04 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
4:32 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
4:45 - 7:30 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. George Allen Mr. Jimmy Farrell, Club Pro
7:43 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
7:46 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

9:20 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the residence and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:23 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
9:37 - 12:30 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. George Allen Hon. James Hagerty (Dr. Howard Snyder accompanied the group around the course).
12:35 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Club and motored back to the President's quarters.
12:39 pm	Arrived at quarters.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
4:14 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the quarters and boarded a U. S. Marine Helicopter and were airborne for the Fishing Pond, U. S. Navy Supply Depot.
4:22 pm	Arrived at the Fishing Pond. The President was greeted by Captain Thomas Brown Commanding Officer of U. S. Navy Supply Depot
4:30 - 7:00 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen fished.
7:02 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the Fishing Pond and flew by helicopter back to the President's quarters.
7:09 pm	Arrived at the quarters.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

5:47 am — The President, Mr. George Allen, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Sgt. John Moaney departed via helicopter for Mr. W. Alton Jones' "Hianloland Farms".

6:07 am — The President and his party arrived at "Hianloland Farms".

The President and Mr. W. Alton Jones fished during the morning.

The President had lunch with
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Charles Jones
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Barry Leithead

Following lunch, the President, Mr. W. Alton Jones and Mr. Charles Jones shot skeet.

Following the skeet shooting, the President and Mr. George Allen fished.

6:42 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Charles Jones, Mr. Barry Leithead and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed "Hianloland Farms" via helicopter and flew back to the President's quarters at Quonset Point, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I.

6:55 pm — Arrived at quarters at Quonset Point, Newport, R. I.

(In the chase helicopter to and from Hianloland Farms were Dr. Walter Tkach, Captain Patterson, and Secret Service Agents)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:55 am	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand and Mr. George Allen, departed the quarters and motored to Fort Adams Pier.
7:58 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier. They boarded the Barbara Anne.
8:02 am	The Barbara Anne embarked from Fort Adams Pier for Constellation Pier.
8:20 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier.
8:23 am	The President and his party departed Constellation Pier and motored to the U. S. Naval School Officer Candidate Chapel.
8:26 am	Arrived at the U. S. Naval School Officer Candidate Chapel. The President was greeted by Captain J. D. Lautaret Commanding Officer, Naval Schools Command Captain R. W. Clark Commanding Officer, Officer Candidate School
8:30 - 9:20 am	The President attended Services at the Chapel. The following also attended Services with the President: Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. George Allen Captain Evan P. Aurand Services were conducted by Lt. Commander Ross H. Trower and Lt. Gordon Gale, Chaplains, who escorted the President to his car following the Services.
9:22 am	The President and his party departed the Chapel and motored to Constellation Pier.
9:26 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier. Before boarding the Barbara Anne, the President was introduced to Mr. William Pott, Director Navy League Cadet Corps, Stamford, Connecticut

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

9:26 am	After being introduced to Mr. William Pott, the President inspected the ranks of the young cadets (57), and spoke to some of the boys.
9:37 am	The President and his party, aboard the Barbara Anne, departed Constellation Pier.
9:55 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier.
9:57 am	Departed Fort Adams Pier and motored back to Quarters #1.
9:59 am	Arrived at Quarters #1.
10:03 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters 1 and motored to the Newport Golf Club.
10:10 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
10:23 - 1:17 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. George Allen
1:25 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen and Mr. Barry Liethead departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
1:28 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
5:44 - 6:53 pm	The President met with the following at Quarters # 1: Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Roy Rubottom Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty
6:53 pm	The President, Hon. Christian A. Herter and Hon. Roy Rubottom departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock.

In follow-up car were: Hon. James Hagerty, Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, Colonel Walter Tkach, and Mr. George Allen.

6:57 pm	The President and his party arrived at Fort Adams Pier where they boarded the Barbara Anne.
6:58 pm	Departed Fort Adams Pier aboard the Barbara Anne, en route to Constellation Pier.
7:05 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier.
	The President escorted Secretary Herter off the Barbara Anne, then returned to the Barbara Anne.
	(Secretary Herter and his party returned to Washington).
7:07 pm	The President departed Constellation Pier aboard the Barbara Anne.
7:20 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier.
7:23 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Fort Adams Pier and motored to Quarters #1.
7:25 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 11, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:30 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motored to the President's office, Building 10.
7:50 am	Arrived at the office.
7:52 - 9:52 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter (Re the Soviets' downing Hon. Roy Rubottom of the American RB47)
9:55 - 10:16 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
10:16 am	The President returned to his office, accompanied by Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Roy Rubottom Hon. James Hagerty (The above met with the President until 10:25 am)
10:27 am	The President, General Howard Snyder, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the President's office and motored to Constellation Pier.
10:29 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, en route to Fort Adams Pier.
10:40 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier.
10:42 am	Departed Fort Adams Pier and motored to the Newport Country Club.
10:46 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
	The President was introduced to Mr. John Farrell, father of the Club Pro, Jimmy Farrell
11:06 - 1:57 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. George Allen Mr. Jimmy Farrell, Club Pro

1:58 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1, arriving there at 2:00 pm.
	(LUNCH)
4:54 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Pier.
4:56 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier where they boarded the Barbara Anne.
5:01 - 6:35 pm	The President and his party cruised the general area of Newport.
6:35 pm	Returned to Fort Adams Pier.
6:36 pm	Departed Fort Adams Pier and motored to Quarters #1.
6:39 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:00 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
8:03 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
8:30 - 11:30 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. George Allen Jimmy Farrell, Golf Pro
11:35 am	The President and Mr. George Allen and General Howard Snyder departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
11:39 am	Arrived at Quarters #1.
1:40 pm	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Colonel Walter Tkach, departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Pier.
1:43 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier.
1:46 pm	The President and his party departed Fort Adams Pier and, aboard the Barbara Anne, went to Constellation Pier.
2:10 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier.
2:12 pm	Departed Constellation Pier and motored to the President's office in Building No. 10.
2:14 pm	Arrived at the office.
2:40 pm	The President went to the Conference Room in Building 10, and posed for picture with the members of the Science Advisory Committee.

NEWPORT, R. I.

2:42 - 3:45 pm — The President met with the members of his Science Advisory Committee:

Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Robert F. Loeb
Dr. John Bardeen
Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky
Dr. George Beadle
Dr. Emanuel R. Piore
Dr. Detlev Bronk
Dr. Edward Purcell
Dr. Harvey Brooks
Dr. John Tukey
Dr. Donald Hornig
Dr. Alvin Weinberg
Dr. James Killian
Dr. Jerome Wiesner
Dr. Walter Zinn,
Mr. David Beckler
Mr. Spurgeon Keeny
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

The Budget Bureau Library

3:45 - 4:45 pm — The President had appointments with
Hon. Gordon Gray

Hon. David Kendall

Dr. Malcolm Moos

5:29 pm — The President departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier.

5:31 pm — Arrived at Constellation Pier
Boarded the Barbara Anne

4:45 pm — Arrived at Fort Adams Pier.

4:47 pm — Departed Fort Adams Pier

5:50 pm — Arrived at Quarters #1.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:54 am	The President departed his Quarters and went to the office.
8:10 am	Arrived at the office.
10:20 am	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier.
10:21 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier.
10:23 am	Boarded the Barbara Anne and went to Fort Adams Pier.
10:35 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Pier.
10:40 am	Arrived back at Quarters.
1:43 pm	The President departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
1:46 pm	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
2:15 - 5:13 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Howard Cushing Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Jimmy Farrell Mr. William E. Robinson joined for the last 9 holes
5:17 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1
5:20 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:45 A.M.	The President departed his quarters to go to his office.
8:06	The President arrived at his office.
8:06 - 8:15	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:45 - 8:55	Captain Evan P. Aurand
9:04	The President departed his office to return to his quarters.
9:26	The President arrived back at his quarters.
10:00	Mr. William Robinson arrived at the President's quarters, departing at 10:10 pm in the evening.
11:25	Colonel John Eisenhower, Hon. David Kendall and Mr. Roemer McPhee arrived at the President's quarters, and departed at 4:30 pm in the afternoon to fly back to Washington.

(No further activity this date).

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEETING

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1960

9:00 - 11:00 A.M.

(The President was in Newport, Rhode Island - Hon. Christian A. Herter presided)

Hon. Christian A. Herter, Presiding
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
General Nathan Twining
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. James S. Lay
Hon. Robert Johnson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:56 A.M.	The President departed his quarters to go to his office.
8:14	The President arrived in his office.
8:15 - 8:30	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:40 - 9:17	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:33	The President departed his office to return to his Quarters.
10:00	The President arrived back at his Quarters.
10:07	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Mr. William Robinson, departed his Quarters to motor to the Newport Country Club.
10:10	The President and his party arrived at the Club.
10:26 - 1:39 PM	The President played 18 holes of golf with the following: Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. Howard Cushing
1:41	The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen and Mr. Robinson, departed the Club to motor to his Quarters.
1:44	The President and his party arrived back at his Quarters.
5:55	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed his Quarters to motor to the Fort Adams Dock.
5:59	Arrived at the dock and boarded the Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier.

6:20 P.M.	The President arrived at Constellation Pier in the Barbara Anne and entered his car to motor to the Datum Club at the Destroyer Base in Newport.
6:25	The President and Captain Aurand arrived at the Datum Club to attend Reception given for the White House Staff by Rear Admiral Benjamin E. Moore, Commander, U.S. Naval Base, Newport. Upon his arrival at the Club, the President was met by: Admiral Moore Vice Admiral Bernard L. Austin Rear Admiral Charles E. Weakely Rear Admiral Edmund B. Hooper Governor Christopher del Sesto of Rhode Island
6:50	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed the Datum Club to return to his Quarters.
7:14	The President arrived back at his Quarters.
8:10	Mr. Barry Leithead arrived at the President's quarters to be an overnight guest.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:14 A.M.	The President, Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. George Allen and Mr. William Robinson, departed the President's Quarters to motor to the Newport Country Club.
8:16	The President and his party arrived at the Club.
8:37 - 11:47	The President and the above named friends played 18 holes of golf.
11:50	The President and his party departed the Club to motor to his Quarters.
11:54	The President arrived back at his Quarters.
3:02 P.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, Mr. Leithead and Mr. Robinson, departed his Quarters to motor to helicopter pad nearby.
3:22	The President and his party arrived at heliport on the farm of Mr. W. Alton Jones -- Hianloland Farms -- and took a car to the Main House where they met Mr. Jones and then proceeded on to a stocked stream on his farm to fish.
7:05 P.M.	Completed fishing and departed the area by car for the heliport on the Farm.
7:17	The President, Mr. Leithead, Mr. Allen and Mr. Robinson departed by helicopter for the President's Quarters.
7:36	The President and hisparty arrived back at the Quarters

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:54 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, departed his Quarters to go to the Officer Candidates' School Chapel in Newport at the Naval Base for Sunday Services.
8:24	The President and Captain Aurand arrived at the Chapel and were met by Captain J. D. Lautaret, Commanding Officer, Naval Schools Command Commander John Powell, Assistant to Capt. Lautaret
8:30 - 9:24	The President attended Services in the Chapel
9:47	The President arrived at the Newport Country Club.
10:02 A.M. - 12:55 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. George Allen Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. William Robinson
1:00	The President and Mr. Leithead departed the Club to motor to the President's Quatters.
1:05	The President and Mr. Leithead arrived at the Quarters
3:07 - 4:55	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 18, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:32 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and Mr. Barry Leithead, departed his Quarters to motor to the Newport Country Club.
7:34	The President and his party arrived at the Club.
8:03 - 11:00	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Allen Mr. Leithead Mr. Howard Cushing
11:02	The President, Mr. Allen and Mr. Leithead departed the Club to motor to the President's Quarters.
11:04	The President and his party arrived back at the Quarters.
12:57 P.M.	The President departed his Quarters to go to his office.
1:26	The President arrived in his office.
1:27 - 1:30	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:30 - 1:45	Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
1:35 - 1:45	Captain Evan P. Aurand
1:45 - 1:53	Hon. Arthur L. Richards, newly-appointed Ambassador to Ethiopia (to pay his respects before departing for his new post).
2:15 - 3:25	Hon. Charles E. Wilson (former Secretary of Defense)
3:25 - 3:42	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:04	The President departed his office.
4:22	The President arrivedat his Quarters

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

4:22 - 6:20 P.M. (Hon. Sherman Adams)
OFF THE RECORD

6:24 - 7:37 Governor and Mrs. Christopher Del Sesto
Mayor and Mrs. James Maher of Newport.

(No further activity this date)

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:49 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Hagerty, departed his Quarters to motor to the Newport Country Club.
7:51	The President and Mr. Hagerty arrived at the Club.
8:04 - 11:02	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Hagerty Mr. Howard Cushing Mr. Jimmy Farrell, the Club Pro
11:05	The President and Mr. Hagerty departed the Club
11:07	The President arrived back at his Quarters.
1:32 P.M.	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand and Dr. Tkach, dpparted his Quarters to go to his office.
1:51	The President arrived in his office.
1:51 - 2:00	Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:50 - 2:57	Hon. William C. Trimble, Ambassador to Cambodia (was on home leave and wanted to consult with the President before returning to his post).
2:57 - 3:07	H.E. Jose Maria de Areilza Ambassador of Spain (to pay courtesy farewell call prior to his departure to become Ambassador from Spain to France). Hon. Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary of State
3:07 - 5:10	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Francis O. Wilcox Hon. Foy D. Kohler Hon. Charles E. Bohlen Gen. Goodpaster Mr. Hagerty (photographs taken following the meeting)

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

5:10 - 5:40 P.M.	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:40 - 6:11	Hon. Gordon Gray
6:11 - 6:14	Hon. James C. Hagerty
6:16	The President departed his office.
6:36	The President arrived back at his Quarters.
6:40 - 11:30	Dr. Milton Eisenhower Dr. Malcolm Moos

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:23 - 10:07 A.M.	Dr. Milton Eisenhower Dr. Malcolm Moos Mr. Keith Spalding (met with the President at his Quarters)
10:12	The President, accompanied by Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. George Allen and Mr. William Robinson, departed his Quarters to motor to the Newport Country Club.
10:14	Arrived at the Country Club.
10:29 A.M. - 1:30 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Allen, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Leithead.
1:35	The President and his party returned to his Quarters.

(No further activity this date).

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

9:06 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Barry Leithead and Mr. George Allen, departed his quarters to motor to the Newport Country Club.
9:08	Arrived at the Club and joined by Mr. William Robinson.
9:17 A.M. - 12:31 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Allen, Mr. Leithead and Mr. Robinson
12:35	The President and above-named persons arrived back at his quarters.

(No further activity this date).

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1960

(The President was in Newport, R.I. - Hon. Christian A. Herter presided)

9:00 - 11:00 A.M.	Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
	Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
	Hon. Elmer Staats
	Hon. John A. McCone
	Hon. Frederick Mueller
	Hon. George V. Allen
	Hon. Allen W. Dulles
	Hon. Gordon Gray
	Hon. Clarence Randall
	Hon. Gerard C. Smith
	Hon. Livingston Merchant
	Hon. John N. Irwin, II
	General Nathan F. Twining
	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
	Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.
	Mr. Robert H. Johnson

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1960

- NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:05 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. George Allen and Mr. William Robinson, departed his Quarters for the Newport Country Club.
8:27 - 11:41	The President and the above named played 18 holes of golf at the Club.
11:46	The President returned to his Quarters.
1:52 P.M.	Colonel John Eisenhower arrived at the Quarters.
2:18	The President, accompanied by Mrs Eisenhower, departed the Quarters to motor to the Court House in Newport to attend a ceremony changing the name of Washington Square where the Court House located to Dwight D. Eisenhower Park.
2:28	The President and the First Lady arrived at the Court House and were met by Councilman Joseph Marano, Chairman of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Park Committee, who escorted them to their seats on the steps of the Court House.
	The program was opened ;by the reading of an invocation by Mr. Milton Mitler, a prominent citizen of Newport, who was in charge of the dedication program. Following this, the Coggeshall Continentals Fife and Drum Corps played.
	Former Mayor of Newport, Mr. Henry C. Wilkinson, was then introduced and extended greetings from the city to the President.
	Councilman Marano then stepped forward and introduced the President who made a speech of about 19 minutes concerning the renaming of Washington Square.

2:47 P.M.	The First Lady departed the Court House by car for Fort Adams.
2:28	The President departed the Court House to motor to his office. (Just prior to his departure, 8-year old John Kurt Lauth of the Coggeshall Continentals Fife and Drum Corps presented the President with a tri-cornered hat of the type worn by the Corps, a certificate of Honorary Membership in the Corps and a Medal of the type worn by all the members of the Corps).
2:52	The President arrived in his office.
2:52 - 3:40	Dr. Henry Wriston, Chairman of the President's Commission on National Goals Hon. Frank Pace, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Commission Hon. James C. Hagerty - out at 3:37 (Dr. Wriston and Mr. Pace reported on the work and progress of the Commission)
3:37 - 3:40	Miss Barbara Wriston, daughter of Dr. Wriston, came in to shake hands with the President
3:40 - 4:20	Hon. Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Philip E. Areeda (to discuss negotiation positions to be worked out for civil aviation agreements with Mexico and the Philippines).
4:20 - 5:50	Colonel John Eisenhower Dr. Malcolm Moos
5:50 - 6:05	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
6:10 - 6:21	Colonel John Eisenhower Dr. Malcolm Moos

6:23 P.M. The President departed his office to go to his Quarters.

6:39 The President arrived back at his Quarters.

9:29 Colonel John Eisenhower departed the Quarters.

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:00 A.M. — The President departed his quarters to go to the Newport Country Club, accompanied by:

Mr. George Allen
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Barry Leithead

8:12 - 11:22 — The President played 18 holes of golf at the Club with the above-named

11:28 — The President and his party returned to his Quarters.

5 - 7:15 P.M. — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower viewed the movie, "Warlock" in the Quarters, together with:

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen
Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Barry Leithead

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:01 A.M. — The President departed his Quarters to go to the Newport Country Club, accompanied by:

Mr. George Allen
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Barry Leithead

8:15 - 11:21 — The President played 18 holes of golf with the above-named group.

11:24 — The President and his party returned to his Quarters.

2:26 P.M. — Mr. and Mrs. George Allen and Mr. Barry Leithead departed the President's Quarters to go to the heliopad nearby for return to their homes.

2:32 — The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, Captain Aurand and Dr. Tkach, departed his Quarters to go to his office.

2:52 — The President arrived in his office.

5:20 — The President departed his office to return to his Quarters.

5:40 — The President arrived back at his Quarters.

7:20 — The President departed his Quarters for Fort Adams Dock, accompanied by:

General Matthew Gunner
Mr. Isaac Gill
Captain Evan P. Aurand

7:22 — Arrived at the Dock and boarded the Barbara Anne to go to the Jamestown Dock.

Upon arrival at the Dock, President and his party were met by Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Gunner who had taken a car from the Quarters -- the Gills and the Gunners took their immediate departure.

8:07 P.M. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Captain Aurand departed the Barbara Anne from Jamestown Dock to return to their Quarters at Fort Adams.

8:30 The President and the First Lady arrived back at the Quarters and the President went to the west Side of the Quarters to cook steaks for supper that evening.

(No further activitythis date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 25, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:45 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, departed his Quarters to go to the Newport Country Club.
7:47	The President and Mr. Robinson arrived at the Club and were joined by Mr. Howard Cushing.
8:05 - 10:45	The President, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Cushing played 18 holes of golf at the Club. (Dr. Snyder accompanied them about the course).
10:53	The President and Mr. Robinson arrived back at the Quarters.
1:14 P.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Robinson, Captain Aurand and Dr. Tkack, departed his Quarters for the Fort Adams Dock.
1:17	Arrived at the dock and boarded the Barbara Anne to go along side the USS PATRICK HENRY
1:24	The President and his party boarded the USS PATRICK HENRY.
	The President had lunch aboard with members of the crew, made a complete inspection of the ship and the 16-inch missile firing tubes.
2:33	The President and his party left the USS PATRICK HENRY and boarded the Barbara Anne. Mr. Hagerty joined the President at this time.
	Aboard the Barbara Anne, the President witnessed the USS PATRICK HENRY fire two dummy Polaris Missiles.
2:40	The Barbara Anne departed the area for Constellation Pier in Newport.
2:50	The President arrived in his office.
2:58	The President went to the Staff Conference Room on the Second Floor for the National Security Council Meeting

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

3:00 - 5:00 P.M. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (453d)

The President, presiding
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. John A. McCone
AdmiralArleigh Burke
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. James Douglas
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
General Hal Pattison
Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.
Mr. Marion W. Boggs

5:02 The President returned to his office.

5:03 - 5:17 Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
General Hal Pattison
Hon. Elmer Staats

5:48 The President departed his office.

6:02 The President arrived back at his Quarters

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

9:35 am	The President departed Fort Adams by helicopter
9:40 am	Arrived in the office.
9:42 - 9:43 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:00 - 11:15 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:40 - 10:50 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
11:45 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Fort Adams by helicopter for Quonset Point Naval Air Station.
11:49 am	Arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station.
11:55 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne for Chicago, Illinois, to attend the Republican National Convention. The following accompanied:

Mr. Clifford Roberts
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Dr. Walter Tkach
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Miss Mary Caffrey
Miss Betty Allen
Miss Barbara Johnston
Captain Olive Marsh
CWO William Elder
M/Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
Mr. Tom Carven, Jr. (Press)
Mr. Thomas Shields (Press)
Mr. John Spivak
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Stewart Stout
Mr. Stu Knight
Mr. Lynn Meredith
Mr. Frederick Nagel

(continued)

NEWPORT, R. I.

11:55 am — Passenger list on the President's plane to Chicago continued:

Mr. John Holtzhauer
Mr. William Sheridan
Mr. Dester Flohr
Mr. William Greer
Mr. Samuel Kinney
Mr. Roy Kellerman

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

12:55 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party arrived at the Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Section. They were greeted by

Governor William G. Stratton
Senator Everett Dirksen
Mayor Richard J. Daley

Mayor Daley presented to the President a scroll and medal, making him an honorary citizen of Chicago.

1:09 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Governor Stratton and Senator Dirksen, departed o'hare International Airport by helicopter and flew to Meigs Field.

1:20 pm — Arrived at Meigs Field. Here they were greeted by

Hon. and Mrs. Leslie C. Arends
Hon. Thruston Morton
Mr. Jaren L. Jones
Vice Chairman, Republican National Convention Committee on Arrangements
Mrs. William G. Stratton
Hon. John W. Chapman, Lt. Governor of Illinois
Hon. Charles F. Carpentier, Secretary of State of Illinois
Hon. William Guild, Attorney General, Illinois
Senator Samuel W. Witwer
Hon. Victor L. Smith, Crawford, Illinois, County Chairman

(continued)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1:20 pm	Reception committee on arrival at Meigs Field, Chicago, Illinois, continued: Hon. Elbert S. Smith Auditor of Public Accounts, Illinois Morton H. Hollingsworth United Republican Fund Connell, Francis X. Cook County Chairman, COP
1:26 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Meigs Field and motored to the Blackstone Hotel.
2:10 pm	Arrived at the Blackstone Hotel. They were met by Vice President Nixon, posed for pictures before entering the Hotel. Mr. Douglas Boone, General Manager of the Blackstone Hotel, escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their suite.
2:14 pm	Arrived at the suite. During the afternoon, the President received the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon, and their two daughters.
6:00 - 6:20 pm	Mr. Dan Gainey
8:28 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Blackstone Hotel and motored to the Amphitheatre.
8:42 pm	Arrived at the Amphitheatre. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Mr. Arnold Hinken, Manager of the Stockyards Inn, and by Senator Everett Dirksen. They proceeded to a room on the mezzanine floor.
9:15 pm	The President was introduced to the delegates of the Republican National Convention.
9:25 - 10:15 pm	ADDRESS by the President before the 1960 Republican National Convention.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

10:16 pm	Mrs. Eisenhower was introduced to the Republican National Co vention and presented with a bracelet by Mrs. Peter Gibson, President, Women's Federation, Republican National Convention.
10:35 pm	Benediction by Bishop Gerald Hamilton Kennedy of the Methodist Church of Los Angeles, California.
10:42 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Amphitheatre and motored to the Blackstone Hotel.
10:55 pm	Arrived at the Blackstone Hotel.
11:25 pm	The President departed his suite and proceeded to the Crystal Room where he mingled with the guests, who were attending a buffet dinner given by Dan Gainey in honor of Dirksen, Bridges, Saltonstall and Kuchel.
11:40 pm	The President returned to his suite in the Blackstone Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1960

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

8:20 am	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed the Blackstone Hotel and motored to the Morrison Hotel.
8:30 am	Arrived at the Morrison Hotel.
8:30 - 9:30 am	The President attended a breakfast given in the Constitution Room by the National Republican Finance Committee.
	The President make a brief address.
9:35 am	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed the Morrison Hotel and motored to the Blackstone Hotel.
9:39 am	Arrived at the Blackstone Hotel.
9:45 am	Hon. Leonard Hall
10:30 am	The President walked to Suite 520 where he was photographed with the following Candidates:

Alabama: Julian E. Elgin
Arkansas: Henry M. Britt (Gov.)
California: Al Bell; Robert M. Castle; and
Robert Hannon
Colorado: Carl S. Becker
Connecticut: James T. Patterson
Illinois: Genoa S. Washington
Emmet F. Byrne
Chester E. Emanuelson
John B. Anderson
J. Waldo Ackerman
Frank H. Walker
Samuel W. Witwer
Indiana: Philip P. Parker
F. Jay Nimtz
George O. Chambers
Iowa: James E. Bromwell
Floyd M. Burgeson
Norman Erbe

(ctontinued)

10:30 am — Candidates with whom the President was photographed (continued):

Maryland: Edward T. Miller
J. Fife Symington. Jr.
David M. Blum
Michigan: Robert J. McIntosh
Robert B. Blackwell
Mississippi: Edward W. Scott
Willliam A. Clark
Nebraska: John R. Cooper (Gov.)
New Jersey: Alphonse A. Miele
Frank A. Palmieri
New Mexico: Wolliam F. Colwes
New York: Seymour Besunder
Joseph A. Bailey

North Carolina: Halland L. Robb
Kelly Dixon
Kyle Hayer
North Dakota: C. P. Dahl (Gov.)
Ohio: Howard C. Cook
Charles A. Mosher
Paul E. Stevens
Oklahoma: Don H. Crall
B. Hayden Crawford
Oregon: Ronald E. Phair
Edwin R. Durno
Elmo Smith
Pennsylvania: Joseph C. Bruno
James H. Mantis
J. Irving Whalley
South Dakota: Ben Reifel
Texas: Fred S. Neumann
West Virginia: Clyde B. Pinson
George W. King
Wisconsin: Kirby Hendee

10:45 am — The President returned to his suite.

11:00 am — Mr. Earle Eisenhower and family
Mr. John E. Starem
Colonel and Mrs. Robert F. Carter

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

12:00 Noon — The President, escorted by Mr. Douglas Boone, departed his suite and proceeded to the First Floor of the Blackstone Hotel where the President mingled with the luncheon guests.

12:30 pm — The President returned to his suite.

1:15 pm — The following joined the President for a private luncheon:

The Vice President
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Charles Jones
Mr. Sigvard Larson
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Mr. William E. Robinson
Hon. Leonard Hall
Mr. Charles Percy

3:30 pm — The President, accompanied by Governor Stratton and Mr. Sam Witwer, departed the Blackstone Hotel and motored to Meigs Field.

3:36 pm — Arrived at Meigs Field.

3:44 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Meigs Field via helicopter for O'Hare Airport.

3:55 pm — Arrived at O'Hare Airport.

4:05 pm CDT — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party were airborne for Colorado - Denver.

4:15 pm MDT — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower landed at Lowry Air Force Base. They were greeted by the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Aksel Nielsen
Mayor and Mrs. Richard Y. Batterton
Mr. Lyle Lindsmith, Press Officer, Republican State Headquarters
Mr. Peter H. Dominick, Republican Congressional candidate, and Mrs. Dominick

(continued)

DENVER, COLORADO

4:15 pm — List continued from page 3 of those who received the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at Lowry Air Force Base (continued):

Mr. Carl Sisskind
Administrative Assistant to Senator Allott
Colonel Ladson G. Eskridge, Jr. and Mrs. Eskridge
Base Commander, Lowry AFB
Major Harry Livingston
Aide to Colonel Ladson G. Eskridge
Mrs. Evelyn Kemble
President of the Lowry AFB Wives Club
Colonel B. E. Pollock
Fitzsimons General Hospital

4:22 pm — The President and Colonel Eskridge made a brief inspection of the honor guard.

4:24 pm — The President, accompanied by Mr. Clifford Roberts departed Lowry Air Force Base and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.

4:36 pm — Arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1960

DENVER, COLORADO

8:35 am — The President, accompanied by Mr. Aksel Nielsen, departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to the National Boy Scout Jamboree, located seventeen miles north of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

9:45 am — Arrived at the main gate of the National Boy Scout Jamboree. Here the President was greeted by
Mr. Ellsworth Augustus
President of the Boy Scouts of America
Dr. Arthur A. Schuck
Chief Scout Executive
Mr. Joseph A. Brunton, Jr.
Chief Scout Executive Elect

The President was presented a neckerchief by Eagle Scout Donald Long.

9:47 am — The President and Mr. Ellsworth Augustus departed on a tour of the National Boy Scout Jamboree by car.

10:31 am — The President completed the tour of the National Boy Scout Jamboree, and bid goodbye to Mr. Augustus.

10:33 am — The President and Mr. Aksel Nielsen departed the Jamboree site and motored to the home of Mrs. Doud.

11:30 am — Arrived at the residence of Mrs. Doud.

12:44 pm — The President and Mrs. Aksel Nielsen departed the Doud residence and motored to the Cherry Hills Country Club.

12:58 pm — Arrived at the Cherry Hills Country Club. The President was greeted by Mr. Ralph Arnold, golf pro, and was escorted to a private dining room for a lunch with friends.

DENVER, COLORADO

1:00 - 2:50 pm — The President attended a luncheon given him by Mr. Aksel Nielsen at the Cherry Hills Country Club. The following were also present:

The President
Mr. Aksel Nielsen
Mr. E. J. Campbell
Mr. Richard W. Braun
Mr. Robert S. Manning
Mr. E. F. Gregory
Mr. John A. Culbreath
Mr. Joseph G. Dyer
Mr. J. Alvin Schrepferman
Mr. Mason K. Knuckles
Mr. Charles A. O'Toole
Mr. Ralph R. Arnold
Mr. William W. Flennikea
Mr. Bal F. Swan
Mr. Fred M. Manning, Jr.
Mr. William F. Nicholson
Mr. Dan Thornton
Mr. Peter Cominick
Mr. David G. Gordon
Mr. L. M. Pexton
Mr. Chalres Newton, Jr.
Major General Howard McSnyder
Mr. Clifford Roberts

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2:52 pm — The President, Mr. Aksel Nielsen, and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the Cherry Hills Country Club and went for a drive, visiting the following:

Watertown sub-division
Pinehurst Country Club
Beaver Valley sub-division
Westland Shopping Center
Cherry Creek Shopping Center

4:54 pm — Returned to the Doud residence.

5:37 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Doud residence and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.

DENVER, COLORADO

5:45 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel, and were greeted by Mr, Charles O'Tolle, who escorted them to the Presidential suite.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1960

DENVER, COLORADO

8:24 am	The President, Mr. Aksel Nielsen, and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to the ranch of Dal F. Swan.
9:50 am	Arrived at Swan Ranch.
10:00 - 11:30 am	The President fished for trout.
11:38 am	The President, Mr. Nielsen, and Mr. Roberts departed Dal Swan Ranch and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.
12:45 pm	Arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel.
1:00 pm	The President had lunch with Mr. Aksel Nielsen Mr. Clifford Roberts
3:37 pm	The President and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to Mrs. Doud's residence.
3:45 - 5:38 pm	The President joined Mrs. Eisenhower at the Doud residence and visited with Mrs. Doud, Mrs. Eisenhower's mother.
5:39 pm	The President, Mrs. Eisenhower, and Mrs. Gordon Moore departed the Doud residence and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.
5:45 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel and went immediately to their suite.
	No further activity recesded for this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1960 DENVER, COLO.

8:28 am	The President and Mr. Aksel Nielsen departed the Brown Palace Hotel and went for a tour of sections of Denver: Broomfield Heights Shopping Development Jefferson County Airport Thornton Housing Development Flat Packing Company Cherry Hills Country Club.
12:31 pm	The President and Mr. Nielsen arrived back at the Brown Palace Hotel -- the President went to his suite.
3:24 pm	The President departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to Mrs. Doud's residence.
3:31 - 5:40 pm	The President joined Mrs. Eisenhower at the Doud residence and visited with Mrs. Eisenhower's mother, Mrs. Doud.
5:41 pm	Departed the Doud residence at 750 Lafayette Street and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.
5:49 pm	Arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel. Mr. Karl Mehlmann, assistant mangger, escorted them to their suite.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1960

DENVER, COLORADO

7:25 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to the Buckley Field.

7:50 am — Arrived at Buckley Field. They were greeted by
Colonel and Mrs. Walter Williams
Base Commander, Colorado Air National Guard
Colonel and Mrs. Ladson G. Eskridge, Jr.
Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado

Colonel Williams accompanied the President on a brief inspection of the honor guard, after which the President boarded the plane.

8:05 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party were airborne for Quonset Point Naval Air Station, Newport, Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

2:31 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party arrived at Quonset Point Naval Air Station. They were greeted by
Admiral Benjamin Moore
Captain Evan P. Aurand

No further activity recorded this date.

[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Index to Staff Notes (2 pgs)	8/1-31/60	A
2.	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 8/30/60, re Congo, Dominican Republic, Panama, Latin America (5 pgs)~~ 76-56, #69 (portions exempted - State, 11/9/77)	~~9/7/60~~ 8/13/80, bc	~~A~~
3.	Memorandum, John Eisenhower to DDE (2 pgs)	8/29/60	C
4.	Memorandum and report re United Nations HQ (5 pgs)	8/29/60	A
5.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re JCS, personnel, related matters (3 pgs)	8/29/60	A&C
~~6.~~	~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77 - bm	~~8/26/60~~	~~A~~
~~7.~~	~~Memorandum of meeting, DDE, Persons, Gates, Douglas, Kistiakowsky, Dr. Robertson, Gordon Gray; re PSAC report re weapons technology~~ 76-59, #18 DAD - 12/13/76	~~8/25/60~~	~~A~~
~~8.~~	~~Memorandum of meeting, Gordon Gray with DDE and Goodpaster (2 pgs)~~ 12/16/83, bc	8/25/60	A
~~9.~~	~~Pre-Press Notes (3 pgs)~~ opened per RR 81-4, gfb, 12/5/80	~~8/24/60~~	~~C~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning from 9:48 to 10:00, the President met with Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota. The Senator was accompanied by Mr. Robert Berry, one of his office assistants.

Senator Mundt presented the President with two gifts. One is a stuffed and mounted South Dakota pheasant, presented on behalf of the South Dakota Fish and Wild Life Federation. The other is a crocheted American flag, done by Mrs. Elizabeth Leighton, an 86 year old widow of Madison, South Dakota. It is a 50-star flag measuring 22 inches by 32 inches.

Photographers took pictures of Senator Mundt, presenting both items to the President. The President told the Senator he would write a letter thanking Mrs. Leighton. Senator Mundt also had with him a photograph of Mrs. Leighton and the flag. He asked the President if he would autograph this for Mrs. Leighton. The President did so, and Senator Mundt took the autographed picture along with him for transmittal to Mrs. Leighton.

The President and the Senator also spent a few minutes discussing the general political situation.

Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
General Goodpaster
Mr. Harlow

BASIS OF DISCUSSION FOR STANS, ANDERSON MEETING 8/31/60

August 30, 1960

1962 PREVIEW

(In millions of dollars)

	1960 actual	1961 Budget document	1961 Current estimate	1962 total current estimate
Expenditures:				
Civilian agencies	32,800	35,371	35,907	36,166
Pay acts - civilian	-	-	300	300
Allowance for congressional add-ons pending	-	-	300	500
Total, excluding DOD--Military and MSP	32,800	35,371	36,507	36,966
Defense--Military	41,200	40,995	41,300	41,300
--Pay act	-	-	200	200
Mutual security program:				
Economic	1,607	1,700	1,735	1,940
Latin America - special programs	-	-	-	60
Military assistance	1,605	1,750	1,700	1,700
Grand total, expenditures	77,212	79,816	81,442	82,166
Budget receipts	78,368	84,000	81,900	84,500
Surplus	1,156	4,184	458	2,334

SECRET

September 7, 1960

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MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 30, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, Gen. Goodpaster

The President first referred to the situation in the Congo. He thought that the UN must take the position that when it puts troops into an area, these troops must have the authority and instructions to defend themselves against mob violence. He asked the Secretary to have Ambassador Lodge take this proposal up with Hammarskjold at once. He thought it is absolutely inherent in official responsibility to have the right to protect one's self.

Mr. Herter then gave a report on the meeting at San Jose. He said the initial atmosphere was rather tense, with the U. S. almost isolated and viewed with skepticism as the meeting began. It has been traditional among the Latin Americans to look at the United States as the "big bad wolf" and be fearful of us -- specifically of the possibility we will exercise our preponderant power. He said there is a curious attitude among the Latin Americans. They are emotional in their desire to work out their own destiny; at the same time they think the United States is under an obligation to give them large-scale help.

With regard to the resolution pertaining to Trujillo, Mr. Herter said the United States was able to have inserted a provision which would end the imposition of sanctions by a 2/3ds vote of the OAS. This will help to keep the Communists out since we would be able to continue the sanctions against them. Mr. Herter said the Latin American representatives did not want to discuss the sugar issue with us at all. He commented that the bill, under consideration in the Congress, which would remove the necessity to purchase additional Dominican Republic sugar only if the OAS passes economic sanctions before 15 October is unrealistic and undesirable, since it is well known that the OAS has no possibility of doing so. The President said he thought that any requirement upon the President to buy sugar from a

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nation with which we have broken diplomatic relations would be unconstitutional.

With regard to the Cuban resolution, Mr. Herter said there are several passages which give a clear expression of opposition to the deprivation of freedom in Cuba. Mr. Herter said we were fortunate in the way the Good Offices resolution was handled at the meeting. The Cubans rejected it three times. We took the position that we were ready to have it passed, and to have the facts brought out. The Cuban action damaged their position in the conference materially.

The President asked whether many of the Latin American countries trade with the Dominican Republic. Mr. Herter said their trade is very small, inasmuch as the U. S. trade amounts to 98% of their total trade in the Western Hemisphere. On a worldwide basis, Britain is a large trader with the Dominican Republic, second only to the United States. The President observed that the resolution commits the Latin American nations only to stopping the provision of arms to the Dominican Republic, and noted that the U. S. has already taken this action. The President said he is very suspicious about the actions of a number of key people in the agricultural committees of the Congress. He noted a number of reports that they are receiving money in one way or another from the Dominican Republic. Mr. Cooley figures in most of these reports. Mr. Herter said that Senator Ellender also is identified in the same way. He said that the Dominicans have the greatest number of consulates in the United States of any nation -- some fifty-three -- and that they are engaged in a wide effort, of many kinds, to gain influence with the U. S. public, press, and Congress. Mr. Herter said that action has been started to cut down on the number of Dominican consulates. He stated that Governor Munoz-Marin has asked for the Cuban consulate in Puerto Rico to be closed, having received information of a plot by them to assassinate him.

Mr. Herter said that Foreign Minister Arcoya of Venezuela was a bad actor in the OAS conference. President Betancourt finally instructed the Venezuelan Ambassador to the OAS to sign the resolutions, and withdrew Arcoya from the conference. He added

that the Peruvian government also had finally to withdraw its Foreign Minister. The Honduran Foreign Minister was collaborating with the Cubans, with the support of his President, and Haitian representatives were doing the same. Mr. Herter said that Argentina and Colombia had been excellent in giving firm support.

Mr. Herter next said that he had talked with Foreign Minister Tello of Mexico. Lopez-Mateos is planning a trip to the north of Mexico in late October and thought there would be a good possibility of his meeting with the President at that time. Mr. Herter said that Tello had been a problem at the OAS. He expressed sympathy for the Cubans, partly because the Mexicans did not have elections after their ~~resolution~~ REVOLUTION until four years had passed. Tello said Cuba should be allowed more time. However, when the showdown came, Tello gave us support.

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Mr. Herter said the meeting avoided the subject of economic aid entirely. He did not raise it because it would look like a bribe. In this connection he said that Nelson Rockefeller had sent a long draft resolution down to him on economic aid. They did not introduce it, however, for just this reason. All in all, Mr. Herter thought he had come out fairly well in the conference. He noted that Mr. Dillon will carry forward the economic discussions at the Bogota meeting the following week.

Mr. Herter then turned to the subject of Panama. He said he would see Secretary Brucker the following day on the question of flying the Panamanian flag. The President thought the flag should be flown occasionally in the Canal Zone. He also thought that we should fly our flag at all times at our Embassy. He further believed that we should tell the Panamanian President of our plan to start this within a few weeks.

Reverting to the discussion of the OAS meeting, Mr. Herter said that he wished the resolution as passed could have been stronger. The President said he realized the difficulty. He recalled that he had taken the Cuban problem up with four Latin American Presidents on his visit to Latin America, and they just would not reply to his question. He had observed that for Latin America to progress economically, there must be large-scale private investment along with public investment, and that this would be harmed by Castro's

~~SECRET~~

behavior. He asked what they would do about Castro and they would not comment. Mr. Herter said the most troubling thing is that in every country the strength of the Leftists is growing. Within Cuba he found a change in attitude at the time of the Mikoyan visit. Prior to that time the Cubans had made offers of settlement. We have information that he advised them to confiscate the holdings of U. S. business people, adding that Russia would stand behind them. The President asked, outside of Brazil and Venezuela, which were the most left-wing countries. Mr. Herter said that Chile is making every effort to be firm and Argentina is doing the same. Brazil is definitely showing Leftist influence and is very soft in its attitudes. He did not mention other countries. The President asked whether the U. S. has started a program of guaranteeing investments against appropriation. Mr. Herter said that we have, under an ICA law of about four years ago which provides for insurance against this contingency.

In concluding, the President discussed a study memorandum on "Summitry" which the Secretary of State had given to him a week or two earlier, and which he had edited and annotated. He gave it to Mr. Herter to read and send back to him.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lucy:

A change should be made in a memo of conference with the President (Secretary Herter) on 8/30/60 (the memo itself dated 9/7/60 - SECRET).
3rd page, 2nd para., line 7, first word: should be "revolution" instead of "resolution." Could you please change it either by typewriter or by pen sometime when you are working in files?

Gee, thanks.

Polly Yates

Legislative discussion, 8/30/60

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House of Representatives, U. S.

Committee on Agriculture

Washington, D. C.

H.R. 13062

Amendment unanimously adopted by the Committee on Agriculture August 29, 1960

Sec. 5. Subparagraph (iii) of subsection (b)(2) of Section 408 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, is amended

(a) by inserting after the world "shall" the word "next"; and

(b) by striking out the proviso therein and inserting: "Provided, That if [at any time after this Act goes into effect,] collective economic sanctions against one or more of the countries from which purchases are to have been agreed upon be made under the provisions of this subsection [are] agreed upon by and between the United States and other countries, pursuant to Treaty, [and effective specific actions to implement such sanctions are undertaken] by a majority provided in the Treaty of such other Treaty signatories,] the President may discontinue, in whole or in part, and for such periods of time as he may deem necessary, further purchases from such country or countries under this subsection to the extent that such further purchases are in excess of an amount equivalent to the amount established under Section 202(c), except that for the calendar year 1960 unless such sanctions are agreed upon and implemented prior to October 15, 1960, no purchases under this subsection for 1960 may be discontinued or deferred and authorization for such purchases shall be made in time to permit shipment of the entire amount to be received in the United States prior to December 31, 1960, and Provided further, That if amounts of sugar in addition to those purchased hereunder are required, the President may authorize the purchase of such amounts from any foreign countries, without regard to allocation, but with preference to those countries agreeing to purchase United States agricultural commodities;"

THE WHITE HOUSE

Status Of Items In Presidential Message Of August 8, 1960

Action Completed

1. Antarctic Treaty

Awaiting Presidential Action

1. Medical Care For Aged

In Conference

1. Minimum Wage

Passed Both Houses

1. School Construction

Passed House - Pending Senate

1. Equalize Military Retirement
2. NASA Organization
3. Arctic Wildlife Range
4. Extend Reorganization Act

Passed Senate - Pending House

1. Wheat
2. Latin-American Aid
3. Mutual Security Contingency Fund Increase
4. U.N. Resolution On Food For Peace

Hearings - House

1. Increased Postal Rates. (Tabled 14-7, June 16)
2. Fryingpan-Arkansas Project
3. Expansion Of Western Communities Into Public Lands
4. College Construction Assistance
5. Latin-American Aid. (Reported)
6. Mutual Security Contingency Fund Increase. (Reported)
7. Non-Voting Resident Commissioner For The V.I. and Guam. (Reported)
8. Additional Federal Judgeships. (Reported)
9. Interest Ceiling On Treasury Bonds. (Reported)
10. Sugar-Dominican Republic.(Reported)

Hearings - Senate

1. Area Assistance
2. College Construction Assistance
3. Additional Federal Judgeships. (Reported)

No Action

1. Tax On Aviation Gas And Jet Fuels
2. Increase Highway Trust Fund Revenues
3. Preserve Seashore Areas
4. Solve Indian Heirship Problems
5. Amend Immigration And Nationality Act
6. Civil Rights

Major Items Not In Message

1. Housing. (Passed Senate; House Bill In Rules Committee)
2. Situs Picketing. Senate Committee Hearings; House Bill in Rules Committ

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
August 29, 1960 - Ext. 181

Appropriations Bills

Conference Report Filed

1. Public Works (Adopted by House)

In Conference

1. Second Supplemental, 1961

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
Ext. 181
August 29, 1960

The OASI Retirement Test

	Current Law	1960 Amendment
Income which is considered in the retirement test.	Earned income from wages, salaries or self-employment. Income from investments, savings, pensions, insurance, etc. is <u>not</u> counted.	Same.
Exempted income.	Age 65 to 72--no decrease in benefits if annual earnings are under $1,200; over 72--no earnings test applies.	Same.
Annual income earned over $1,200.	One month's benefit is withheld for every $80 of earned income.	New provision withholds $1 dollar in annual benefits for every $2 dollars of earned income between $1,200 and $1,500, and $1 dollar in benefits for every $1 dollar in earned income of $1,500 and over.
	but,	
	The monthly benefit is withheld only for months in which the beneficiary earned at least $100 (an individual can earn $5,000 in January and if he doesn't work in any other month he will only lose his January check).	Continued.
Maximum annual earnings possible before all benefits are withheld. (Assuming he earns at least $100 every month of the year).	<u>$2,080 derived as follows:</u> $1,200 - waived base. 880 - 80 X 11 $2,080 Beneficiary receives payment for one month. If he earned $2,081, the $80 multiple is 11 plus, and he would lose 12 months benefit.	No specific figure: The new test now depends on the amount of his earnings and the amount of benefits paid <u>to the individual and his wife</u>.

Current Law	1960 Amendment
	Example: — Per Annum: Earnings / Benefits Benefits of $150 per month... — $1,800 Equal earnings, $225 per month.....$2,700 Waived amount..... 1,200 Excess earnings over $1,200.....$1,500 $1 for $2 reduction on $300..... — (150) $1 for $1 reduction on $1,200..... — (1,200) Reduction in benefits..... — 1,350 Benefits paid and earnings.....$2,700 — $450
Number of beneficiaries with earnings affected by the retirement test.	As of June, 1959, 2.0 million out of 11.1 million beneficiaries. Of the 2 million, 1.4 million earned over $ 2080 and could have lost all benefits.
	Same--excepting that many of the 1.4 million will now be able to receive benefits. In addition, many individuals now working and who have not filed for benefits will apply since the new test may enable them to receive some benefits.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/29

Ann Whitman —

I think the

answers your questions.

If not, let me know.

BM Kelley

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jerry

There is some sort of stipulation, isn't there, in social security law that anyone earning over $1,200 cannot receive social security benefits.

The President queries whether that figure could not be raised to say $1,800, thus helping the older people and at the same time stimulating their incentive to work? acw

and while we are at this suggestion, it is my understanding that anyone can have income (other than for work) over $1,200 and still get social security benefits. Which seems so unfair.

Bob Merriam!
Just what is the present law? They seem to change it so often
GDM

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 3-5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Note: This : morandum not sent, but serve as basis for discussion with the Attorney General 8/26/60

August 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable William P. Rogers
The Attorney General

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By letter to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, dated November 19, 1959, you returned to him, without your approval as to legality, the proposed standby executive order entitled "Providing for Civil Defense Measures and for Mobilization of the Nation's Resources" (Emergency Action Document A1-16). You stated in your letter that you knew of "nothing in the Constitution or statutes of the United States or in the judicial opinions of the courts of this nation which can be construed as vesting the President with the legal authority to confer powers of the magnitude described in the proposed order upon any official of the Government." You went on to state that it was your conclusion "that the proposed Executive order is not authorized by law and is contrary to the basic principles and traditional concepts of our Government."

It is the purpose of this letter to ask that you reconsider this matter and that you approve this proposed Emergency Action Document for inclusion in the President's file of such standby papers. This request for reconsideration is made on three grounds: (1) the situation assumption which underlies Plan D-Minus and thus all standby documents prepared pursuant thereto -- of which A1-16 is one; (2) the preamble of the Document itself which states the extremely serious circumstances under which it might be issued by the President; and (3) the precedent afforded by other standby Emergency Action Documents already approved for inclusion in the President's emergency file.

1. The general situation assumption for Plan D-Minus, the language of which was most carefully and painstakingly constructed, is as follows:

"The Plan is based on an assumed international situation involving actual or imminent attack, with little or no warning, on the United States and its allies so crippling in effect as to impair governmental control, seriously reduce military strength, produce millions of casualties, disrupt industrial and agricultural production and endanger the existence of the nation and the free world."

2. The preamble to A1-16 is as follows:

"WHEREAS an unprovoked armed attack has been launched against the United States by foreign military forces and the territory of this country is being invaded by persons seeking to destroy the Government of the United States by force and violence; and

"WHEREAS the survival of the United States of America as a free nation is immediately and gravely imperiled by that armed attack upon its people, its territory and its sovereignty; and

"WHEREAS this situation compels the institution of extraordinary measures for the protection of people and property, for the full and effective mobilization of the nation's resources and for the conduct of national affairs;"

3. Precedent. On May 15, 1959, in a letter to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget concerning Emergency Action Document No. A1-69 ("Providing for Continuity of Local Civil Governments, Military Assistance to Civil Governments, and Other Emergency Measures"), you expressed serious reservations about the powers that would be conferred by that proposed standby Executive order. Under A1-69, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, in a post-attack situation, would assume State and local government responsibilities when those governments fail and conditions within their jurisdictions are such

as not to necessitate martial law. In your May 15, 1959 letter you stated that you "would not object to the maintenance of an emergency planning document of this type among the documents pre-positioned for possible consideration by the President in the event of an attack upon this country". You went on to state that you did not view that document as being designed for immediate consideration and probable issuance by the President in an attack situation, but rather only as a working-draft enumerating measures which the President might consider instituting. Later in your letter of May fifteenth you, in another way, emphatically rejected the "automatic, semi-automatic, or immediate issuance" of A1-69 in an attack situation. You said "it should be treated as a reserve document which would be issued only if, after an armed attack upon this country, the President finds that the then existing post-attack conditions absolutely dictate the institution of extraordinary measures of this type." You went on to observe that "any opinion concerning the legality of this proposed order would necessarily involve hypothetical issues" and said:

> "In accordance with the established practice of my predecessors not to express legal opinions with respect to hypothetical matters, I feel compelled to decline to express an opinion concerning the legality of this proposed order at this time. However, subject to the reservations expressed in this letter and the changes made in the enclosed revised order, I would have no objection to the maintenance of the revised order, as a working-draft reserve document, for possible consideration by the President in the aftermath of a nuclear attack upon this country. Even then, if at all possible, this order should not be issued without prior consultation with the Attorney General."

It is hoped that with respect to A1-16 you might upon reconsideration be able to approve its inclusion in the President's emergency papers file on conditions similar to those you imposed in the case of A1-69. In fact, in transmitting documents A1-7 and A1-8 you requested consultation with the Attorney General prior to issuance should circumstances so permit. The covering papers on these two documents in the

President's emergency papers file so reflect under the heading "Conditions Precedent to Action". This was done in order that persons handling the emergency file for the President, and the President himself, would be alerted to the need for consultation with the Attorney General before issuance if at all possible. Needless to say, any conditions surrounding the issuance of A1-16 which you may wish to impose would be similarly reflected, as is also the case with A1-69.

* * * * *

As to any difficulties you may encounter in resolving the question of this document's clearance on the above or some other similar basis, members of the President's staff responsible in this area stand ready at any time to consult with you and would appreciate the opportunity to do so.

This memorandum is being sent with the approval of the President.

Henry Roemer McPhee
Associate Special Counsel
to the President

Appointment with Crawford Greenewalt, Bob Anderson, Friday, August 25, 1960

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Memorandum re: Proposed tax relief for distribution of stock pursuant to antitrust order in the Du Pont - General Motors case

Factual Background

Du Pont owns 22.6% (or 63 million shares) of G.M.'s common stock, which has an average cost basis to Du Pont of $2.10 per share, a present market value of $45 per share, and a total market value of $2.8 billion which constitutes 28% of Du Pont's net equity.

In 1957, the Supreme Court ruled that Du Pont's holdings of G.M. stock violated the antitrust laws. In 1959, the District Court rejected the Justice Department's proposal to order divestiture of the stock over a 10-year period and permitted Du Pont to retain legal title, but not voting rights, to the stock. This decision is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Du Pont's stock is owned approximately as follows: 26.8% by Christiana Securities; 2.7% by Delaware Realty; 7% by members of Du Pont family; and 63% by other shareholders. Delaware Realty and Christiana Securities are controlled by the Du Pont family.

Present Law

A distribution of G.M. stock by Du Pont over a period of years would be treated as an ordinary dividend. It is estimated that individual shareholders of Du Pont would pay a total tax of $900 million. Corporate shareholders would pay a tax of only 16 cents per share of G.M. or a total tax of $3.5 million. However, if Christiana and Delaware are ordered to sell the G.M. stock, they would then pay a 25% capital gain tax of about $195 million.

S. 200 (as originally introduced by Senator Frear)

S. 200, as originally introduced, would treat the distribution of divested

stock as a tax-free distribution. If the recipient shareholders sold either the G.M. or Du Pont stock after the distribution, they would then pay a capital gain tax. The Treasury Department questioned complete nonrecognition of tax at hearings before the Senate Finance Committee in May 1959 and suggested that a partial liquidation approach be considered. In September 1959 the Senate Finance Committee tentatively voted to amend S. 200 to incorporate the partial liquidation approach but S. 200 was not reported out by the Committee.

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Partial Liquidation

Under the partial liquidation rule suggested by the Treasury Department, a shareholder whose stock in Du Pont had appreciated in value would pay an immediate capital gain tax on that portion (about 28%) of the appreciated value which is allocable to the G.M. stock. Individual shareholders would pay a total tax of $323 million on the assumption that, on the average, they paid $50 for each share of Du Pont. The Justice Department objected to this rule generally because it does not provide sufficient tax relief to encourage a court to order divestiture and, in particular, because it might provide the least relief in the case where relief might be needed the most; namely, where the acquisition occurred many years ago when violation of the law may have been less evident at the time of acquisition.

H. R. 8126 (introduced by Mr. Simpson)

H. R. 8126, which was reported out favorably by the Ways and Means Committee in September 1959, would treat a distribution of G.M. stock as a dividend in the amount of the $2.10 per share cost basis of the stock in the hands of Du Pont. The total tax to individuals would be about $43 million as contrasted

with the tax of about $900 million under present law. The Justice Department supported this "dividend at cost" rule. The Treasury Department, while preferring a partial liquidation rule, stated that it would not object to H. R. 8126. It was recognized that this approach had one advantage. By imposing an immediate dividend tax of an amount equal to the cost of the divested stock, the rule has a built-in safeguard which eliminates or minimizes tax relief in the case of a corporation which has made a recent acquisition. Thus the bill would not benefit taxpayers who could or should anticipate immediate antitrust action at the time of acquisition of the property. However, this approach may be subject to the criticism that it appears tailor-made for relief in the Du Pont situation.

Subsequently, a defect in H. R. 8126 was discovered under which individual shareholders of Christiana and Delaware (i.e., in large part members of the Du Pont family) would pay a substantially smaller tax if they received G.M. stock indirectly through Christiana and Delaware than would individual shareholders of Du Pont who received G.M. stock directly.

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Section 13 of H. R. 5547 (Senator Frear's substitute proposal)

Section 13 of H. R. 5547, which was reported out by the Senate Finance Committee on June 29, 1960, contains a "dividend at cost" rule similar to the rule contained in H. R. 8126. However, section 13 also contains a special rule for "successive distributions" of divested stock under which intermediate corporate shareholders (such as Christiana and Delaware) would be treated as mere conduits if they in turn were ordered to distribute divested stock to their shareholders. Because this special rule would relieve Christiana and Delaware from any intercorporate dividend tax liability, the Treasury Department has objected to this feature of the bill.

DIARY - Basis for discussion with Crawford Greenewalt
-- see also Bob Anderson memorandum

7-9/62

Estimated Tax on Distributions of G. M. Stock (1)
(in millions)

	Group	Existing Law	Partial Liquidation (4)	Revised Frear Bill	Williams Proposal
1.	Individual du Pont holders(2)	$870.0	$283.4	$44.6	$44.6
2.	Corporate holders (excl. Christiana and Del. Realty)	0.5	0.5	0.5	10.3
3	Christiana	2.7	2.7	2.7	56.2(6)
4.	Delaware Realty	1.2	1.2	1.2	24.7
5	Christiana stockholders				
	(a) Ordinary tax(3)	68.1	--	14.0	17.2(5)
	(b) Capital gains tax	73.0	97.0	--	--
6	Delaware Realty stockholders				
	(a) Ordinary tax(3)	19.1	--	11.2	11.2
	(b) Capital gains tax	65.0	73.3	--	--
	Total	$1099.6	$458.1	$73.7	$164.2

(1) Based on market value at $200 per share du Pont, and $43 per share G. M.
(2) Average rate -- 57.4% (based on National Analysts survey)
(3) Average rate -- 80%
(4) Assumes present law as an option and an average cost basis of $3.00 per share of du Pont for stockholders of Christiana and Del. Realty, $50 for stockholders of du Pont.
(5) Includes 3.3 tax to corporate stockholders of Christiana
(6) Includes 6.3 tax for account of charitable stockholders of Christiana.

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/5/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

August 26, 1960

9:05 a.m. -- 10:35 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Mr. Dillon
for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
Mr. McKibbin
for PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Mitchell
Miss Adkins
for Sec. Flemming
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Gen. Quesada, FAA
Mr. Floete, GSA

Gen. Persons
Col. Eisenhower
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Lyons
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Areeda

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The President opened the meeting with the traditional moment of silent prayer. He lamented the power of Congressman Passman and his success in persuading House approval in the matter of Mutual Security funds of $30 million vs. the $300 million recommended by the Senate.

National Emergency Alarm Repeater System - Governor Hoegh next presented to the Cabinet the preliminary report on the "NEAR" System for public warning. The Governor brought with him to the table a sample of the device which is the key to the NEAR System, and delineated for the President and the Cabinet some of the issues yet to be resolved; namely, willingness of power companies to have the NEAR System installed in their plants, willingness of power companies to pay for the cost of installation of signal generators, how to create a demand for receivers, and a willingness to buy them on the part of the public, and finally, the best methods to market, maintain, and service the receivers.

Secretary Anderson asked if it were not possible to persuade power companies to sell the alarm systems. When Governor Hoegh said he thought that this might be possible, the President pointed out that the information paper (CI - 60-71) circulated by Governor Hoegh specifically spoke to this point and said that the industry would not support any proposals to sell NEAR receivers.

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DLC NLE, Date 12/5/77

In answer to a question from the President, Governor Hoegh pointed out that the System does not give a different signal for nuclear attacks than for warning of tornados, hurricanes, or other natural disasters. What, he said, the signal does mean to the home owner is that he should turn on his radio for instructions.

The Governor further pointed out that the System is now equipped with a warning light which stays lit when the signal box is operated.

Governor Hoegh invited members of the Cabinet to participate in the October 11, 1960, exercise at Charlotte, Michigan, and promised to report at a later date on the results of his efforts to solve the problems which are now under consideration.

Budget Status Report - Director Stans began his presentation by telling the President that the 1960 (fiscal) year-end story was an encouraging one. When the President said an encouraging story from the Director of the Budget would be a change, the Director said that this was the very reason he was anxious to present it. Stans made his presentation from a group of charts. On the first he had listed the items "budget" vs. "actual" which account for an accumulated total of $1.086 billion surplus for the end of Fiscal Year 1960.

In the area of budget receipts he pointed out the interesting coincidence of actual vs. budget estimates for individual income tax receipts differing less than .04 of a percent -- only $17 million out of a $40.700 million budget.

The Director then turned to a report of personnel in civilian employment with the Government, looking first at comparisons of June 30 totals of 1958, 1959, and 1960. Here again he pointed with pride to the fact that the grand totals on these dates in each year varied only by a fraction of a percentage point. He felt that these comparisons gave particular justification for pride on the part of the Administration despite the expansion of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the necessary additions in the number of postal workers brought on to serve an increased population, and the natural tendency of government to grow each year.

Secretary Anderson listed several factors of strength in the business outlook ahead. The Secretary spoke optimistically about the inventory picture, prospects for a strong consumer demand, easing of credit, and possible increases in both construction and new car production. He offered to have an expansion of his remarks distributed through the Cabinet Secretariat.

The President pointed out that Post Office Department budgets are justified at continually higher levels because of the necessity to spend large sums for new labor-saving equipment and modernization while personnel charts continue to show increases in Post Office personnel.

Director Stans indicated that it takes some time before these machines pay off in labor-saving; further, that expanding America needs more and more mailmen.

In concluding, Director Stans pointed out that the two noticeable increases in civilian employment in government were in the Labor Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In the latter case he justified the increase by the continued growth of that agency, and in the former by some reporting changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/5/17

The President told the group that he recently had received, from a group in Iowa, a resolution promoting a two percent reduction each year in the national debt. The President said that that would be a consummation devoutly to be wished, but that he was sure he should not be so optimistic as to expect it. Still, he was particularly encouraged by the fact that these thoughts had come from the "grass roots".

Secretary Anderson told the President that he would like to add a few comments to Director Stans' presentation. When anyone is asked to give his goal for his country in business terms, he explained, he generally wishes for a high level of business activity without inflation. Business writers, said the Secretary, often tell him that business leaders are more optimistic than are those in key positions in government. The Secretary asserted that no one can talk us into a recession or into prosperity, but that the attitudes of government, considering its size, the scope of its activities, and the number of its employees, do influence.

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The Secretary then listed several factors of strength in the business outlook. The first he mentioned was the inventory picture, in which regard he pointed out that the adjustment was apparently either now completed or nearing completion, for we have swung from $11.4 billion annual accumulation rate in the first quarter to a $0 - $2.5 billion accumulation today.

The Secretary pointed with pride to the fact that we have accomplished this $9 billion shift of inventories in the last six months with business levels rising and wages steady. He further pointed to strong consumer demand as indicated by the growth of the annual rate of personal disposable income by $7.1 billion to a record $354.1 billion in the second quarter, a gain which the Secretary claimed was mostly real and not the result of inflation which has been minute in comparison to previous years. Employment further, he said, rose 110,000 in July to 68,689,000 which is 1,100,000 more than a year ago.

Another indicator is the strength in the stock market which he warned we should not over-stress although it does have a significance, considering that the Dow-Jones industrial average has recovered about half its loss since last January.

A further sign is the easing of credit. Here he pointed out that rates have declined on government and other securities; the prime rates have been lowered from five to four and one-half percent; the bank reserve positions are now much easier; and that we have moved from net borrowed reserve of about $500 million last winter to free reserves of $100-$200 million now. Money supply, he pointed out, grew $900 million between the end of May and the end of July; bank credit expansion points today to even further growth.

Turning to construction, the Secretary pointed out that over-all construction has been fairly stable this year at a somewhat lower level than 1959. Signs of future strength are indicated, he said, by Federal Housing Administration's applications for commitments which were the highest since April of this year in the week preceding the meeting, and the Veterans Administration appraisal requests which, although they dropped sharply in July, have made a sharp rise in August, possibly approaching the June figure which was the highest since October, 1959.

The Secretary further referenced his conversation with the President of General Motors and his prediction that the automobile industry would sell seven million cars next year. The Secretary said that this item should be held in the strictest of confidence -- that it was significant to note that the industry was not only talking of a seven million car year, but spending its money to prepare for this estimate.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/6/77

Lastly, he pointed to the fact that the financial boom in Western Europe and Japan continues to promote demand for United States' products overseas; particularly in jet aircraft and cotton, United States' shipments abroad are at an all-time high. It would be unusual, he said, if our economy declined while this boom proceeded at such a pace abroad.

Dr. Saulnier added to Secretary Anderson's remarks. Although his comments were generally more pessimistic, he attributed his attitude to the fact that July and August, like January and February, were traditionally slow days in the business economy.

The President said that in his country July and August were called "dog days".

Then turning to the next item the President called on General Quesada.

Dulles International Airport - General Quesada pointed out that he had lived with the plans for the Dulles International Airport from the standpoint of a passenger, a pilot, and an airlines owner, and in these three roles has been able to see some of the errors which had not shown up on paper in the earlier designs for the airport. He turned first to a diagram showing the over-all size of the new airport as contrasted to Washington National Airport which in area is less than one-tenth as large. He pointed out some of the lesser problems which his investigation turned up. In one instance, for example, he had managed to shorten by a thousand feet a diagonal run-way because his investigations revealed that when the winds were from that direction they were consistently stronger. In order to avoid complaints from residents in the surrounding area, he proposed to plant some two million seedlings and to leave as many trees as possible during the construction since it had been determined, again by his investigations, that these are the best natural sound-absorbers. In order to provide as fast-as-possible access to the airport for airlines passengers, Quesada has stood firm on his original ruling that no local access roads may tie into the highway proposed. On this point he has not only won the approval of Congress, but has won the support of Virginians by explaining to them that he was sparing them from the pains and burdens of fast development. To this end, he transported local committees to areas depreciated by too fast overgrowth.

Quesada showed an artist's conception of the terminal building along with a scale model and said rather proudly that he thought that the building would look almost exactly as it was there illustrated. The President countered that he considered that no compliment as far as he was concerned, and admitted that he did not like modern architecture. When Quesada replied that it was not his preference either but that it was certainly functional, the President said, "Pete, they told me that the Air Force Academy was the last word in functionality. When I went out there I saw all these flat roofs and said 'In my day flat roofs meant that we were never dry from the first rain on'. The men there told me that they were having their troubles, too. So you see that these functional moderns are often more modern than functional."

In reply to the President's query as to whether there would be any charge for all of the services that Quesada was describing, and, if so, who would pay for them, Quesada explained that the FAA expects to operate the Airport on a pay-as-you-go-user basis; that he hoped further that they would be able to incorporate the airport and put it on a profitable basis as they had the Washington National Airport. Service costs, he said, would be included in the price of the ticket purchased by the airlines passengers.

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Quesada mentioned to the Cabinet that the noise problem is magnified by the tendency of the population to migrate to the areas around an airport. After they have built their homes, their next move is to file petitions against aircraft noise. For these people, the President said that he had no sympathy. The Attorney General reported that the courts have been ruling that use of air-space over a man's house can depreciate his property value and whether the man knew the airport and the noise were there prior to making his purchase in some cases has not been held material by the court.

Quesada answered Chairman McCone's question regarding Customs by saying that Customs areas had been provided in the plan.

To Secretary Benson who inquired about a hotel, he said there would be a hotel, but that it would be privately financed and operated. He explained to Secretary Anderson where private planes would land; satisfied Secretary Mueller with his explanation of baggage handling arrangements, and assured the President that there was provision for helicopter service.

Robert Gray

Copy to:

Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Lambie
Mr. Gray

~~TOP SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1960

General Goodpaster:

Attached is the memorandum of meeting with the President involving Dr. Kistiakowsky and Dr. Robertson. It will have been typed after my departure. I will initial it upon my return, but in the meantime it is for your information.

Gordon Gray

~~TOP SECRET~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT
(Wednesday, August 24, 9 a.m.)

SUBJECT: Report of Panel of President's Science Advisory Committee on Weapons Technology for Limited Warfare

PRESENT: The President
General Persons
Mr. Gates
Mr. Douglas
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Robertson
Mr. Gray

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Dr. Kistiakowsky opened the meeting by saying that he wished to present the result of studies by the Panel on Weapons Technology for Limited Warfare. What would be specifically presented would be the conclusions of the Panel which had been working for a year under Dr. Robertson. He said there would be made available to the President a document setting forth the conclusions as well as backup materials.

He then presented Dr. Robertson, who said that he wished to acknowledge at the outset that scientists do sometimes get out of their sphere when they address themselves to problems within this sphere. For example. he recognized that the question of organization or the question of roles and missions were not necessarily weapons technology. However it was difficult to stay completely within the scientist's sphere in addressing the problem of how to guide research and development in technology for limited warfare.

Dr. Robertson said there had been several efforts in this general field. The first big effort had been Project VISTA, which had made many recommendations concerning limited aggression. Another had been the Woods Hole study under Air Force sponsorship. Again a couple of years ago the Defense Science Board had made a study

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NR 76-59 DOCUMENT NO. 18
By CJ. Date 12-10-76

which had been reported to the Secretary of Defense and had been considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and some of their recommendations had been implemented.

Dr. Robertson said that efforts of his Panel had been to assist in research and development planning. He stated that it was difficult for people in the Department of Defense to get time for long-range planning.

Dr. Robertson said that the report sought to summarize the basic causes of weaknesses, which derive in part from deficiencies in the research and development program, and in part from failure to procure items already developed. The Panel also felt that the present structure and operations of the military departments do not insure the requisite priority for meeting the needs for limited warfare, or adequate mechanism for making rational choices among competing claims. All of the armed services have strong motives for developing the big weapons systems for general war, and neglect the specialized weapons and systems needed for limited war. The NSC policy on limited war is so differently interpreted by the services that the resultant plans are unbalanced. In summary, limited war has been somewhat neglected.

As specific examples, Dr. Robertson referred to airlift, with respect to which there was little assured capability because of overriding priority of SAC needs. Second, there is no unified agency for the development of requirements for the development of limited war capabilities.

Dr. Robertson pointed out that NSC basic policy emphasizes a secure and effective retaliatory capability, but there needs to be more emphasis given to NSC policy with respect to the secondary threat, and that such policy be implemented more vigorously and organizational arrangements be made to this end.

Dr. Robertson said the Panel felt that any integrated plan for limited warfare will require revision of the Wilson memorandum of November 26, 1956, in order to provide the Army a measure of responsibility for its own tactical aerial reconnaissance and tactical support. The Army is now prohibited from performing in a manner adequate to its needs, while the Air Force is not providing for development and procurement appropriate to the task..

Dr. Robertson said that he was sorry to feel compelled to mention roles and missions and organization problems, but this was inescapable if research and development guidance is properly to be had.

Dr. Robertson then turned to the second part of the Panel report dealing with significant deficiencies in the present programs. He said that the second part of the report postulates mobile and appropriately equipped and deployed small forces, quick transport and supply, tactical intelligence and fire support, plus a rapid reenforcement capability. He said that the Panel feels that the need for such a capability will grow steadily in the years ahead. He said that the Panel had listed seven points which the Panel considered crucial, and that they were as follows:

1. Airlift is not assured because of the competing requirements of SAC. Dr. Robertson said much of this situation can be remedied by procurement of existing equipment, and that no further research and development was necessary in this field.

2. Development of attack and of ground support aircraft for limited war is neglected in favor of general war.

3. The type of aircraft carriers is a problem. The question is whether for limited war purposes our very large carriers are appropriate. Dr. Robertson pointed out that large carriers are necessary because of the aircraft used which are heavy, for example around 75,000 pounds. If we had 30,000-pound aircraft, smaller carriers would be feasible. The question is whether an intensive study should be made of the question of using a large number of small aircraft carriers of unconventional design to improve our limited war capabilities. Dr. Robertson noted that the only recommendation here was that the Navy should examine this question.

4. The great advances in electronic techniques in communications and intelligence systems have brought about a proliferation of systems, at times ill adapted by virtue of complexity and cost to the requirements of limited warfare. The recommendation of the Panel would be that we expand our efforts to better integrate the existing work into better systems for limited war and not those that would be only useful for global communications. There is a

real question whether there is an adequate level of effective reconnaissance and battlefield surveillance for the purposes of limited war. Again Dr. Robertson felt that a change in the Wilson memorandum on roles and missions was necessary so that, as an example, the Army could make maximum use of existing aircraft without restriction. Additionally, research and development programs in this field should give more emphasis to simple and reliable means for handling tactical intelligence and for providing forward area communications.

5. We should not sacrifice our efforts to develop non-nuclear weapons. For example, Dr. Robertson said, the Panel thought we should exploit optimum fragmentation weapons to a greater extent. He observed that the extraordinary security with which we have surrounded these weapons has seriously retarded their development, and gave several examples from his own personal experience. The Panel felt that small arms needed attention, as well as the development of the potential of biological and chemical weapons, particularly those which are temporarily incapacitating. Dr. Robertson observed that we had more or less brushed off this subject ten years ago because we were more concerned with strategic weapons.

6. We should provide short-range tactical fire power for all-weather use under ground force control, and this requires several-fold expansion of support of the best development projects. This will require elimination of duplication and greater selectivity.

7. A stronger effort is indicated in the development of simpler weapons for indigenous forces. One mechanism which could be used in the Far East, for example, would be the mutual weapons development program which has been successful in NATO and would have promise for Japan.

Dr. Robertson then said he had one last note on nuclear weapons. The Panel felt that there exist long-term possibilities for significant improvements in small tactical weapons for ground use.

Finally, Dr. Robertson reported that the Panel urges full-scale joint exercises of units of the different services under conditions which approach as closely as possible the different kind of limited war situations with which we may be confronted. These would be of great help in guiding research and development.

The President said he wished to make general observations relating to the comparative emphasis on strategic and tactical weapons: the more the services depend on nuclear weapons the dimmer the President's hope gets to contain any limited war or to keep it from spreading into general war. This is the problem, the President said, which always nags him. However he did not intend to say that the possibilities for tactical weapons should be neglected. He said that one axiom which is trustworthy in time of war is that whatever comes and however it happens it will be a surprise. He made reference at this point to Pearl Harbor.

The President said he was not sure he agreed with the recommendation relating to reconnaissance types of planes for the Army. He asked whether this is not an Air Force mission. He wondered, as we move into advanced aircraft, why the Army should be in the business of building fields that are required for jet planes. If the Army could use drones, perhaps the Army should have them, but he is not at all sure that the Army should develop them.

The President said he wished to make an observation about communications, which he considered a vitally important subject. He had in mind particularly battlefield communications. His own experience had demonstrated that if any commander's will could be executed instantly his capabilities could be improved ten times. Communications lag had always been a serious problem.

The President said he was also interested in optimum fragmentation weapons and wondered why they didn't seem to constitute a larger part of our arsenal. Secretary Gates interposed that he thought things were going well with respect to fragmentation weapons. Dr. Kistiakowsky replied that his investigation had convinced him the security limitations had prevented the proper exploitation of these weapons.

The President said he wanted to return to the general proposition. He felt, of course, that we were not talking merely of the Army and the Marines but the whole Defense establishment. He said he was getting weary of the necessity of coordination, and wished it was possible to look to one individual to accomplish these things. However he recognized there were difficulties.

The President said he thinks there is no way of confining discoveries, and he gets very impatient of dividing lines. However, he wanted to make sure that he did not understand that the Panel was recommending a big crash program with new organizational arrangements but rather that the Panel was recommending the proper push with the people where they were, and undertaking to weed out unnecessary activities and adding those which are being neglected or overlooked. Dr. Robertson replied that the Panel did not recommend multi-billion dollar crash programs and that, specifically and basically, the Panel had in mind an adequate recognition of the secondary mission of the military.

The President said that notwithstanding the inevitably increased reliance on nuclear weapons, he agreed that we should not neglect the task to contain limited or local aggression.

G.B.

Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President

SECRET

Gen. Goodpaster

August 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT
(Wednesday, August 24, 8:15 a.m.)

PRESENT: General Goodpaster
Mr. Gray

1. General Goodpaster and I discussed with the President an intelligence matter which will be the subject of a separate memorandum to be prepared by General Goodpaster.

2. I reported to the President that we had received the report of the FBI investigation of the leak involving the nuclear testing discussion in the NSC at its last meeting on August 19. I said that the investigation was not wholly successful in that it did not disclose an individual responsible for the dissemination of the information to the New York Times. The President said that one of the main purposes of the exercise was to make it clear to people that he took the matter of leaks extremely seriously. I said that my analysis of the report indicated that it was pretty clear that Mr. Finney was the author of the article and that there had been several contacts made by him, but that no one would admit to having disclosed anything to him. I said that the report was inaccurate in some respects in that it quoted me as referring to a leak within the last year out of the Committee of Principals when "Sir Anthony Eden" was in Washington meeting with the Committee. Obviously the reference should have been to Mr. Frederick Eaton. One further conclusion I felt could be drawn from the report was that specifically the State Department and to some extent the Defense Department had ignored the Presidential directive about debriefing the particular meeting concerned. The President gave me certain instructions with respect to following up with Mr. Herter.

I recommended that General Goodpaster, Mr. Hagerty and I jointly analyze the report and report further to the President as necessary.

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NR 79-313 #1
BY DJH DATE 11/30/83

3. I recommended to the President that Mr. Stans be invited to attend the special NSC meeting on August 25 which would concern itself with SAMOS. The President approved.

4. I then took up the Record of Action of the NSC meeting of August 19, telling the President that there were no problems and asking his authority to approve it on his behalf, which he gave me.

5. I then briefed the President with respect to the Sixth Report to the President by the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities, dated May 24, 1960 (recommendation on direction of the COMINT-ELINT effort) along the lines of the attached briefing note. The President approved the recommendation as set forth in the briefing note.

6. I then said I had several NSC matters which I was trying to deal with by vote slip in order to conserve Council time. I started to tell him about the problem with respect to evacuation. At this point General Persons came into the President's office and said he had some matters to clear with the President. I then said that because of the extreme pressure of time under which the President was laboring, I perhaps should deal with these matters at a later date. The President instructed me to proceed. I then said that, with respect to evacuation, it seemed better to schedule it on the Council agenda because there was a difference of view between State and Defense which would take some time to explain.

With respect to Basic National Security Policy and the paragraph therein on nuclear and biological warfare, I briefed the President along the lines of the attached briefing note. He authorized me to indicate his approval by vote slip.

With respect to the overseas Chinese problem, I briefed the President along the lines of the attached briefing note. He authorized me to approve the vote slip in his behalf.

Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President

SECRET

Pre-Press Notes, August 24, 1960

INTERNATIONAL

African student transportation. President read the State Department recommendation (filed herewith). He said it reminded him of someone who had pulled an awful boner in World War I and got a letter from Billy Mitchell. Mitchell said, at the conclusion "No explanation will be submitted because none will be satisfactory."

It was admitted by General Persons that undoubtedly politics was mixed up in decision, although Jackie Robinson has been pressing point with the Vice President for a year or more.

Someone said "wait until your student friends in Chile hear about this" and the President said with horror "there are 25,000 of them."

OAS Meeting. OAS has recommended breaking diplomatic relations with Dominican Republic and (2) economic measures. The President said as far as arms were concerned, we had no problem since we had an embargo on arms to all OAS countries. There was a discussion of the action yesterday on Dominican sugar and the President's understanding of previous quotas refreshed. He said "someone is taking a special interest in these sugar quotas" -- adding that some people thought it was Cooley. As to breaking relations with Dominican Republic, consideration is being given to OAS recommendation.

Cuba situation. Herter is presently presenting American position. Question might come up about freedom of worship -- the Catholic Church in Cuba. The President read the recommendation.

Berlin. Whether or not the German Parliament should meet there this fall. De Gaulle has recommended they do not. The President's position is that this is entirely a matter for the Germans. There was a suggestion that we would "support" whatever decision the Germans made, and the President said he felt that was giving them a "blank check."

Congo. At the moment Lumumba is doing what we have asked -- must be careful not to discourage him, even though there is evidence that the Soviets were the ones who called the Congolese government off from their stand on Hammarskjold.

Nuclear Test Ban. President read paper.

Laos. Also paper prepared, which the President read.

Powers Trial. The President has said that he considered sentence "severe"; in contrast Senator Fulbright has suggested it was lenient. The President questioned what the Soviets meant by three years in prison and seven years outside. Dr. Kistiakowsky suggested it would be "house arrest" in some far away place. It was noted that no official of the American government has been able to see Powers. If there is any question of whether Powers might be prosecuted under American law, at conclusion of sentence, the answer is no evidence to indicate as of now that he should be.

Molotov. The President brought up the announcement made today that Molotov was being named to post on International Atomic Energy Commission in Geneva. General Goodpaster reminded the President that Chiang Kai-shek had stressed the importance of treaty between Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia and had seemed to be concerned over nearness of Outer Mongolia to Molotov. This could be tied into transfer -- Chiang Kai-shek thought significant.

Space achievements. The President read and will refer reporters to a paper by Dr. Kistiakowsky.

DOMESTIC

Medical Care. President briefed on action of Senate yesterday. Kerr bill passed. Kennedy made a strange statement, he said he ought to go to the people -- that he would like to have an Administration that would provide leadership and a Congress that would act. Opportunity to jibe at the 2/3 Democratic Congress that does not act.

Medical Care Bill. The President said that the only argument against this bill was that people receiving help would have to sign a "pauper's oath" -- he said people applied to Red Cross for assistance, States applied to him almost daily for assistance -- he thinks the argument that you will decrease a person's self-respect is not valid.

Someone said "what Kennedy needs is less profile and more courage." Not for the President, but would be good for someone else, said the President.

The President was urged to repeat and repeat that the Senate was 2/3 Democratic.

Kennedy also says that there has been no action on agriculture. He himself promised in primary that he would submit bill on agriculture, has not done so.

The President will announce that he has signed the "equal time" bill.

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Potsdam Papers. The State Department had had an agreement that scholars working on books could read these papers. Knebel and Bailey, working on such a book, and Herbert Feis, on another book, were given access to them. Then Knebel and Bailey went back later and found some new material recently added by Chep Bohlen and were given permission to read (which should not have been done). Now appearing in newspaper syndicated column. The President questioned why the State Department had no control over such things.

Economic report. For July not good.

Cabot Lodge. Says he may have pulled a boner by saying so much to reporters yesterday (was quoted in papers as saying the President was considering participating in United Nations General Assembly this fall). The President passed off as of no consequence.

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1.~~	~~Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 7/6/78-bc	~~8/23/60~~	~~A~~
2. Case 76-56, #70	Memo of Conf., DDE, Merchant, McCone, Goodpaster, 8/19/60, re nuclear testing (4 pgs) portions EXempted, MA 76-56 #70 appeal: portions exempted, MA 76-56 #70	8/23/60	A
3. 78-154, #1	British paper re Macmillan's suggestions re message, de Gaulle to DDE (5 pgs) (exempted-State-11/20/78)	8/19/60	A
~~4.~~	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster, 8/18/60, re Argentina (2 pgs)~~ 1/22/81, bc	~~8/19/60~~	~~A~~
~~5.~~	~~Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bw	~~8/16/60~~	~~A~~
6. 78-154, #2	Memo of Conf., DDE, Bowie, Goodpaster, 8/16/60, re report on NATO (5 pgs) (exempted-Defense ltr.-11/30/78) Exempted MA 80-185 #1	8/19/60	A
7. 78-141, #6	Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster, 8/15/60, re nuclear testing (2 pgs) portion exempted, NE 78-141 #6	8/19/60	A
~~8.~~ 76-56, #71	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Gray, Goodpaster, 8/15/60 re Cuba: leaks~~ 12/30/77-bc	~~8/19/60~~	~~A~~

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August 24, 1960

MEMORANDUM

Cross-section of comments by Republican Congressmen who have just recently returned from their Congressional Districts

Arizona	Rhodes	Exceptionally good. Last poll showed Nixon 63% Kennedy 37%
California	Younger	Situation very good and improving
	Gubser	Better than I had dared to hope
	Jackson	Very good. Will elect Republican to succeed me
	Utt	Surprisingly good and getting better
	Holt	Nothing but good
	Wilson	Gov. Brown and Democrats making it better for Republicans every day
Florida	Cramer	Never saw it so good
Idaho	Budge	Republicans gaining steadily
Illinois	Allen	So good it's hard to believe
	Michel	It surprized me
	Springer	My District looks very good
Iowa	Schwengel	Religious issue is a sleeper. Republicans gaining strength
	Hoeven	Religion will be bigger factor than most people think. Everything looks good for Republicans
Michigan	Ford	Never saw it look better
	Cederberg	Big upswing since Conventions
Missouri	Curtis	Republicans gaining strength. Expects we will definitely gain 2 seats with possibility of 2 more
New Hampshire	Bass	Not so good in New England. Merrow in real trouble

New York	Derounian	Nixon gaining. Is sure Republicans will carry State
	Ray	So good it scares me
North Carolina	Jonas	State is on fire. Expects Nixon to carry and good chance of electing a Republican Governor
Ohio	Brown	Oh, all right I guess but we've got a h--- of a fight
	Scherer	Thinks Republicans in good shape
Pennsylvania	Dague	Things look good for Republican ticket
Texas	Alger	Chances 50-50 now. Feeling of revulsion of Johnston defection. Religion is powerful under cover factor. Dallas Morning News openly supporting Nixon-Lodge
Virginia	Poff	Nixon has better than even chance to capture State
Wisconsin	Byrnes	Kennedy efforts in primary caused some trouble but this is dying down
	Laird	Republicans gaining. May pick up 2 seats
Wyoming	Thomson	State will undoubtedly go Republican

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE FILES

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J. Z. A.

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 23, 1960

8:40 a.m. -- 10:05 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Bennett

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven

Under Secy. Dillon (in part)
Asst. Secy. McLain (in part)
Secy. Flemming (in part)
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Director Stans, BoB
Mr. Staats
Mr. Hughes
Sen. Morton, RNC

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Areeda
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton

SUMMARY

Sugar Act - Action by the Organization of American States with respect to the Dominican Republic was reviewed, and it was agreed that the Administration would seek authority to by-pass the Dominican Republic in awarding increased quotas to other suppliers as a result of reductions in the Cuban sugar quota. It was also agreed to seek an extension of the Act beyond its present March 31, 1961 termination date.

Minimum Wage - It was expected that the House Rules Committee would send the bill to conference, that a majority of House conferees would support a position near the Administration's recommendations, and that the result, if any at all were achieved, would be generally favorable to the Administration.

Medical Care for the Aged - Discussion centered on the tactics that would be appropriate under various circumstances. Whether the Senate would adopt the compulsory social security approach could not be foretold. If it did so, it would be best if the House did not proceed to a conference. A Senate rejection of the social security approach would mean that a measure acceptable to the Administration could become law.

Adjournment - The status of the medical care issue could very well determine the timing. At this moment, adjournment by Labor Day seems probable.

Appraisal of the August Session - The results on minimum wage and medical care will measure the significance of the session. The consensus was that the opposition would have gained no advantage unless their leadership's significant measures either become law or are vetoed.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of the following:

Fiscal Responsibility
Cuban Situation
Mexican Farm Workers
Soviet Trade
School Construction
Situs Picketing
Military Retirement Pay
Economic Situation
Tariffs and Trade
Agriculture

* * * * * *

Fiscal Responsibility - The President noted Senator Johnson's statement that Republicans favored governmental economy only during election campaigns while Democrats consistently saved public funds. Congress has indeed reduced Mutual Security appropriations over the years, but the United States would doubtless come to regret it. The President requested the Budget Director to assemble data on expenditures resulting from Congressional action and on the cost of unenacted proposals of the Democratic leadership. The President said that proof was clear in such outrageous examples as excessive pay raises for Government employees and even apart from the additional spending proposed by individual Democrats.

Sugar Act - Under Secretary Dillon recalled the circumstances of sugar legislation in July when Congress refused the Administration's request for broad discretion to reallocate any reduction in the Cuban sugar quota. We nevertheless accepted that bill because of the overriding importance of acting on the Cuban quota. Subsequently, as expected, the Organization of American States, now meeting in Costa Rica, found that the Dominican Republic had interfered in Venezuelan affairs by promoting

revolution and by organizing an attempt on the part of Venezuelan citizens to assassinate Venezuelan President Betancourt. The evidence was conclusive and the OAS condemned the Dominican Republic. The member countries agreed to break diplomatic but not consular relations with that Government and to limit economic relations beginning with an arms embargo. An OAS Council will probably be formed to watch developments in the Dominican Republic, to consider further economic sanctions consistent with the internal laws of the members, to recommend suspension of these actions when circumstances change, and perhaps to oversee future free elections. Our delegation does not believe that further economic sanctions are necessary.

While the Dominican Republic has allowed various communists to return in order to suggest that the only alternative to Trujillo is Communism, there are moderates ready to govern if given the chance.

Mr. Dillon continued: The Dominican Republic already has a 1960 sugar import allotment of 130,000 tons which is 55% larger than the 1959 allotment. To allow imports of an additional 322,000 tons, as existing law provides, would favor the Dominican Republic with a large sugar bonus and thus embarrass our relations with other OAS members. We should treat the Dominican Republic and Cuba equally, as we ask the other American countries to do. We cannot expect them to resist their internal pro-Castro factions unless we decline to favor the Dominican Republic with a large sugar bonus. We should, therefore, seek legislation authorizing the President to reallocate to other countries without reference to the statutory criteria the amounts which would have come from the Dominican Republic.

The President favored such an amendment as essential to the honor and prestige of the United States. He also supported an extension of the Sugar Act. Sen. Bennett said that Mr. Cooley, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, promised in July to produce a bill in August for a further extension of the Sugar Act beyond its present expiration date of March 31, 1961. Cooley has now introduced such a bill which would, however, continue the existing allocation provisions. Sen. Bennett raised the question of whether we should try for our proposed amendment in the House or the Senate. Assistant Secretary Marvin McLain emphasized the delays incident to procurement of sugar from distant sources, the effects of uncertainty upon the market, and the lack of assurance that supplies would be available if United States intentions remain in doubt until next March. Rep. Hoeven doubted that the House Agricultural Committee would consider the Dominican Republic amendment in the absence of public pressure. He and Sen. Bennett suggested that Mr. Dillon, who had not yet discussed the matter with Mr. Cooley, should request an opportunity to appear before the House Committee. Mr. Dillon agreed to do so. Sen. Bennett thought that the Senate would accept a one-year extension if the Dominican Republic problem were also solved.

Mr. McLain expressed the concern of the Department of Agriculture over the alleged illegality of withholding from the Dominican Republic the sugar allotments ostensibly required by existing law. That action was, the President said, his decision, and Agriculture could so state.

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Mr. Dillon hoped the President would send a message to the Congress. The President offered to request urgent action today.

Cuban Situation - Mr. Dillon was encouraged by the Latin American attitude at the Costa Rica meeting of foreign ministers. OAS members were satisfied with their action concerning the Dominican Republic. During the current week, the OAS will consider economic development and social reform in Latin America, Caribbean tensions, and intervention from outside the hemisphere. While not entirely predictable, sanctions similar to those imposed upon the Dominican Republic are unlikely because of the absence of clear physical intervention by Cuba into other American countries. Mr. Dillon expected a strong condemnation of Soviet intervention in the hemisphere. He also expected the OAS to establish a commission, stronger than the existing Peace Committee, to watch developments in the Caribbean.

Sen. Bridges applauded the Administration decision against any foreign use of our economic assistance for the purchase of Cuban sugar. This step had, Mr. Dillon indicated, been under consideration for some time, but implementation had to await such precautions as the exit of American ships from Cuban waters. Mr. Dillon further suggested that the United States should, when Secretary Herter and our delegation return from Costa Rica, consider additional economic actions with respect to Cuba. He believed, however, that denial of a sugar bonus to the Dominican Republic was an essential prerequisite.

Mexican Farm Workers - Rep. Halleck noted the pendency in the Senate of an extension of the law permitting Mexican workers to enter the United States. The bill is opposed by Secretary Mitchell. Mr. Harlow summarized the situation. Although the Administration recommended a deferral of further legislation until next year, a two-year extension of existing law was reported by the House Agricultural Committee, passed by the House and will be considered by the Senate within a few days according to Senators Johnson and Ellender. We must decide whether to mention the possibility of a veto. Mr. Harlow will give a memo to Rep. Halleck.

Soviet Trade - The President inquired about a recent press report on United States imports of Russian aluminum in both ingot and fabricated form. Mr. Dillon knew of no recent examples, but recalled last year's Soviet aluminum dumping at reduced prices on world markets. Some was purchased by European fabricators who export their products to the United States. This was entirely legal because no violation of anti-dumping laws could be established after United States and Canadian producers also reduced aluminum prices to meet the Soviet competition. The quantities were small, and prices have recovered from those levels.

At this point, 9:11 a.m., Sen. Bennett, Under Secretary Dillon, and Assistant Secretary McLain left the meeting.

Minimum Wage - Sen. Dirksen noted that the Senate rejected his proposal which was essentially the House Bill and also rejected the Administration bill. Each received about 39 votes. The Senate-passed bill, however, is not acceptable to the House Rules Committee or to the House conferees. This was the consensus of the leaders who felt that a clear majority of the House conferees would, in general, favor the Administration position and thus confront the Senate conferees, including Senator Kennedy, with the alternatives of a $1.15 minimum and restricted expansion of coverage or no legislation. The Vice President and Rep. Halleck hoped that the House Rules Committee would agree to a conference on the minimum wage bill. That move might reduce the pressure on the Rules Committee which could not reasonably expect to withhold action on all four of the Democrat's "must" bills. The position of the House conferees should reassure the Rules Committee. Rep. Halleck felt some flexibility with respect to the coverage provisions of the bill. He emphasized the Administration recommendation of $1.15 and a broadening of coverage. The President recalled his approval of $1.10 and Secretary Mitchell's recommendation of $1.10 to $1.15. Sen. Dirksen wondered whether the Democrats had lost interest in minimum wage legislation. While only a small percentage of the labor force is directly affected by the wage figure, an extension of coverage would stimulate the vigorous opposition of small business, retailers, brokers, motel keepers.

Medical Care for the Aged - All agreed that this had become an issue of key significance. A close Senate vote is anticipated. Sen. Dirksen expected all Republicans to vote against the Anderson (compulsory social security approach) bill with the exception of Sen. Case and possibly Sen. Smith. In a non-social security approach, the Vice President was not too troubled by the percentage share of the Federal contribution. The President regarded 65 percent as the maximum desirable percentage. Sen. Dirksen observed that this bill may be the last legislative vehicle for Administration proposals such as the sugar amendment and the housing bill's Title I extending the authorization to insure home modernization loans. But, of course, such riders would make an undesirable medical care bill difficult to veto. The Vice President thought that if the Senate adopts the social security approach in tonight's crucial test vote, the outcome would depend upon the position taken by the House Rules Committee or by Rep. Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. This was the consensus. Rep. Halleck thought that Mills might stand on the House bill. Rep. Byrnes suggested that Sen. Johnson was urging Speaker Rayburn to urge Mills to support the Senate version in conference. The Vice President expressed the consensus: If the Senate passes the Anderson bill, it would be desirable for the Rules Committee to withhold action. While criticism would be substantial, the consequences would be much more adverse if the President were confronted with a medical care bill that required a veto.

Rep. Halleck mentioned the various threats being made against the Rules Committee, including the removal of Reps. Smith and Colmer from the Committee through action of the House Democratic caucus. Rep. Halleck questioned whether Republicans should attempt, if possible, floor action

overruling Democratic Committee assignments. Such a precedent might be undesirable. Rep. Allen thought that the status of the Rules Committee in the next Congress may well depend upon Republican gains or losses in House elections. He believed, however, that medical care would not be the precipitating issue if the Senate rejected the Anderson bill, for the Rules Committee would almost certainly act on a bill that did not require compulsory coverage under the social security system.

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Adjournment - Sen. Dirksen declared that mutual security appropriations would be considered after medical care. Area assistance bills will apparently not be acted upon. Although much remains undone, all regarded adjournment by Labor Day as a good possibility and nearly certain if the Senate rejected the social security approach to medical care.

Appraisal of the August Session - In response to a question from the President, Sen. Dirksen said that at this moment, the Democrats did not consider the August session advantageous and adjournment sentiment is growing among them. The Vice President agreed but pointed out the advantage they would gain from passing a Kennedy minimum wage bill, a Kennedy medical care bill, and perhaps an education bill. To avoid a failure, they would have to show achievements of importance that either become law or were vetoed.

School Construction - Rep. Halleck mentioned the unlikely possibility that the majority might try to send a school bill to conference under a suspension of the rules. The necessary two-thirds vote seems unlikely, and adjournment before Labor Day would preclude any further suspension calendars (except for an exceedingly improbable possibility after an adjournment resolution).

Situs Picketing - Sen. Dirksen doubted that the Senate would act, especially in view of his amendments exempting certain defense establishments. Sen. Johnson had certainly not forced the issue. Rep. Halleck said that House interest in the common situs bill was lost long ago.

Military Retirement Pay - The President restated his interest in equalizing the pay of retired military personnel. He noted their growing impatience and the increasing likelihood of political efforts by such retirees. He strongly regretted the failure of Congress to act. He urged no particular structure for military pay grades, but emphasized the unfairness of discriminating against those who retired before the date of the last pay raise. Sen. Saltonstall commented that the equalization bill which the House passed without careful consideration was not acceptable to the Senate whose Armed Services Committee had agreed to study the subject of military retirement during the adjournment period and to consider action by the next Congress.

Economic Situation - In response to a question from the President, Dr. Saulnier discussed the recent reduction in Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rates. One large bank had reduced the prime interest rate, and others would doubtless follow as the Federal Reserve action becomes increasingly effective in increasing the money supply over the next week or

two. In contrast to the July increase in housing starts, Dr. Saulnier expects the August statistics to show some increase over July. The increase in automobile production over 1959 was noted, as was the uncertainty of the steel industry.

Tariffs and Trade - Sen. Saltonstall expressed concern with our gold outflows and with forthcoming tariff negotiations within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Tariff matters are receiving strong attention as a result of the current Tariff Commission peril point hearings incident to the coming GATT negotiations. Sen. Saltonstall was particularly concerned with textile and copper and brass products. Gen. Persons commented that very few textile items were contained in the public list of items that might be the subject of tariff concessions. Mr. Areeda will supply the specifics for the Senator.

The President said that higher tariffs induce higher domestic prices that prejudice our commercial exports, which exceed our imports. The gold outflow results from our world-wide military and political involvements. The President felt that gold exports should be lessened through reductions or at least the maintenance of our internal production costs. The Vice President concurred and emphasized the great and growing concern in the South over textile imports, especially those from Hong Kong which does not voluntarily limit exports to the United States as Japan does. He also noted that the Democratic Party has not yet taken a position to meet the rising sentiment for mandatory quotas on textile imports.

Sen. Saltonstall also expressed New England's dissatisfaction with import limitations on residual fuel oil. While willing to consider any constructive suggestions, the President pointed out that restrictive tariffs, which seem the only alternative to existing import quotas, would mean higher prices for residual fuel oil and thus higher production costs for those who use it.

Agriculture - Rep. Hoeven urged administrative action to raise egg prices, to moderate Commodity Credit Corporation inventory disposals which depress market prices, and to purchase pork for the school lunch program if hog prices weaken. The President said that these steps would be considered to the extent of their feasibility and propriety.

P.A.

Phillip Areeda

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Lambie

Hall- Folger meeting 8/19/60

52

Suggested Program for September 29th Dinners (with tentative location of speakers).

		Suggested Time
Senator Morton Master of Ceremonies	D. C.	
Governor Rockefeller	Chicago	2 minutes
Congressman Judd	A Mid-western City	2 minutes
Senator Goldwater	Houston	3 minutes
Ambassador Lodge	Los Angeles	5 minutes
The President	Boston (?)	10 minutes
The Vice President	New York	10 minutes

The Folger Shakespeare Library

August 23, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 19, 1960

Others present: Secretary Merchant, Chairman McCone
General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said that Prime Minister Macmillan sent his warmest regards to the President. He added that he is following Mr. Nixon's campaign with close interest. [redacted]

Mr. McCone said the United States and British representatives from the Geneva negotiations gave a report to the meeting of himself and Mr. Merchant with the Prime Minister. Mr. McCone explained why it is not feasible for the United States to go to the fall-back position -- that the Congress will not accept this. He said the British tried to tie the question to the election in some way, but he resisted this. The British pressed us very hard for a statement of our intentions as to when and whether we planned to initiate unilateral nuclear seismic experimentation. Ormsby-Gore wanted a commitment, which he was not given, that the United States would not do anything until the next Congress and Administration had come in.

Mr. McCone was willing to say that we would take no precipitous action, and that we will resume negotiations at the end of the five weeks' recess. Mr. Merchant commented that the British seemed greatly relieved that this was the purpose of the visit.

Mr. McCone said he cited to the British the President's statement that we would not wait forever to resume testing if no progress is made toward an acceptable agreement. He and Mr. Merchant agreed on a proposed date of September 27th for reconvening after

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 76-56 #70
BY DJH DATE 10/17/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(6)
NL letter 9/16/83
NLE DATE 10/17/83

the recess. He said he proposed that, in the meantime, the United States and the United Kingdom should summarize very strictly the issues that divide the East and West before the recess began.

Mr. McCone said that the Soviets are pressing hard for a commitment from the United States as to the duration of moratorium we would accept. Mr. McCone thought the moratorium should cover the period of seismic improvement experimentation. The British also want to know our thinking on this matter. Mr. McCone said he and Mr. Merchant finally agreed that the moratorium could be of two years' duration plus three to six months, which is the time it would take to make preparations for testing after a decision to test. He said it was agreed that the Western delegations can announce their thinking on the moratorium.

[redacted]

Mr. McCone suggested, and said he had suggested to the British, that in the early days of the recess the US and UK negotiators should report on what the issues are that remain in the negotiations with the Russians, and what the US and UK positions are with respect to these issues -- and that thereafter the governments should try to decide what to do about them.

Mr. McCone commented that the proposal for reciprocal inspection of seismic improvement devices involving nuclear explosions was not put forward very strongly or effectively by our negotiating team in Geneva, nor was it supported by the British. He acknowledged that, even had it been, it would not have been accepted

by the Soviets. Mr. McCone said that during the meeting with Macmillan, Ormsby-Gore reviewed the issues, and his review disclosed that the British see them just as clearly as we do. The Soviets say that we cannot start the research program until a treaty has been initialled. They also say that the first inspection cannot occur until the whole system has been installed. These may be negotiating positions, but they show the extent of the difficulty.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President said the fundamental question in his mind is this: is it of primary importance to the Soviets that they want no more nuclear explosions, or is it of primary importance that they do not want to open up their country? While a total number of inspections as low as three would be inadequate to provide effective inspection, even these three would disclose a great deal of their country.

[redacted]

Mr. McCone said that, with respect to the seismic improvement program, he felt that by the meeting he and Mr. Merchant had just completed with the British, we have extracted ourselves from the commitment to put forward the fall-back position. He commented that this leaves us in a vacuum, however, since the Soviets have disagreed with our earlier proposal. The President said that it may be necessary for himself or the new President to go up to the Congress in January to see if we could obtain the fall-back position. He added that in many ways he prefers the fall-back position. He acknowledged that the present Congress didn't consider the question rationally and that there is no point in advancing it now.

To a question by the President, Mr. McCone indicated that it would be possible to declassify these devices, but in that case we would have to make the information public, according to the terms of the law, and this would be contrary to the policy of not spreading nuclear weapons knowledge among additional countries. He suggested that the best course was probably to wait until after the election and reappraise the situation. The President said this depends upon the outcome of the election. If Kennedy were to win, the President thought he would not wish to engage with the present Administration in any activity on this problem. If

Mr. Nixon wins, the President thought Macmillan might then have to be told that an early decision to resume or not to resume testing was mandatory.

The President suggested that, in the meantime, we should carry out some large-scale HE explosions, [redacted]

Mr. McCone suggested that it might be possible to build a completely new device, not at all in the form of a weapon, using some new principle to create the critical initiatory conditions, which could be completely declassified. He said he would pursue this.

[redacted]

Mr. McCone said finally that Prime Minister Macmillan had indicated he would like very much to get together with the President some time in December. The President said he too would like this. London seemed completely out of the question, although Culzean Castle or some similar place might be a possibility.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 1-3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

August 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 18, 1960

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Others present: Secretary Dillon. Gen. Goodpaster

The President read a memorandum of 17 August 1960 from the State Department signed by Mr. Dillon, relating to a proposed message from the President to General Gursel on the subject of planning two years or so ago, to be delivered to General Gursel and Foreign Minister Sarper orally by Ambassador Warren. Mr. Dillon explained some of the background of the memorandum and message. He also mentioned that Ambassador Warren is retiring, and would, on his return to Turkey, tell Gursel of his retirement and of the fact that a new Ambassador would be coming out. With one clarifying change, the President approved the message. Mr. Dillon took all the papers back to the State Department with him.

The President next commented on the letter he had received from Frondizi. He noted that the letter is rather emotional in tone. It makes clear that Frondizi sees his own problem clearly but does not appreciate the difficulties that we undergo regarding our aid programs and the trade restrictions we must maintain against other countries. In the discussion the President asked Mr. Dillon to provide the Argentines with the scientific evidence regarding the unsatisfactory sanitary status of the cooked meat they wished to export to the United States.

Mr. Dillon commented that the Argentines have not in fact submitted the specific projects and proposals backing up the general statements of needs in Frondizi's letter. The President thought that Frondizi should be advised that we are somewhat astonished that the situation appears as bad to him as he indicated adding that we will study his letter point by point.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 79-311 #2
By DJH Date 1/18/81

Mr. Dillon said that the economic situation in Argentina is rather tight just at the moment. The anti-inflation measures that Frondizi has put into effect are just taking hold. Inflation has practically been elimina ted, but this means that the toughest problems of adjustment are now being experienced. The President asked if there is anything that we have promised to the Argentines that we could move to them fast. Mr. Dillon thought there is some possibility of speeding up the furnishing of materiel for a steel mill, which is being provided by the EX-IM Bank.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

August 17, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Presidential Appointment (off the record)

11:15 am -- Wednesday, August 17, 1960
The President
Dr. T. Keith Glennan
General Persons

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Glennan discussed with the President at this off the record meeting this date (at which I was present) the following:

1. Dr. Glennan asked the President to dedicate the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Alabama on September 8th or 9th, 1960. The President looked favorably on the idea and asked Dr. Glennan to give him some suggested remarks. If the President does this, he will leave fairly early in the morning, make a short address, and return to Washington the same day. The matter of whether or not the Alabama Congressional delegation would be asked to accompany the President was left open -- I will follow up on this phase. Mrs. Marshall will be present at the dedication, and I will ask the President if he would like to have her on his plane.

2. Dr. Glennan discussed the possibility of NASA getting into the active satellite development, because it is quite apparent from the success of Echo I that satellites have tremendous commercial communications potentialities. There was some discussion of the government's role as well as that of private industry, and Dr. Glennan will come forward with a comprehensive paper and some recommendations on this subject -- coordinating this with the Department of Defense..

3. Dr. Glennan advised the President of the status of the Administration's space legislation now on Capitol Hill. He stated that he had conferred with Senator Johnson but had been unable to get any definite commitment from him. Indications are that the legislation will not pass this year, but efforts will be continued to press it as much as possible.

Wilton B. Persons

Copies to:
Mr. Stephens
General Goodpaster
Mrs. Whitman
General Persons

THE WHITE HOUSE

Aug 15

Status Of Items In Presidential Message Of August 8, 1960

State of Union
Budget message
Economic message
May 3 message
Special messages
August 8 message

Action Completed

1. Antarctic Treaty

Passed Both Houses

1. School Construction

Passed House - Pending Senate

1. Equalize Military Retirement
2. NASA Organization
3. Arctic Wildlife Range
4. Medical Care For Aged
5. Minimum Wage Amendments
6. Extend Reorganization Act

Passed Senate - Pending House

1. Wheat

Hearings - House

1. Increased Postal Rates. (Tabled 14-7, June 16)
2. Fryingpan-Arkansas Project
3. Expansion Of Western Communities Into Public Lands
4. College Construction Assistance
5. Non-Voting Resident Commissioner For The V.I. and Guam. (Reported)
6. Additional Federal Judgeships. (Reported)
7. Interest Ceiling On Treasury Bonds. (Reported)

Hearings - Senate

1. Area Assistance. (Hearings Scheduled August 18)
2. College Construction Assistance
3. Additional Federal Judgeships. (Reported)
4. Latin-American Aid
5. Mutual Security Contingency Fund Increase

No Action

1. Tax On Aviation Gas And Jet Fuels
2. Increase Highway Trust Fund Revenues
3. Preserve Seashore Areas
4. Solve Indian Heirship Problems
5. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act
6. U.N. Resolution On Food For Peace

no delay
no priorities
no aid & comfort.

Major Items Not In Message

1. Housing. (Passed Senate; House Bill In Rules Committee)
2. Situs Picketing. In Senate Committee Hearings; House Bill In Rules Comte.

Appropriations Bills

In Conference

1. Labor-HEW
2. State, Justice, Judiciary

Passed House And Senate

1. Public Works

Passed House - Senate Hearings

1. Mutual Security

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
Ext. 181
August 15, 1960

F : Sheet No. 60-25
August 15, 1960

CURRENT STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS
IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF AUGUST 8, 1960

National Security

1. Equalize military retired pay -- President recommended in January 1960 Budget Message; H. R. 11318 was introduced March 24, 1960 and passed the House May 12, 1960; latter is pending in Senate Armed Services Committee.

International Affairs

2. Appropriate the full amount authorized for the Mutual Security program -- President requested appropriations of $4.175 billion for fiscal year 1961 in his January 1960 Budget; he reiterated the importance of these appropriations in his special message of May 3, 1960; House has passed H. R. 12619, which provides appropriations substantially below amount requested; latter is pending in Senate Appropriations Committee.

3. Authorize and appropriate an additional $100 million for the Mutual Security contingency fund -- S. 3839 was introduced on August 12, 1960; hearings scheduled by Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 15, 1960.

4. Authorize $600 million to help Latin-American countries, including further assistance for Chilean rehabilitation (action requested by September 5) -- Same comment as 3.

5. Approve resolution endorsing a multilateral plan for pooling agricultural resources to be presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September -- Draft resolution forwarded by State to Congress on August 12, 1960.

6. Ratify Antarctic Treaty -- President sent to Senate on February 15, 1960; Senate ratified on August 10, 1960.

Commerce and Housing

7. Authorize a sound area assistance program -- President first recommended in his January 5, 1956, State of Union message; re-recommended in several messages, including January 1960 Budget Message and May 3, 1960, special message; original Administration proposals in the 86th Congress were S. 1064 and H. R. 4278, introduced February 16 and February 9, 1959, respectively; President vetoed S. 722 on May 13, 1960; compromise Administration proposals, S. 3569 and H. R. 12286, were introduced on May 18, 1960 -- no action.

8. Strengthen organization and management of outer space programs -- President recommended in his 1960 State of Union message and in special message of January 14, 1960; House has passed H. R. 12049; latter is pending in Senate Space Committee.

9. Increase postal rates -- President recommended in January 1960 Budget Message and in special messages of March 11 and May 3, 1960; Administration bills, S. 3192 and H. R. 11140, were introduced March 14, 1960; House Committee defeated proposal by vote of 14 to 7 on June 16, 1960.

10. Increase Highway Trust Fund revenues -- President recommended in his January 1960 Budget Message and in special message of May 3, 1960; Treasury wrote Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee on April 5, 1960, urging action on President's recommendation; no bills introduced.

11. Increase aviation fuel taxes -- President recommended in his January 1960 Budget Message and in special message of May 3, 1960; Treasury sent draft bill to Congress on April 13, 1960; no action on H. R. 12702, introduced on June 17, 1960.

Agriculture

12. Enact constructive measures to meet existing farm problems -- President recommended in January 1960 State of the Union and Budget Messages and in special messages of February 9 and May 3, 1960; Senate passed S. 2759 on June 9, 1960, which set price supports on a declining basis over a period of years, cut acreage, and authorized payment in kind; House rejected H. R. 12261 on June 23, 1960.

Natural Resources

13. Enact various conservation measures -- not specifically described but measures such as:

a. Preserve seashore areas -- President recommended in January 1960 Budget Message and special message of May 3, 1960; no action on S. 2010 (introduced May 20, 1959) and H. R. 11842 (introduced April 20, 1960).

b. Establish Arctic Wildlife Refuge -- President recommended in special message of May 3, 1960; House has passed H. R. 7045; Senate Committee has held hearings on S. 1899.

c. Authorize Fryingpan-Arkansas project -- President recommended in January 1960 Budget Message and in special message of May 3, 1960; hearings have been held by House Committee on H. R. 9229; Senate has taken no action on S. 2700.

Labor and Welfare

14. Authorize financial assistance for elementary and secondary school construction -- President recommended in January 1960 State of the Union and Budget Messages and in special message of May 3, 1960; Administration bills are S. 1016 and H. R. 4268; House has passed H. R. 10128 and the Senate subsequently passed H. R. 10128 after substituting the text of S. 8; Senate asked for conference on June 8, 1960, but House Rules Committee has not granted a rule for conference.

15. Authorize financial assistance for construction of college facilities -- President recommended in January 1960 State of the Union and Budget Messages and in special message of May 3, 1960; Administration bills are S. 1017 and H. R. 4267; House and Senate Committees have held hearings on these and other bills.

16. Assist older people to meet serious illnesses -- President recommended in special message of May 3, 1960; S. 3350 and H. R. 4700 are Administration bills -- Senate and House Committees have held hearings on these and other bills; House has passed H. R. 12580, which authorizes a new Federal-State program of assistance for the medically indigent; Senate Committee on August 13, 1960, ordered H. R. 12580 favorably reported to the Senate, with amendments.

17. Expand the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act -- President recommended in January 1960 Budget Message and special message of May 3, 1960; S. 1967 and H. R. 7490 are Administration bills -- no action; House passed H. R. 12677 on June 30, 1960, which inadvertently reduces coverage; Senate is now debating S. 3758.

18. Make moderate upward adjustment in the minimum wage -- President recommended in special message of May 3, 1960; both H. R. 12677 and S. 3758 would provide increases in the minimum wage. (See item 17 above).

General Government

19. Remove interest rate limitation on long-term Treasury bonds -- President recommended in State of the Union and Budget Messages and in special message of May 3, 1960; H. R. 10590 was reported to House on February 29, 1960; no action on S. 2813 (introduced January 14, 1960).

20. Authorize 40 new judgeships -- President recommended in January 1960 Budget Message and special message of May 3, 1960; Senate Committee reported S. 2673 on September 10, 1959; House Committee reported H. R. 12552 on June 15, 1960.

21. Enact two major deletions from the civil rights legislation which became P. L. 86-449:

a. Special assistance to State and local agencies in carrying out public school desegregation programs and

b. Authorize a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts -- Introduced on August 9, 1960, as S. 3823, which was tabled by Senate action on same day; also part of S. 3829, introduced on August 10, 1960.

22. Liberalize the immigration laws -- President recommended in January 1960 State of the Union and Budget Messages and in special message of May 3; S. 3225 and H. R. 11234 incorporate desired policy changes -- no action.

23. Extend availability of Reorganization Act -- President recommended in January 1960 Budget Message and in special message of May 3, 1960; House passed H. R. 5140 on June 2, 1959; Senate reported S. 1474 on May 5, 1959; both would extend availability of Act to June 1, 1961.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By JC NLE, Date 12/5/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 16, 1960

8:35 a.m. -- 10:45 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower
Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Allen
Rep. Arends

Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Sam Hughes
Mr. Elmer Staats
Sen. Morton, RNC
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Merriam
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Areeda
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Lambie

The President opened the meeting by saying he had a proposal to make to the Leaders: that this might be the last time they were all together, and he would therefore like to get a picture -- "something to remember you by". Mr. Hagerty said the photographers would be ready in about half an hour. There was accordingly a break in the course of the meeting (9:10), during which the Leaders grouped themselves on the President's side of the table, and both still and motion pictures were taken.

The President then turned to the status list of items in the Presidential message of August 8, 1960, remarking that the Antarctic Treaty was out of the way, thanks to the Leadership. The President commented that he wanted to see the Reorganization Act extended, and then asked the status of the minimum wage amendment.

Minimum Wage - **Sen. Dirksen replied that this amendment was on the Floor of the Senate, and he anticipated it would come to a vote probably Thursday morning. Mr. Halleck wondered how close the Senate version of the minimum wage bill was to the House version, whether it might be something the President could not sign. Sen. Dirksen replied that he expected some forty amendments, but that if his substitute amendment got through, it would preclude or supersede other amendments.**

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 1.352, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/5/77

He anticipated no difficulty with the House bill, saying that the Senate version would be close enough so that the conferees would work it out.

Medical Care for the Aged - Sen. Dirksen said we could expect to hear rather a lot about medical care for the aged -- more than about the minimum wage. To this the President interjected his opinion that this offered the opportunity for members of the Administration to point out that any delay was attributable to the opposition and not to the Republicans. The President asked the Vice Rresident's opinion, to which Mr. Nixon replied that the real danger, in his opinion, was in the medical care bill, that there was no other real political problem. He considered that there was a "tight situation" on the Anderson amendment (the Anderson amendment was explained to be essentially the Foran Bill, somewhat modified, but still the Kennedy-Johnson position). Sen. Dirksen said that he and Sen. Morton had talked with Sen. Javits concerning this amendment. Senators Dirksen and Morton were agreed that if Sen. Javits were given his day in court, the nine people who are for him will then support "us" too. The Vice President asked what assurance there was of this eventuation, to which Sen. Morton replied that Sen. Javits is against going the social security route in the medical care bill, but that if he has his day in court to "soup up" the bill under its present financing method, he will go along against the Anderson amendment.

Mr. Stans said that, as everyone knew, the medical care provision was part of the Social Security Bill. The Senate had deleted some things from the House Bill. He felt he should say that if Secretary Flemming had been present he would have made a plea for the restoration of some of these. The Senate also changed the base from $1200 to $1800. Mr. Flemming has a better idea than the $1800 base, and Mr. Stans thought the Secretary would make a recommendation and that the Bureau of the Budget would support it. Sen. Dirksen stated that he thought every amendment would be fought, that enough difficulty would be encountered with the Javits amendments, and that the Administration fight must be on the line against Foran-Kennedy/Johnson/Anderson and the like. He pointed out that the split now in the Senate is 42 to 42. The Vice President asked about the Johnson/Kennedy pressures. To this Sen. Dirksen replied he thought they would be mostly in committee. The President inquired whether anyone thought the opposition was really trying to pass a bill that would do some good or were they simply trying to get a veto? The concensus of a number of retorts to the President was that the opposition was not trying to get a veto.

School Construction - Mr. Halleck noted this item had been skipped over and said he thought there was a probability that this bill would come up under a suspension of rules on Monday and that it had some undesirable things in it. Mr. Allen commented that he had thought John McCormick was supposed to take over on this bill. And there followed some comments on the equal time proposal. Mr. Harlow commented it was his impression that practically all bills would be called up in this way, that the opposition figured to "lose some, but also to get some."

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Equalized Military Retirement - The President stated with considerable emphasis that he would like to see a strong statement on the Floor of the Senate that this bill be taken up. He said he knew Sen. Dirksen does not like the bill but that he knows the military side and that if the officers feel they are prejudiced, that is an undersirable situation. He noted that he had had letters from every state in the union talking about this injustice. Sen. Bridges asked if the Senate could be supplied with a sample statement, and the President asked Mr. Hagerty if he would do this.

The President continued his plea for this kind of legislation, saying that when he was a first lieutenant, earning $140 a month, this was ten times the pay of a private; that now the salary of a first lieutenant is about one and a half times that of a private. It is this kind of spread that he thought inequitable. He was not talking, he said, about raising pay but just being fair to the people who serve their country. People now retiring ought to get what older, formerly retired people got. Sen. Saltonstall commented that, speaking as only one Senator, he would say that this bill would not do much. He did not think the President could sign this bill, nor that the Senate could pass it. Sen. Dirksen wonderef if it might not be possible to revise the bill to provide that nobody gets less than "x" dollars.

At this point General Persons interjected with: "I should like to correct the record. I have no conflict of interest here: I am not in this bill" (laughter). To this the President said that well, he was a retired officer and that all he wanted was equilization. That did not necessarily mean, he said, this bill; maybe some other legislation, but just fairness, related to what the Congress did two years ago. Mr. Harlow commented that Senator Johnson had tabled this bill once and promises to do something, but Mr. Harlow did not think the Senator really would do anything. This was reinforced by Sen. Bridges, who averred that Sen. Johnson was being "very difficult" about this.

Wheat - The President noted that the Wheat Bill had passed the Senate and was pending in the House. Mr. Harlow said he thought Messrs. Poage and Cooley and the House Agricultural leaders had about concluded that they had "beaten enough" on this issue, would push relatively minor efforts along. Mr. Harlow recommended that Mr. Hoeven write a letter to the President saying that in spite of everything -- the several Presidential messages on the subject -- the House will do nothing. Then, he said, the President could reply, saying that he was appalled at the situation and then proceed to write letters to Messrs. Cooley and Poage. Mr. Hoeven allowed that this might be a good idea, but that he thought the House would do a little something on wheat. The President commented that he did not think he had ever written a letter to a Chairman of a Committee. Mr. Harlow argued this made the move all the more newsworthy: the President could say that if the Senate Bill were presented he would approve it. To this the President commented: "Let's not give aid and comfort to the enemy."

Additional Federal Judgeships - The President, going down the list of Hearings, inquired as to the status of Federal Judgeships. Mr. Harlow said that Senator Johnson could get the credit for holding these up. The President alluded to his forthcoming appearance before the American Bar Association and asked whether he should not mention this problem at this time. He was encouraged to do so.

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Interest Ceiling on Treasury Bonds - On this entry the President noted that we had tried for this time and time again, that he had put it in three or four messages.

Missile Gap - The President read to the Cabinet a short editorial from the Chicago Tribune of August 15, 1960, entitled "Second Class?" relating to the non-existence of a missile gap. He said he would get copies for everyone. Mr. Halleck commented that it might be that people would eventually come around to thinking that the President had, after all, had considerable success in this area.

College Construction Assistance - Mr. Harlow stated that with the emphasis being put on primary and secondary education, the colleges had been lost sight of. The present trend, he said, is to do secondary and elementary assistance and ignore the colleges. But we should not let the Congress off the hook on this; there will be a million new college candidates coming up.

Area Assistance - Mr. Arends asked Sen. Dirksen if the Senate were going to do anything about area assistance. Sen. Dirksen replied that they would find some way to hook it on. There were miscellaneous remarks concerning what happened in the House before and after the veto. Mr. Halleck commented that everyone running for the Congress would be able to say that the Republicans had offered a better bill than the one the President had vetoed, but that the Democrats refused to take anything but their own inferior bill. General Persons commented that the Democratic bill was not really an area assistance bill anyway but rather a pork barrel with something for everybody. Sen. Dirksen said that in his opinion one more Civil Rights amendment should be offered to the area assistance bill. He thought perhaps we should pull out a few items and create an omnibus bill but leave out the interest ceiling as creating a prejudicial picture of the Republicans as a party of bankers.

The President stated he thought his Administration had an excellent record on Civil Rights, that it had made the practical moves that were possible and desirable. He said he thought the Republicans could carry Texas and Virginia, maybe North Carolina, if "we do not go too far". So far as the law goes, the President did not think much of the possibility here. He has preached for years, he said, that progress in this area comes through education of people and by the kind of practical moves he had endorsed. The Vice President said it had been their first thought to present the whole Republican and Democratic platforms on Civil Rights and ask for cloture, but that it was then decided to offer only the little things the President had asked for. Sen. Dirksen said Sen. Javits appeared not yet to have madeup his mind but might add a Title III containing injunctions. This had at least the virtue of keeping the opposition on the qui vivre. The Vice President commented that the medical care problem was the most hazardous one politically and counselled having Senator Javits keep any Civil Rights amendments to himself until the medical care business was out of the way. Mr. Halleck agreed that we must keep some southern friends with us. This point of view was reinforced by Senator Morton, who wondered if the Attorney General could not desist from making Civil Rights inquiries into southern counties the President had carried in 1956. The President agreed that an election year was not the time to bring up "spectacular stuff", but that it could be done

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after elections. Senator Bridges concurred. The President recalled that in 1956 the Republicans had a majority among the white people in Georgia, that it was the negroes in that state that defeated us. The Vice President commented that the Civil Rights issue was purely a political one, having no practical value. Senator Saltonstall said it was his impression that Senator Javits would not bring up any Civil Rights problems until after the Medicare was out of the way.

Mutual Security - Mr. Dirksen said he thought the Mutual Security Contingency Fund increase would be ready for Friday the 19th, but that there would probably be an added title containing a miscellaneous catch-all. Sen. Saltonstall was persuaded that the Senate would get to the mutual security program on Friday but said they did not have the authorization for the $100 million contingency fund and asked if Mr. Harlow could provide this. Senator Bridges said he hoped the President would not be disturbed if there were an amendment proposed to the Mutual Security Bill giving aid to Communist countries -- that this might be proposed, not with the intent of being passed, but to see how Senators Johnson and Kennedy vote. The President suggested talking with Sec. Dillon about this. He would be quite willing to embarrass the Democrats but did not wish at the same time to run the risk of embarrassing ourselves.

Senator Bridges said he would like to see such an amendment, making some reference to the Monroe Doctrine. The President responded that the Monroe Doctrine does not apply in the case of Cuba; it does not apply until the state in question becomes a vassal of Moscow; as long as the country is still independent, the Doctrine does not apply. Sen. Dirksen proposed consideration of the idea of adding an amendment denying military aid to Cuba. Sen. Saltonstall's opinion was the Bridges amendment would go through if the State Department did not resist -- that it was an Administration problem. The President said that we have been doing our best to break Poland away from Moscow and that we have witnessed in that country a somewhat greater freedom of expression. We do, he said, a little here and a little there, as we can -- just as, if you possibly knew how, you would break up the Sino-Soviet axis. But at all events, he said, our policy is to break these various alliances apart. Sen. Bridges did not know what Senator Kennedy might do, but he seemed to be going soft on China, on Asia all the way around. Senator Bridges' thought was that while Senator Kennedy has to vote, to be on record, he should be made to go on record. Senator Bridges thought it would be difficult for Senator Kennedy. But the State Department, he felt, was very little politically inclined. The President again urged that the whole question be taken up with Secretary Dillon.

Sen. Saltonstall inquired why it might not be desirable to have a modern interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to fit the present circumstances. In reply, the President pointed out the problem of solidarity of the hemisphere. Our neighbors, he said, resist the unilateral nature of the Monroe Doctrine. That is what we have been trying to get at in the Caracas Declaration, the Rio Conference, and other meetings -- to create the willingness to resist Communist penetration in this hemisphere, if with outside help there is trouble in one of the Pan-American countries. He emphasized the imperative need of keeping

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our neighbors "thinking our way". And, the President continued, we are showing great promise. Mexico and others are coming around, seeing the danger. If we were to try to accomplish our aims by force, we would see all of these countries tending to fall away and some would be communist within two years. Many of them are afraid of the Castro influence in their own countries. They keep saying that the influence is waning, but they have got to wait and let it happen. The Vice President pointed out that not everything is bad in Cuba, that now for the first time we are seeing a significant change among the people: they don't like what's happening. This is beginning to become the sentiment of the professional people and the peasants. Castro is obviously in very great difficulty, and other countries are coming around to see the true situation. The problem is that Castro is in charge in Cuba, not the Communists, as it appears. Things might, however, get so bad that the Communists would have to make an overt move; then we would have them.

Mr. Hoeven reported the concern over Cuba that he had been made aware of in the mid-west. He said people are asking why don't we do something. A Republican candidate from the Senate is recommending a blockade, claiming that parts for missile bases are being smuggled into Cuba. The President reiterated his caution that if the United States does not conduct itself in precisely the right way vis-a-vis Cuba, we could lose all of South America. The Vice President's opinion was that the argument is really one over timing. The President has stated, he said, that we will not tolerate a Communist government in Cuba. But the question is what we do meanwhile and when we do it.

Sen. Bridges asked what the answer was to the Laos situation. We have provided hundreds of millions of dollars to Laos, and now what have we to show for it? The President replied that Laos has always been neutralist, that it has to be so. He invited attention to the fact, however, that the Laotians had not deposed their king. Sen. Bridges commented that it would be helpful if the Congress could have an answer on Laos from Sec. Dillon before Friday.

In the Mutual Security effort, the President said, you lose some countries, you make some mistakes. But, he said, in the over-all look at the good we have done. He acknowledged that he was worried over Central Africa. He had concluded that the reason the Central Africans wanted independence was that they wanted a vote in the United Nations; otherwise, they wouldn't leave France. Our own people, he continued, are gradually getting the idea that what happens elsewhere in the world affects us. He cited Japan as an example, saying that he had received all kinds of apologies from Japanese and that a Japanese University wants to give him an honorary degree in absentia as a kind of recompense for the treatment he had received. The Vice President agreed, saying that we should note what is happening in Japan now: they are stoning the Communists. He thought perhaps Japan is even more strongly anti-Communist now than they would have been if the President had been able to make his trip there.

Tax on Aviation Gas and Jet Fuels - The President referred to this

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subject saying that he did not understand why there should be a tax on aviation gas and not on jet fuels in this day when practically all planes are becoming jets.

Increase Highway Trust Fund Revenues - Mr. Rhodes said he had the impression that across the country the people want roads. Mr. Burns commented that the only question on the highway program was where we get the added money -- whether we emphasize passenger cars, trucks, or what. There is no question, he said, that more money is needed.

UN Resolution on Food for Peace - The President indicated that he wanted this resolution.

Housing - Mr. Halleck's opinion was that a Housing Bill was not necessary. Dr. Saulnier made the point, however, that there was one factor in the housing situation that could cause trouble and that was the bill under which loans are made for repairs. The authorization for this, he said, expires September 30th, and if it is not renewed it would seriously affect the housing industry. Mr. Halleck agreed, and said he had talked to Mr. Rayburn and others about this, and they say this is all that is really needed. Mr. Harlow commented that another bill that also expires is that providing for dormitories in colleges. Mr. Halleck responded that he had felt no pressure on this. As to the need for the bill on loans for repairs, Sen. Dirksen asked Dr. Saulnier whether a one-year extension was what is called for, to which Dr. Saulnier replied that one year would do but that it really ought to be made permanent.

Situs Picketing - The President inquired about Situs picketing, to which Sen. Dirksen explained that this was really a secondary boycott, a boycott of products. There is a provision, he said, that the Act would not apply unless the picketing took place in other than a military facility or other government facility used for missile production and the like. This might be amended to apply to plants making critical products. Also it might be desirable to add to this bill -- since there was no other place for it -- Title I of the Housing Bill.

Politics - Sen. Dirksen told the President that the opposition was trying to drive the Senate to get things on the President's desk: they would much rather have a real veto than a pocket veto. He reported he had told Senator Johnson that the President wanted to talk to both of them when the Senator was ready to close the session. He said he asked Senator Johnson what if the President says that the Senate hasn't given him much and ought to stay and get the job done.

The President said he was willing to take political advice, that the Leadership should tell him what is best for the Administration and what is best for the opposition. He stated that he was of course always working for the good of the country as a whole, but that he would take political advice.

The Vice President asked for an opinion as to whether the Congress would be in session for a week after Labor Day. Sen. Dirksen did not know. Mr. Halleck commented that the trouble was that Labor

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Day is a suspension day and that could cause the Administration trouble. Sen. Saltonstall, speaking only for himself, indicated that he had a schedule beginning September 8th and running through November 8th, and it was noted by several that Senators Kennedy and Johnson have the same problem. The President wondered whether the last two named Senators might not be planning to concentrate their campaign in a very short period toward the end, just before the election and asked why it would not be a good idea to have a Senate resolution that every Senator stay and answer every roll call until the business is done? Sen. Dirksen said he would prefer doing it by the "needling route". The President added that there was the problem of himself and the Vice President. He said that as soon as Congress leaves, political affairs are in the hands of the Vice President and Senator Morton, but that before that he has the veto. There was general agreement that the Republicans must not be put in the position of delaying or even appearing to delay any legislation. Sen. Dirksen guessed that the Senate was planning to leave before Labor Day.

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The President: "Here's something: I see that Ted Williams, who has been named Sportsman of the Decade, has come out for Dick. He is coming in to see me. I saw him get two singles against us last night. He has the reputation for being a nasty guy; but I understand that this is not so except in the eyes of Boston sportswriters."

The President: "I would like to make an announcement: Clyde Wheeler is going to run against Wickersham out in Oklahoma. He is leaving us to do this, and I think I am going to get hold of a friend who will give him some support -- a friend who has a lot of money."

* * * * *

Agricultural Prices - Mr. Arends said he would like to raise the question of whether something could not be done about increasing the price of corn. The President asked what a decent price for commercial corn was, to which Mr. Arends replied that $1.25 to $1.35 would do. Mr. Paarlberg commented that the CCC has a fund for buying perishables for school lunch and that it may buy some beef. Can we, the President asked, buy corn for school lunch? Mr. Paarlberg replied, no, that it is just not a suitable item. The Vice President commented that in his judgement the CCC has got to do more than it has been doing. In 1954, he said, we lost seats in the House because of the price of eggs. The CCC always says it is doing all it can, but this the Vice President thinks is not so. He urged Mr. Paarlberg to make the CCC move now -- not to wait until it's so late that it has no political effect. Mr. Arends commented that with the right price for corn we could definitely pick up three

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seats in Southern Illinois.

On the point of the proper attitude toward the farm situation, Mr. Halleck cautioned that nobody in the Administration should say that the farmer is doing well, because he isn't; let us rather, he suggested, sympathize with the farmer and point out that the blame for his plight belongs to the opposition. The President commented that it certainly was not true that land prices are low around Gettysburg. He then said to Mr. Paarlberg: "Don, you tell the CCC what we have to have . . . . Boy! I'm getting darned political around here!"

James M. Lambie, Jr.

Attachment

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Lambie

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August 15, 1960

PART 1 - PAGE 12

Chicago Daily Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

SECOND CLASS?

If, in a single day, the Soviet Union had

—sent into orbit the largest man-made object ever put into space;

—achieved, at 25 miles up, the highest altitude ever reached by a piloted craft;

—recovered, for the first time anywhere, an instrumented capsule sent into space;

—shot a missile 5,000 miles dead to target;

—launched a Polaris missile, designed for underwater firing, on a successful 1,100 mile test run—

then the calamity chorus would unanimously cry that the United States was a second rate power, hopelessly behind in the space and missile race, and that the time had come to strike the flag.

But, as all of these were American accomplishments, the critics will probably be sufficiently charitable to confine themselves to lamentations about the "missile gap."

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August 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 15, 1960

Others present: Chairman McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone noted that he would be leaving for the discussions with Macmillan and the British on test suspension negotiations later the same day. Mr. McCone said that checks that had been made with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy made it clear that a shift to our "fall-back postion" would cause a great deal of trouble in the Congress. The President said he understood from Macmillan's latest letter that he would like to see us go to our fall-back position.

Mr. McCone said that the Soviets evidently knew about our fall-back position at the time we put forward our proposal regarding reciprocal inspection arrangements. He didn't know who had passed this information to them, but noted that it must have been our negotiators in Geneva, or the British, who had been informed about it. In any case, they turned down the reciprocal system and demanded what amounted to a unilateral concession by the United States.

The President told Mr. McCone that he thought he and Under Secretary Merchant should simply tell the British that we have so many political problems in regard to this matter during the next 2 1/2 months that he did not feel it is possible to prepare the way for the proposal now. He did not, however, want to be in the position of breaking up the negotiations. He commented that this would be a shock to world opinion, adding that world opinion can be held quite strong along lines to which people are accustomed, but can become unstable and "shattered" under the shock of surprise, as for example the U-2 affair. The President added that he did not want Macmillan to think that we are playing fast and loose with him in having mentioned

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 78-141 #6
By DJH Date 10/6/80

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
DOE letter 7/31/78
NLE Date 10/6/80

a fall-back position in July and then not putting it forward now.

Mr. McCone recalled that the check made with the Congress indicated that they would not clear the fall-back position. The President thought that after the election, an incoming President might have a good chance to get something like this through. He added that he considers the Atomic Energy Act unconstitutional in the powers it accords to the JCAE. He thought perhaps he would put forward the proposal and let Congress turn it down -- and added that he might conceivably, in those circumstances, go ahead and do what he proposed and defy Congress to take action against him.

Mr. McCone said there is one point he intends to stress to Macmillan and that is that there is a tremendous difference between the United States and the USSR at Geneva, and that any talk of having narrowed these differences to something quite small is entirely erroneous. The President commented that he would be glad to take any treaty reducing military weapons if there is a proper quid pro quo and if adequate inspection to verify performance is provided. Mr. McCone recalled that the Soviets have offered three inspections a year and that practically speaking this is equivalent to none at all. He said Dr. Killian has held that a number in the order of seventy-five is a minimum.

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Mr. McCone next commented that he had agreed that Ambassador Lodge, in making his speech on disarmament, should suggest that we and the Russians each put 30,000 kgs. of U-235 into escrow under inspection. He referred to planning a few years ago on the subject of atomic weapons and noted that our annual production today is many times what was estimated to be the total requirement just a few years ago.

The President asked that Mr. McCone extend his personal regards to Prime Minister Macmillan when he saw him.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

August 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 15, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gray and I joined Mr. Herter and the President after Ambassador Lodge and General Persons left them. Mr. Herter said he planned to make a strong speech at San Jose, Costa Rica, bringing out that the Cubans have violated everything that they had agreed to in the OAS a year ago. On the President's suggestion, he confirmed that he would not pitch his remarks in terms of Cuban actions in violation of OAS principles and agreements. He said he anticipated a difficult session, but noted that there is some evidence that the Latin Americans are "coming around" to a point of view very similar to our own. The President stressed that he should make clear that the United States has no desire or intention to "punish" the Cuban people. Such disagreement as we have is with the Castro regime.

Mr. Gray then reported to the President a leak in the New York Times of Saturday, 13 August, concerning the NSC meeting on Friday, 12 August. He asked for the President's approval to have an FBI investigation made, pointing out that the circle of people involved is quite small and the time during which the leak had to occur quite limited. The President approved his going ahead with this, commenting that he remembered Mr. Gray had made quite a point in the Friday meeting that the leak concerning the Twining-Lemnitzer change had not come from the NSC. Mr. Gray said he would push the matter forward at once.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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NR 76-56 #71
By D. Wilson Date 12/22/77

NOTES ON PRE-PRESS BRIEFING, August 17, 1960

INTERNATIONAL

Powers Trial. Suggestion made that the President refer to the failure of the Soviets to let Lt. Powers see any Embassy people or have American Council violates international agreement; the President said it did not so violate (that the agreement had been drawn up but not signed). He agreed that the Soviet action was not in accordance with civilized custom.

Meeting of OAS. There is report in morning paper about Peace Commission Report (issued in San Jose). The President questioned whether it was official -- apparently so, but the White House has not yet received details of it.

Rift between Soviets and Red China. President is aware, but feels with State Department that this is a doctrinal dispute, that frictions do exist, but that interest in continuing relationship overrides frictions.

Disarmament Commission at UN. Whether Cabot Lodge should resign. Cabot proposes to submit his resignation within a few days, to be effective September third. The President will say, if matter comes up, that in a position such as this there is a lot of "tidying up" to do before individual can leave post.

Merchant - McCone in London. President fully conversant.

NSC Leak - (seismic detection.) Only New York Times had. President is informed.

Laos. He is up-to-date on Laos.

Latin America. Senate Committee has reported out $600 million for contingency fund.

Mitchell and Martin. Stories circulating to effect that they did have knowledge of code. The President said "I might know the code now, but I wouldn't tomorrow, or, for that matter, wouldn't know the way of breaking the next word."

Cuba. Jim Hagerty brought up the "kicking around" American newspapermen are receiving. The President said it had not come to his attention officially.

Indonesia. There is report, not yet confirmed, that Indonesia has broken relationships with the Netherlands.

DOMESTIC

The Congressional session and politics are irretrievably mixed. Since conference last week only Antarctica Treaty has been signed. There is attempt on part of Democrats to push idea, not true at all, that the program the President sent to the Congress was "new"; it was all in fact a repeat of the one he sent up in January. Even Rayburn has said that the work simply could not be done.

Medical care for aged. Is out of committee. Arthur Flemming has charged that in speaking of it the words "social security" not be used because social security is invariably associated in people's minds as something "good."

Minimum wage. He might be asked what he would accept. The President did not commit himself. He did say he wondered what all the shouting was about, that he pays the people in Gettysburg $1.55 an hour to mow his grass.

Civil rights. The two points the President wanted have been tabled.

Kneel-Ins. Probably won't come up. The President had a curious reaction which was that churches were not paid for in taxes, but by voluntary contributions - that he felt therefore that a church could dictate who entered. On the other hand a church is traditionally supposed to be open to all "sinners."

Defense funds. The subject of "impounding" funds again came up and if the President gets a chance he will know the implication down again. Gates is trying to shift some funds -- he can shift some of the extra money given to him by Congress without specific authorization, other funds he cannot.

Commanding officers have been called in by Defense Department to discuss strategy and readiness (a procedure that has been followed before).

Air Force. Some of the legislative liaison people in Air Force sent Senator Symington a letter, on plain stationery, saying what the Air Force would do if it had an extra billion dollars.

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re balance of payments, foreign policy as campaign issue (1 pg) 76-56, #72 12/15/78-bc		8/12/60	A
2. Memo of Conf., DDE, Gates, Douglas, Twining, Burke, Col. Eisenhower, Goodpaster, 8/11/60, re JCS strategic planning (8 pgs) 79-103 #5		8/13/60	A
3. Attached paper re JCS and strategic matters (1 pg) 79-103 #6		8/11/60	A
4. Memorandum, McCabe to Whitman re special missions (1 pg)		8/9/60	A
5. Memo of Conf., DDE Norstad, Goodpaster re NATO matters 8/3/60 (5 pgs) portion exempted, NR 80-191 #5		8/8/60	A
6. Memcon.(State), DDE, Amb. of Afghanistan-Mohammed Mashim Maiwandwal and others (2 pgs)		8/3/60	A
7. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Anderson, Reid, Goodpaster, re Latin American aid, Congo, NATO, 8/1/60 (4 pgs) (portions exempted-NSC-10/11/78) 76-56, #73		8/10/60 7/26/85 LHa	A

case 6/10/89 bc

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 51 Folder: Staff Notes - August 1960 (3)

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~~SECRET~~ August 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 12, 1960 - following NSC

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

The President gave Mr. Herter a copy of a set of papers submitted to him by Secretary Anderson on the subject of the balance of payments. These reflected reports from Switzerland as to thinking of key figures in the international money market in relation to possibilities and some faint indications that Kennedy, should he become President, would follow an "easy money" policy and would take actions softening the dollar and causing a flight therefrom. The President asked that Mr. Herter show this to no one other than himself and Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Herter said that a report, almost a rumor, had come to him that, during the conversations of de Gaulle and Adenauer, they talked about shifting the currency base from dollars to gold, in part as a means of putting pressure on the United States to accede to some of their ideas affecting NATO. The President said that if this were to happen, our immediate and necessary action would be to pull our forces out of Europe and that this would destroy at their very heart the security arrangements in Europe.

Mr. Herter said he had talked to Congressman Bowles last evening, in the latter's capacity as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as contemplated in his reply to Mr. Bowles concerning the offshore islands situation. Most of the discussion had to do with the offshore islands. Mr. Bowles expressed concern, however, that in the campaign the charge of being "soft on Communism" would become an issue. According to him, if this happened the candidates would be obliged to compete with each other in taking a hard and tough line regarding the Soviet Union, and this might put the United States in a very inflexible and dangerous situation after next January 20th.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NR 76-56 #72
By [illegible] Date 12-17-75

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 11, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Gates, Douglas, General Twining, Admiral Burke, Colonel Eisenhower, General Goodpaster

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Secretary Gates said he had asked for the meeting with the President to give him a report concerning targeting and retaliatory strike planning. This is a matter on which there has been a split in the JCS for a long period. Mr. Gates has decided to resolve the matter and has prepared documents giving his solution to the problem. The essential points in his mind are first, that there should not be a single command over the entire strategic effort, both SAC and Polaris and other elements. There should, however, be a national target policy. Further, the Joint Staff is not equipped to develop an integrated targeting plan. Therefore he proposes that a "Director of Strategic Target Planning" be designated who would develop such a plan and submit it to the JCS. He proposes that this designation be given, as an additional duty, to the officer serving as Commander-in-Chief, SAC. He added that he thinks this system will work and that it will put the JCS effectively in supervision over SAC where this has not existed previously. He proposes to have a meeting with unified and specified commanders in Omaha in December at which the initial plan would be very thoroughly weighed and reviewed.

The President asked whether the Commander of SAC is appointed by the Chief of Staff of the Air Force or is subject to Presidential appointment on recommendation of the JCS and Secretary of Defense. Mr. Gates informed him that the latter is the case. Mr. Gates then said that Admiral Burke was in disagreement with the solution Mr. Gates was putting forward and had asked for the opportunity to be present to make a formal appeal to the President. Admiral Burke then presented his views in the matter, as set forth in the attached paper.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 79-103 #5
By NNT Date 6/10/80

~~TOP SECRET~~

The President said he agreed that we cannot devise a completely rigid plan that excludes our allies. Also, he agreed that if the JCS lack the facilities to develop the plan, they lack some of the power to review it. The essential question seemed to him to be whether the plan should be developed in the Joint Staff or somewhere else. He did not see much merit in the argument that the command authority of the unified commanders will be impaired under the scheme proposed, because this impairment is common to either scheme, if the scheme produces an effective integrated plan. Admiral Burke commented that the nature of the plan would be rather different depending on whether it were done in the Joint Staff or at Omaha. The President said that he did not agree. He said that the matter is one of coordination of forces and timing. He foresaw, for example, the use of attacks against targets in coastal areas in order to facilitate deep penetration by our aircraft. In his opinion, the initial operations of the future impose a requirement for greater rigidity in planning than in past methods. He recalled that he had put forward the idea of a separate missile command a few years ago, and still thought that would have been a preferable system. It was not adopted, but the necessity for rigid control is still there.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President said there was one feature of Admiral Burke's remarks he was inclined to favor. That is the idea of getting busy and working up a plan on a trial basis during the coming months, and then meeting to see what it looks like. Admiral Burke pressed this point, saying he had no objection to the preparation of a plan, but thought there should not be a firm decision now that such a unit will be created on a permanent or continuing basis. General Twining spoke strongly against this proposal saying that there are some of the Services who would try to make this trial effort fail -- and would succeed, as they have succeeded in obstructing any really effective coordination of target planning over the past ten years.

The President commented to the effect that Admiral Burke seemed to think a great reversal of existing methods is involved here. He recalled that a suggestion had been brought to him some time back that SAC exercise overall command of all retaliatory forces and that he had turned it down -- principally for the reason that it

is not yet clear what the future composition of our forces will be. Here the question is simply one of effective planning, and the difference is the more limited one of having coordination directly under the JCS, or more indirectly through an agent in Omaha.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President said one thing is very clear in his mind and that is that the strategic and retaliatory effort is different from the others in which unified commanders are engaged. Integration of this effort into a single operation has to be accomplished somewhere. He recognized that SAC has a particular and unique method of strike planning; even so, the difference between putting this function one place and another is that it is going under a man with a somewhat specialized approach.

General Twining repeated that we have tried to coordinate separate activities in this field for ten years, and have failed utterly. The plan must specify which targets are to be hit and when they are to be hit. The Polaris is about to join this effort. It is a purely strategic weapon, and we must do something about it to integrate it with other attack means. He said the crux of the problem is as it has been for nearly twenty years, that the Navy is completely opposed to serving under a single commander. Admiral Burke commented that all Navy combat forces at this time are under unified commanders, and that this is not true of either of the other services. The President commented that of course the Army's Reserve Corps in the U. S. and the Reserve Tactical Air Forces cannot logically be put under unified commanders.

Secretary Douglas said he wanted the President to know of the deep and objective study that had been given to this problem by Secretary Gates. He thought that Mr. Gates had come up with a fine solution that should eliminate the haphazard duplication now existing among target systems. At the present time he thought there are as many as 200-300 targets that are subject to attack by duplicating systems. The central and basic question in his mind is whether we are to have an integrated attack plan. Admiral Burke said that he supports an integrated plan. Mr. Gates said that Admiral Burke really doesn't mean that, because specific detail is the essence of a real and effective integrated plan. Admiral Burke

said that he objects to great detail of the kind that would be set out in a plan prepared by SAC.

The President said that there are certain kinds of strikes that required detailed planning and execution if the whole operation is to succeed. For others, particularly those subsequent to the initial strike, niceties of timing are not so important, and more leeway is allowed. Such leeway could be put into the plan. Admiral Burke said that if a unified commander antes up his forces in order to have them incorporated in the plan, they will then be "frozen" and not available to him. On the other hand, if he does not ante them up he will have no assurance that important targets will be hit early enough to avoid threat to his forces otherwise engaged. On this point General Twining said that the priority listing of targets is the key. The President said that if we put large forces outside of the plan, we defeat the whole concept of our retaliatory effort, which takes priority over everything else.

The President then went on to say that he thought too much emotion was being displayed over this question and in fact in the present discussion. He did not think that this is a good way to respond to serious military problems, nor did it speak too well of the ability of good men to get together and work out solutions in the nation's interest. He thought that dedicated men, casting out any thought but the good of the United States, ought to be able to solve this problem. He thought the question was simply one of method of achieving an integrated, effective plan. The group indicated that there was more to the question than simply method; there was disagreement as to the need for an integrated plan. The President said he was very clear on this question. For the first strike, there must be rigid planning, and it must be obeyed to the letter. After the initial strike, increased flexibility will be needed and should be incorporated in the plan.

The President said he was not persuaded by the statements of several people that an effort to prepare a trial plan will necessarily fail. Mr. Gates said that, to get an effective plan, it is necessary to assign responsibilities, rather than to attempt to do something on a "one time" basis. Admiral Burke said the thing to do is for

each commander to send a man out to Omaha, participate in making up a target list, and writing policy, etc., but not to make a firm decision to continue this organization. General Twining said he would have to speak frankly and say that if it were announced that this effort were a trial effort, the Navy would sabotage it. General Twining said the whole question, once it is decided to have an effective plan, is whether to have it in the JCS or in Omaha. The President said he thought it was wrong to say the effort was sabotaged. He said he did not know anyone in the services who would do such a thing. He added that he would like to give further thought to the question of a trial run.

Mr. Gates said he wanted to come back to what was to him the fundamental difference. Admiral Burke did not want a detailed plan. Admiral Burke said he agreed with this statement -- that he did not want a lot of detail in the plan. Mr. Gates said the essence of the plan is to specify the necessary detail. Mr. Gates said he would propose to go ahead, and come back in December to the JCS and the President for review of the plan as prepared.

Admiral Burke said he thought the plan could simply be an assignment of tasks, not in specific detail, to each of the unified and specified commanders affected. The President strongly disagreed, saying he did not think it is sufficient to assign retaliatory missions from the JCS to the different commanders. This whole thing has to be on a completely integrated basis. It must be firmly laid on. The initial strike must be simultaneous. Since there is no question in his mind about this principle, the agreement before him must be simply one of method of achieving such a plan. He said that he was inclined to try out the preparation of such a plan. He went on to say that a difference as limited as this could not in his judgment account for the amount of emotion that was manifest and that there must be something still concealed.

Mr. Gates said the point is that Admiral Burke wants a coordinated, not an integrated, plan. He repeated that the essence of an integrated plan is the pinning down of details. The President said he was inclined to agree that you cannot have a plan for the second strike which is completely firm. But you can and must have a firm plan for the first strike. He came back again to his

thought that the matter is one of organizational method, on which the key question is where is the best talent to be found without training more people. What gives him more concern in the present situation is the schism over the method of conducting the first two hours or so of war. However, he thought the people he has to appoint to take major responsibilities in this field should be able to find a solution to this problem. Nothing has been brought forward that would indicate a solution to be impossible. He recognized that there seems to be a lot of emotion connected with the question and this means the task is a difficult one for those involved. His idea is to go ahead with an approach along the lines outlined by Mr. Gates, and make a final decision in the matter prior to January twentieth. He is completely ready to take the responsibility for the decision.

The President said that, if Admiral Burke accepts the premise as he understands he does -- that for the first strike no unified commander does other than what he is told to do, the matter is then capable, in his opinion, of resolution. If we move in this way, Admiral Burke can at any time come in to see him and show what in his judgment is wrong with the procedures. The purpose of the plan is to specify force and timing for the first strike. For that strike, it is not possible to equivocate. Admiral Burke said that the JCS would not, in his opinion, be able to review or analyze the plan and the target list in one or two, or even three, days at Omaha. The President said he saw no need to limit their review to such a short time. This is something that has to be done and they should take as much time as is needed. General Twining spoke strongly again in favor of making a decision to establish these arrangements, let the work go forward under these arrangements, and then if they do not work, or do not work satisfactorily, throw them out. The President said this is one point on which he is uneasy. He does not like the idea of making what seems to be a firm decision, and then a few months later having the matter come to the President to reverse his previous decision.

The President said that everyone owes it to our country to try to make arrangements work. He did not think, however, that a decision should be demanded of the President on establishing the

arrangements. He recognized that Admiral Burke thinks that SAC will be too dominating in the process established. The whole question is one of method, however, since there seems to be agreement regarding the needs of the first strike. Mr. Douglas commented that these new arrangements will give more control over SAC than has ever been true before and that the means of preventing SAC from being too dominating are available. . The President said he had no objection to it being said that this is the President's plan. He thinks that something must be done before he leaves office, because we do not want to leave his successor with the monstrosity we now see in prospect as Polaris and other new weapons come into operating status. At the same time he wanted to test the idea very thoroughly. He thinks the question is a tremendously important one. He doesn't think that the essential differences -- which really relate only to method -- are great enough to cause all the furor that they seem to be causing. He therefore thought that the method should be set up, and tested out. It should not be given such categorical approval on his part that a later decision to discontinue it would destroy confidence in the soundness of his judgment and approval in such things. Accordingly he thought the instructions should be issued on the authority of the Secretary of Defense. At the same time it should be understood that the results of the plan would be tested by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the results would be reported to the Secretary of Defense and the President in December. On the matter of having a completely integrated plan for the first strike, there could be no question.

There was then brief discussion on other subjects after General Twining, Admiral Burke and Mr. Douglas left the office. Mr. Gates told the President first that Dr. York has had a heart attack of substantial severity, which will knock him out for four months or so at a minimum. Mr. Gates will study what to do about filling the gap during this period. The President and Mr. Gates agreed that Dr. York should be kept in his job while he is hospitalized. The President asked Mr. Gates to talk to Dr. Kistiakowsky about the problem and see what suggestions he might have.

Mr. Gates then mentioned the leak that had occurred regarding General Twining's retirement as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the planned nomination of General Lemnitzer. After further discussion in which General Persons and Mr. Hagerty joined, it was agreed that General Persons should make a check with Senator Russell to see whether he thought the nomination should be sent up now as against being held until after the Congress leaves to avoid getting it mixed up in political maneuvering. Also, the President agreed that Mr. Hagerty could put out a brief statement that General Twining has on several occasions discussed the question of retirement with the President.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 11, 1960

Mr. President:

This is not a compromise. I did not ask to see you lightly, Mr. President. This is a problem of tremendous weight which will have a far-reaching effect on our military forces and the issue is more important than any in which I have been involved before.

I am gravely concerned over this proposal. My chief concern lies in three areas.

First - the authority, responsibilities and functioning of the JCS.

Second - is the effect the proposal will have on the ability of the Unified Commanders to carry out their missions under the situation with which they will be faced at the beginning of hostilities.

Third - the effect on our NATO allies.

This proposal is a radical departure from previous practice. I am fearful that if the responsibility and the authority for making a national target list and for making a single operational plan is delegated to a single commander -- for all the commanders forces, the JCS will have lost control over operations at the beginning of a general war, even though they will be given the opportunity to review and approve the national target list and the operational plan.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 79-103 #6
By mnt Date 6/10/80

I know that is not the intent of this proposal. The intent of the proposal is that the JCS will exercise control, but this will not be the result in fact.

1. JCS have great responsibilities for strategic direction of war. Planning for initial nuclear exchange in a general war is the most important element of general war planning. U. S. force levels, atomic weapon requirements, allocation of atomic weapons, deployments of our own U. S. forces, operation of our allies forces and U. S. military budgets are all greatly influenced by the National Target List developed and the operational plans to strike the target on that list.

2. I believe that the JCS should retain in their hands, not only basic responsibility for directing effort in general war, but the means for generating the basic plans and for controlling the development of these plans directly -- that is -- control directly and not through another intermediate agency.

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The proposal to place responsiblity for the preparation of the National Target list and the Single Integrated Operation Plan, two very important documents, in the hands of SAC, as an agency of the JCS, is made because of the belief that the Joint Staff does not have the capability to prepare either of these documents. If the JCS and the Joint Staff do not have the capability to prepare these documents, their capability to review them adequately and to

pass judgment on them is just as questionable.

Should target list and operational plans be prepared by another agency, JCS will not have knowledge of target lists or action being proposed in operational plans until the report is submitted. They will then be faced with checking both, which will require about the same type of work and nearly the same amount as the original preparation -- or -- the alternative ofaccepting the lists and plans "as is" along with the generated requirements stemming from these two documents of atomic weapons, delivery vehicles, and force levels and essentially deployments of forces. My next concern is whether a single commander as the agency of the JCS, even though served by his joint staff, can develop and maintain a National Target list and a single integrated operational plan in which there will be a determination for each of the targets to be struck by all committed atomic capable forces of all unified commanders and in which there will be a determination of the amount of effort and weight of attack to be used against each target on the list and which plan will integrate the individual strikes for mutual support through establishment of details such as attack corridors, timing, ECM etc. and still permit the unified commanders to carry out their missions with their forces.

1. We now have a sound unified command structure. The diverse and multipurpose forces assigned to Unified Commanders

are deployed and ready. Threatening targets are nearby -- and can be hit quickly and effectively.

2. The missions and forces of each of the Unified Commanders will differ from each other. Their plans must be different. SAC has essentially a single mission and largely single purpose forces. The Unified Commanders have a variety of tasks -- and multiple-purpose forces.

3. In spite of participation by representatives of the unified commanders in developing the SIOP, I fear it will result in using the methods and procedures now used by SAC -- and which are suitable for SAC -- on the multipurpose forces of the unified commanders - for which these methods and procedures are not suitable.

Declassified by DoD/ISA Historical Office

4. Our total military posture, together with our unified command structure and operational plans, provide us now with capability to destroy USSR in war. We should seek improvement -- yes -- but this does not mean an abrupt departure from a system that has given us superiority -- and that with a good margin of safety.

Unified commanders have great responsibility. Should another agency be assigned a major portion of the nuclear strike planning responsibility of the Unified Commanders, it would cut into the heart of the Unified Commanders' responsibility. It would force them to revise their own plans to conform to a master plan prepared by another Commander. If master strike plans changed frequently, as I fear

they will do, the other plans would be in constant state of flux -- and no plans would be stable. This is contrary to sound planning and control procedure. Unified Commanders exercising control of forces should retain the responsibility for planning for their employment. I believe the Unified Commanders should be given tasks to accomplish by the JCS and be permitted to accomplish those tasks in best manner with forces which have been assigned to them. Unified Commanders should have perogative of changing their plans quickly to meet the varying threats and changing circumstances.

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This proposal will affect our NATO allies, and I think adversely. NATO nations are exhibiting more and more desire to have nuclear weapons and a nuclear delivery capability and to participate in the planning for their use. As NATO nations create a greater capability for nuclear delivery and if they are to commit these forces to NATO, it is advisable that we do not create a procedure in the United States which might cause them to accelerate their impulse to develop and maintain their own individual national nuclear capability which would not be committed to NATO and over which the United States would not have any influence.

I believe that the Joint Staff can make out a suitable National Target list and can make out suitable operational plans and keep them up to date, with the same help from the Unified Commander that will be provided to SAC under this proposal. If the Joint Staff can not do this job -- how can they plan for general war at all? In any case, I believe that the Unified and specified commanders should be consulted before the final decision is made to make a radical departure from the present system.

There are differences of opinion as to what the results will be if this proposal is put into effect.

It is a radical departure from the present procedures.

Nobody can know now what the effects of this proposal will be:

(1) on the way the Joint Chiefs carry out their responsibilities;

(2) on the operations and effectiveness of fulfilling their missions of the forces assigned to the Unified Commanders --

(3) and on our NATO allies.

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No target list has yet been developed under this procedure.

No. single integrated operational plan has ever been developed.

There are different opinions as to how these will look after they are developed by this method.

I would hope that before a final decision is made to go to this completely different system that

SAC, with the help of the unified commanders, and with a joint staff, make out a complete national target list in exactly the way it would be done in the future and submit it to the JCS for complete and thorough review, and that SAC again with help of a joint staff, and the unified commanders make out their idea of single integrated operational plan and submit it to the JCS for review in detail by the Joint Staff and the JCS.

If this is done before final decision is made we'll all know more about what the results will look like before we jump off the deep end.

If the results are reasonable, if the results can be checked by the JCS, if the forces of the unified commanders can be operated by the unified commanders effectively in carrying out all their missions, if it works all right with NATO, then -- we can all buy it.

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August 10, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

When I informed the President of the second message from President Nkrumah of Ghana, this one dated 8 August, relative to the Volta River Project, he immediately telephoned the Secretary of State and authorized him to answer President Nkrumah essentially as follows:

> "I have your message of August eighth and I want to assure you that the Government of the United States is making all efforts regarding the Volta River Project to put together a realistic program that can be supported by everybody, including Ghana."

Dwight D. Eisenhower

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Lt. Colonel, USA

NEA:LewisJ nes:hmh

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APPROVED BY WHITE HOUSE
8/17/60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 9, 1960

SUBJECT: Visit of Nepalese Ambassador with the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
His Excellency Rishikesh Shaha, Ambassador of Nepal
Assistant Secretary Lewis Jones, NEA

COPIES TO: S/S
NEA - Mr. Jones
U/PR - Mr. Buchanan
White House - Gen. Goodpaster
Embassy Katmandu -
Ambassador Stebbins

The President received the Nepalese Ambassador promptly at 12:15.

The Ambassador said: "Mr. President I have a letter from my King which he has instructed me to deliver to you personally".

The President opened the sealed letter and read it. He then said: "This is a very nice and friendly letter. It is really a reply to one I wrote to His Majesty. In it he again invites me to visit Nepal. I would very much like to go there".

The President turned to the Ambassador and asked regarding the movements of the King and Queen. The Ambassador said their visit to the United States had been prolonged because of the Queen's illness but they had visited the United Kingdom and were both now back in Katmandu.

The President recalled that the Queen was worried lest she violate some rule of protocol. He said that the Queen had told Mrs. Eisenhower that she had never received Heads of State. The President had told her that she would have no trouble: Heads of State should be received like old friends.

The President said he had written to Prime Minister Macmillan regarding the Queen's worries about protocol and had received a reply stating that "everybody had loved them both".

The President thanked the Ambassador for delivering the letter.

The entire transaction lasted approximately six minutes.

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Pre-press August 9, 1960

INTERNATIONAL SIDE

Khrushchev has called for a Head of State meeting at the UN to discuss disarmament and other problems. He gave a hint that he himself might come. Question might come up whether anything could come of such a meeting. The President said that of course any Head of State had a right to head his own delegation to the United Nations.

Eisenhower Library

DOMESTIC

Sugar. Allocation has been made but the Secretary of Agriculture has not been directed to purchase it. The President said that unless Congress did something soon, he would have to act. He further said he did not think the Congress could compel him to buy something from a particular foreign country. General Goodpaster said the distinction between allocation and buying was a fine one. The President said the Congress fixed the allocations under a particular formula, if he can't get the sugar he, the President, can purchase whatever he has to.

Labor. The question of right of employees of a sub-contractor to picket was discussed at somelength.

Resignation of Cabot Lodge. Lodge has said that he would serve through disarmament discussions. He is not going to campaign during that period. The President made a remark indicating that he felt the candidates were getting too "cosy" about not campaigning.

Message to Congress. General Persons asked the President to try to set the record straight -- that there were no "new" suggestions in the message just sent up. Democrats are implying there were. Johnson has charged that the message was meant to embrace Democratic program. There has been implication in the newspapers that the President was "impounding" additional funds that the Congress put into the Defense Department budget. That is not true. Studies are being made as to how and precisely for what additional funds are to be spent. The President will knock this down when question comes. Johnson has the facts.

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For further information,
see entry 4 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

At 8:15 this morning, the President was host at breakfast in the Mansion to the Senate Republican Leadership.

Those attending were the President, the Vice President, Senators Dirksen, Bridges, Saltonstall, Kuchel, and Morton. From the Staff there were General Persons, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Harlow and Mr. McCabe. The President also included his grandson David. On introducing David, the President good humoredly explained he wanted David to learn something about politics. David remained, as did all the others, through the breakfast and the discussion which followed. The discussion during and after breakfast covered a wide range of subjects -- political, legislative, and administrative -- including the following:

The role of the Vice President at White House legislative meetings was discussed. It was agreed he should not report to the Press following these meetings. Instead the regular practice would be followed (with Senator Dirksen and Mr. Halleck reporting as in the past). The Vice President said he would have occasion to talk with the Press separately on particular matters, and would prefer not to "use" the White House in a manner different from his practice prior to his nomination.

The President recommended that the Vice President take advantage of every opportunity to make public appearances and speeches in States adjoining Washington while the current Congressional Session continues. In this context, there was a discussion of possible Republican success in the South in November. Special references were made to an effort by some Texans to advertise "Nixon for President -- Johnson for Senator." This reflects annoyance that Johnson is running for Vice President and for the Senate at the same time. The President hoped Secretary Anderson could actively help Republican candidates in Texas, and the Vice President paid special tribute to the competence and appeal of John G. Towers, the Republican Senate nominee in Texas.

Senator Bridges and others commented favorably on the tone of the Republican Convention, particularly praising the quality of the speeches. Senator Bridges compared the keynote speech of Representative Judd with the Democrat keynote speech of Senator Church. The President said the Judd speech was very effective.

The group agreed it would be desirable for Republican Senators to maintain a good attendance record at this Session. Mr. Hagerty suggested Republican Senate candidates avail themselves of every appropriate opportunity to see the President on legislative business during this Session -- with accompanying press, radio and television interviews at the White House.

Senator Bridges said many Republican candidates are worried because they will miss political meetings at home and he hoped non-candidates would be able to stay in Washington. General Persons wondered whether a Presidential letter to Republican Senate candidates might be helpful if it emphasized that the Senator was in Washington to protect the Nation's interests. Senator Dirksen dismissed the idea, observed that such a letter would not help, and said candidates would have to rely on their own ability to persuade voters.

With respect to the August eighth message of the President, it was agreed we should not offer any "priority list". Instead we should insist it is possible to accomplish everything asked in that message, point out that this was not a list of new items, but rather a restatement of recommendations made to Congress months -- and in some instances years -- ago by the President.

General Persons asked that Senator Kennedy should not go unchallenged on his comment that the items in the message could be passed if half the Republicans supported the President. It was agreed Kennedy should be reminded that his own Party has 66 votes to 34 Republicans in the Senate, and that if the Democrats cannot legislate responsibly with that kind of majority they are either unable or unwilling to govern in the public interest.

Senator Dirksen asked that we send Congress as promptly as we can any new foreign policy legislation required by the President's message. Senator Saltonstall asked Mr. Morgan to be certain that every item in the President's August eighth message is before Congress in legislative form; however, he suggested it was not necessary in the Senate to have bills on postal rate increases or highway financing, since these matters could be cared for by offering amendments to House-passed bills.

There was a discussion of Defense appropriations problems. It was emphasized that we are not committed to ask for added Defense funds because of the August eighth message. The President made a special point of urging approval of legislation to equalize the pay of active and retired military personnel. Senator Saltonstall said this posed some real problems, but the President urged that all Republicans point to Administration efforts to do justice to the individuals involved and to the fact that a Democrat (Senator Stennis) is holding up the legislation.

Also on the military side, there was a short discussion of one matter the President said was highly classified. He cautioned against any outside reference to the group's discussion of it. (In a separate memo, appropriately classified, the essence of the discussion referred to is set forth.)

On the Antarctic Treaty, Senator Bridges expressed his own reservations, and reported there was considerable Senate opposition to ratification.

The Vice President called attention to school legislation, and urged that we refute the charge that Republicans in the House Rules Committee are preventing action. He said Republicans on that Committee stand ready to clear for Floor action a bill embodying the Administration program, that the Democrats still have a 2-1 majority on the Committee, and if they agree among themselves they can clear this or any other bill regardless of Republican attitudes.

Senator Dirksen said minimum wage legislation would come before the Senate in a couple of days and that many amendments would be offered to Senator Kennedy's $1.25 bill.

Medical care for the aged was also discussed. Mr. Harlow informed the group that Chairman Wilbur Mills (Arkansas) might possibly change his earlier opposition to a Social Security approach. This change reportedly could be prompted by Governor Faubus' endorsement of the Forand approach, Mills' political concern because of Faubus' prominence in Arkansas, and Rayburn's alleged turn-about on this issue as a result of Walter Reuther's pressure. The Vice President expressed disappointment over this, strongly urged support of the Administration bill in lieu of the House-passed bill, and also expressed the view that Congress could not sensibly legislate on a subject so involved in the time likely to be allotted it by the Democratic leaders.

Situs picketing legislation was also discussed. Senator Dirksen outlined opposition views but the Vice President and Senator Kuchel urged no change in the Administration's public stance. The President expressed concern about the merits of the legislation, and asked Mr. McCabe to reexamine it and discuss it with him with a view to a possible Press Conference question about it.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00. The President, Vice President, and the Senators posed for photographs on the North Portico steps, following which Senator Dirksen had a Press Conference at Mr. Hagerty's office.

E. C. M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

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For further information,
see entry 5-6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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August 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 3, 1960, 2:45 PM Newport

Others present: General Norstad
General Goodpaster

General Norstad first recalled that he had last seen the President just before Chancellor Adenauer visited the President. When Gen. Norstad saw the Chancellor after the latter's visit, to discuss with him the idea of a zone in which to test schemes for the inspection of disarmament, Adenauer said the President had never mentioned it to him. In any event, Gen. Norstad in discussion with the Chancellor got nowhere. The Chancellor was dead set against the scheme. The President recalled that he had forgotten to mention the matter to the Chancellor and, because of this, had called the Chancellor to one side after lunch and raised the matter with him. Gen. Norstad said that it is not unusual for the Chancellor to forget things of this kind, particularly when he is tired, as he gets older.

Gen. Norstad then said that he had visited Turkey on Monday of this week, on the urgent invitation of Gen. Gursel extended last week. He found Gursel to be a steady, honest, dedicated man, capable of running the country. He also met with the "Committee of 38," young officers who had taken over the government to try to get it on the proper track. Gen. Norstad said that he had reported on this matter to Sec. Herter before seeing the President. He told Mr. Herter he thought the military junta would succeed in the task it has set for itself. He thought these officers would get out of the government before they became corrupted. General Norstad said he thought the attitude of the U.S. toward the Gursel Government should be sympathetic. The President asked me to prepare a note that he might send to Gursel. (I did so, working out exact text with the State Department; the President approved the note for dispatch later the same day.)

Gen. Norstad next said that he had received a complete "clean bill of health" from the doctors, and has been completely active for the last six weeks. He said his heart specialist was a Colonel

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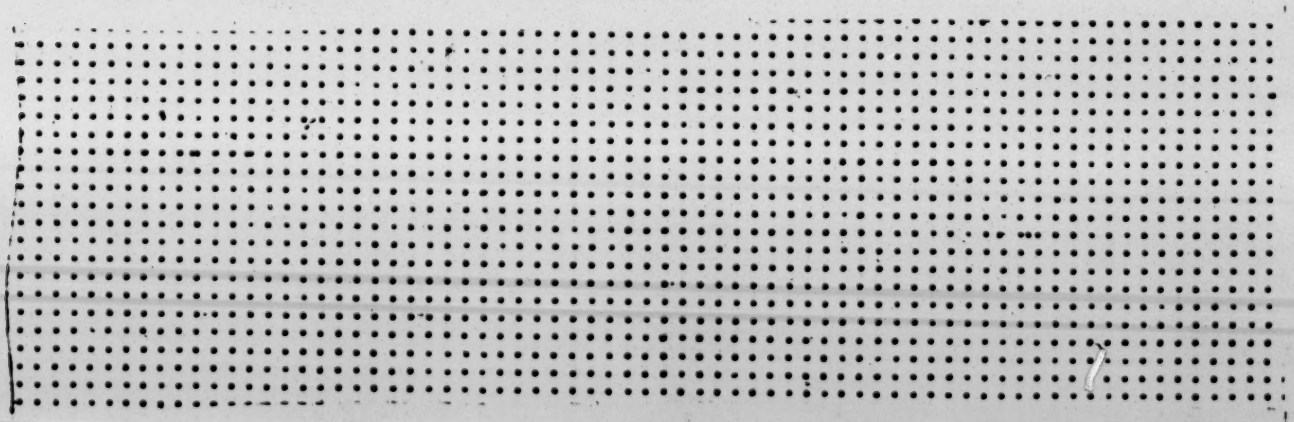
Walker, who is to be Mattingly's replacement at Walter Reed, and is a truly outstanding and fine man. Gen. Norstad next raised the question of succession for himself. He said he is not asking for relief, but can carry on for a reasonable time, such as a year, for example. The President said that he thought it would be a good thing for Norstad to say for another year. He asked whether Gen. Norstad knows of any foreign government which does not want him to stay on. Gen. Norstad said he was aware of none. The President said Sec. Gates had spoken to him a time or two as to the possibility of assigning Gen. Lemnitzer as SACEUR. The President thought this probably means that Gates would like to have Adm. Burke as Chairman of the JCS. The President does not want this solution, however, and thinks it is time to give the Chairmanship to Gen. Lemnitzer. The President said there is need for stability in the top echelons of our armed services, and said he will tell Mr. Gates that he does not contemplate a change in Europe until Gen. Norstad wants to be relieved, or his health requires relief. Gen. Norstad said that he had put his personal feelings before the Joint Chiefs earlier in the day, and that none had expressed a contrary view.

The President then went on to say that it is not possible to bring a man in "cold" to the position of SACEUR with prospect of success -- that there must be a period in which he and the Europeans get to know each other. Gen. Norstad reverted to the point that he has now served about four years as SACEUR, and thinks this is generally about the correct length of tour. He added that if the Government has a better solution, that at any time he is quite ready to turn over the job. The President reiterated that he thought it would be best for Norstad to say on for a year or so.



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NJC letter 1/5/81
NLE Date 9/1/81

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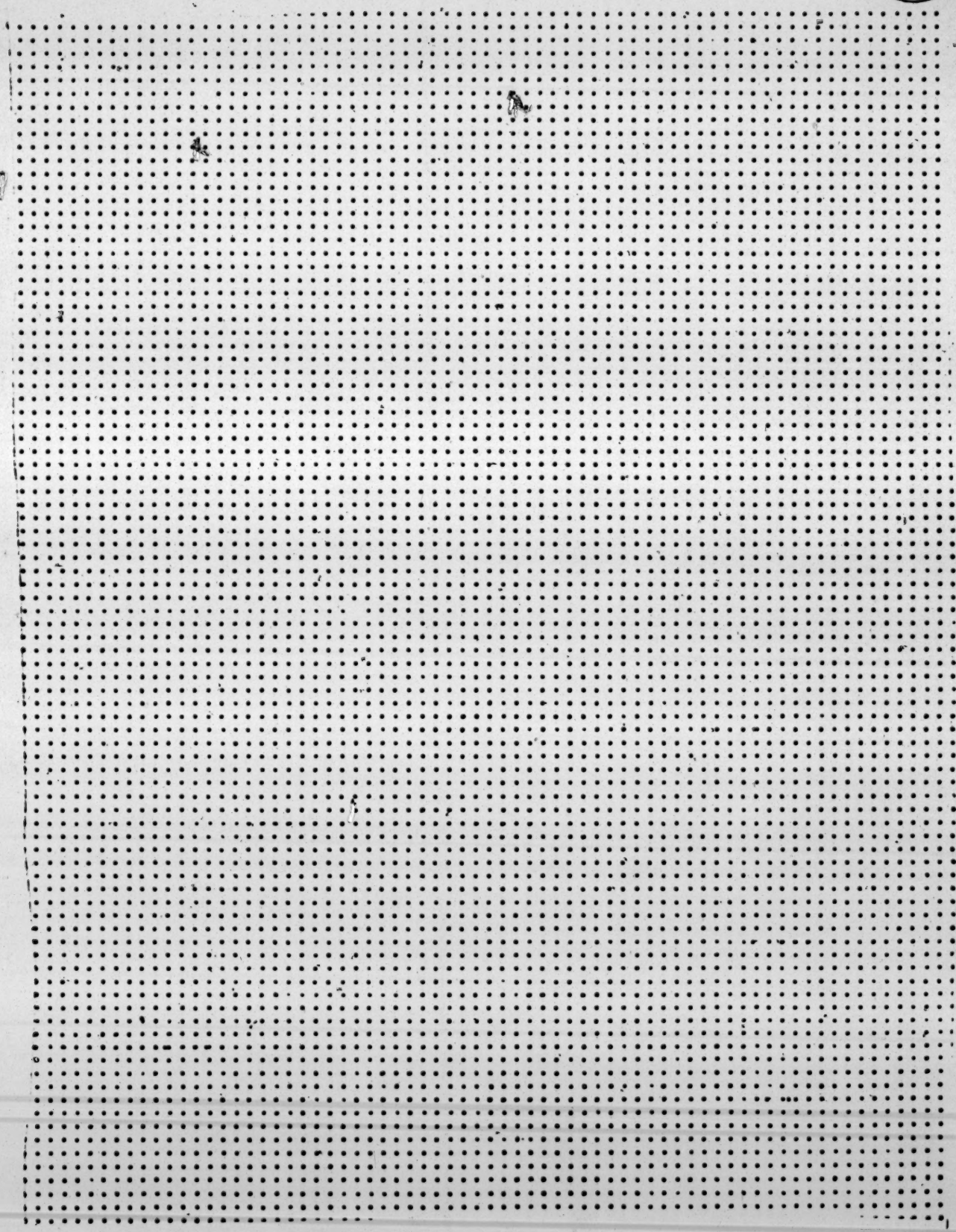

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(b)(d)
NJC Letter 1/5/81
NLE Date 9/11/81

[redacted]

The President asked Gen. Norstad if he saw any reason why the French should not be helped to build an atomic submarine. Gen. Norstad said he would favor giving them this help. The President commented that the Atomic Energy Act is a very defective and "terrible" law, which has done great harm to the conduct of our relations with our allies. Gen. Norstad commented that the submarine raises an entirely different question with regard to the moral issue. He assumed we are not talking about a Polaris submarine with atomic missiles, and the President agreed. The President thought the allies would be wise to let the US carry the Polaris responsibility. At this point the President asked me to check the status of Gen. Norstad's multilateral proposal of last year, and make sure that the three agencies studying the question give consideration to this proposal. He said the study should also include submarines.

Gen. Norstad asked that I have the Departments involved let Gen. Norstad know what they are doing in the matter.

Finally, Gen. Norstad said it would be useful to him if he could see some of the President's letters to Gen. de Gaulle. He realized

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NLE Date 9/1/81

these are very tightly handled. The President commented that it could be embarrassing to him if this very private correspondence were to be circulated. He agreed, however, that Gen. Norstad might receive a memo giving the gist of the questions when a matter affecting SACEUR's responsibility is involved. General Norstad said that Gen. de Gaulle is invariably extremely friendly in his manner toward him, and in his references to the President. The President said he would like to make some sort of a friendly gesture toward de Gaulle, particularly in light of recent reports that de Gaulle feels US policy is in the doldrums until a new administration comes in. Gen. Norstad confirmed that this is de Gaulle's view. He added that de Gaulle is making the most of it to some extent to try to seize leadership, in concert with Adenauer.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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August 10, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 1, 1960, Newport, 5 PM

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Dillon, Anderson,
Dr. Ralph Reid, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said he first wished to put before the President a memorandum concerning the proposed Latin American program setting out specific details more fully. The President read through the memorandum. He then asked why the request was being made for $600 million. He had thought that the work of the program might, in large measure, be accomplished through use of the IADB, and that funds would go to expand the capital of the IADB. Mr. Dillon said that the other American countries would prefer not to have this program handled out of normal bank capital if it were handled through the bank, but would keep the money in a special fund. If the money is authorized, this is the kind of specific arrangement that would be worked out through the discussions soon to be initiated.

Mr. Reid said that from the standpoint of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, a simple resolution giving the sense and support of the Congress would be preferable to an authorization. He is concerned over the idea of the Administration submitting new proposals at a time when the Congress has taken actions impairing the President's FY-1961 budget surplus. Congress has already added about $1.6 billion to the budget. Losses of revenues, together with other costs foreseen, amount to an estimated $2.4 billion, bringing the total to about $4 billion out of an anticipated $4.2 billion surplus. He pointed out that the $600 million figure is no more than a guess, and will be very hard to justify before the Congress, lacking any documentation. He added that the Development Loan Fund has available substantial authorizations for which appropriations have not been sought. Mr. Dillon commented that he is not proposing that the

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Administration ask for appropriations at this time, but rather limit its request to an authorization.

Secretary Anderson said he would prefer not to have a special Presidential message. He suggested that the State Department try to have this provision tacked on to a pending bill. The President suggested the possibility that he might send a letter to the State Department instructing them to seek to do that. He commented that the Vice President, however, has asked the President to send up a message to the Congress on the reconvening of the Senate in order to take effective initiative. Also, by a special message at that time he hopes to do something to hold the Congress to hard essentials as against many loose spending schemes that are being discussed. Mr. Anderson said he thought it very important not to send up new requests to this Congress, but to limit the message to repeating what the Administration has already asked for. Referring to an earlier point, Mr. Herter said that a check had been made to see whether there is pending legislation to which the proposal might be attached, and that there is none.

Mr. Dillon said he would like to consult with the Congress about the proposal, and suggested that the State Department proceed to check with key members. The President indicated no objection. The President then said he thought he would mention the Latin American program in a specific way in his message, and leave the development of details until after he had met with the bi-partisan group.

Mr. Dillon said that Dr. Milton Eisenhower is in agreement with this program. He had advanced the suggestion that the legislation should include a provision establishing a limit of say 15% on grants as against loans under the program. Mr. Dillon said the State Department liked this suggestion.

Mr. Herter then raised the question of need for funds for operations in the Congo. He said it is anybody's guess as to what the total need will be. Mr. Dillon said these funds apparently must come from the contingency fund, which is now set by the Congress at $150 million for the year, of which $20 million has already been committed for Chile. A very broad estimate of overall expenditures would be in the order of $200 million for the total operations in the Congo, including troop pay, technicians, and other activities. Our share may be somewhere in the neighborhood of $100 million. The

President said he saw nothing to do but to go to the Congress and ask to have the contingency fund increased by $100 million, earmarking it for the Congo, so as not to invite others to try to get these funds. Mr. Reid said this is a concern which Budget has -- that if the funds were not used for the Congo, others would try to get them. At the same time we do not want to give the Congo Government any claim that the money is "theirs." The President thought that a provision that the President must find the expenditures necessary in the U. S. interest in each case would be helpful. He would support a request for the $100 million for special needs (not necessarily limited to the Congo, although privately intended almost entirely therefor). He does not simply want to raise the ante of requests all around.

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The President observed that in the last twelve months the world has developed a kind of ferment greater than he could remember in recent times. The Communists are trying to take control of this, and have succeeded to the extent that students in many cases are now saying that the Communists are thinking of the common man while the United States is dedicated to supporting outmoded regimes.

Secretary Anderson, referring to the anticipated costs of operations in the Congo, said that we want to push the Soviets very hard to make them carry a fair and full share of the burden. The President said he would like to see the Soviets called on to put in just as much as we do. Mr. Herter said that Hammarskjold is trying to keep the Congo expenditures within the structure of his regular budget system and allocation of national contributions. Mr. Dillon observed that the Soviets are getting themselves into the position where they are obstructing and opposing the United Nations with regard to activity in the Congo.

The President said he sees need for us to try to start a doctrine of tightening our belts so as to do what needs to be done in the foreign field. He planned to talk to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge later the same afternoon along these lines.

The President next gave Mr. Herter some changes that he wanted made in draft messages prepared to be sent to Macmillan and de Gaulle concerning tri-partite arrangements.

Mr. Dillon said he had received a word-of-mouth report on the meeting of Adenauer and de Gaulle. Adenauer had expressed concern as to what de Gaulle was doing to NATO, and de Gaulle responded by proposing that staff people examine this question at once since he had no intention whatsoever of wrecking NATO. As reported to him, Mr. Dillon said de Gaulle had proposed a rather revolutionary set-up among the six nations of the European Community. There would be a Council of the Chiefs of State of the six nations, with ministries serving under them. Adenauer had thought this proposal was too revolutionary to bring forward until after the U. S. elections were passed. Couve de Murville and Mollet both said that in September there were going to be some great suggestions from de Gaulle.

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The President spoke strongly to the point that we should ask Congress to consider making it possible to sell advanced weapons to our allies. He concluded this discussion by referring to the presentation regarding the U. S. submission for the NATO Annual Review, commenting that he was glad to have it come before the Council, but thought it had been in too much detail.

Mr. Herter said he had one more point to bring up. When Nigeria becomes independent in early October, we will want to send a high-level delegation. The Queen is sending her sister to attend for the United Kingdom. The President recalled that he had given some thought to going himself, but he and Mr. Herter both thought that this would put the British in the position of having to send the Queen. Mr. Herter said his suggestion is that Governor Rockefeller be asked to head the delegation, adding that the Vice President supports this suggestion. The President said he thought this would be fine.

Secretary Anderson discussed briefly with the President a memorandum regarding some major refinancing operations coming up in the Treasury within the next few days. The President approved this memorandum.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	8/31/60	A
2.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs) see below	8/30/60	A
3.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs). see below	8/19/60	A
4.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	8/17/60	A
5.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) see below	8/16/60	A
6.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) see below	8/15/60	A
7.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	8/13/60	A
8.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs)	8/11/60	A

Entries #2,3,5,6 portions exempted, MR81-89#1 1-4

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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11.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 8/9 material (2 pgs) See below	8/10/60	A
~~12.~~	~~Synopsis of State and Intelligence material to be reported to the President (1 pg)~~ 7/b1 1&5, b2	~~8/8/60~~	~~A~~
13.	Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President (2 pgs) see below	8/5/60	A

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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August 30, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

State feels that there are two hypotheses regarding the agreement between Phoumi and Souvanna. The optimistic hypothesis is that the two have gotten together to unify Laotians against Pathet Lao. The gloomy hypothesis, which appears to be borne out by the actions of Souvanna in the last few days, is that Souvanna is aiming to head a fully legal government which would compromise with the Pathet Lao and accommodate with Hanoi. To accomplish this, Souvanna would have to neutralize Phoumi rather than Kong Le.

State feels, therefore, that the U.S. must play a cautious game. If the meeting between Souvanna Phouma and the king at Luang Prabang results in a government in which Phoumi is a member (which now appears to be the case), then the U.S. could lend its support to that government. If Phoumi is excluded from the government, however, then we believe we must take every precaution to protect Phoumi against Souvanna. At this moment we are attempting to get the troops paid and fed to retain their loyalty. The situation is complicated by the fact that Ouane, the army chief of staff under Souvanna, is embittered by Phoumi's recent accusation that he is a Communist.

Many things are transpiring to keep the situation highly confused. [redacted] Brown is optimistic to the extent that the Luang Prabang meeting will bring forth a government more pro-Western than the present Souvanna and perhaps even Phoumi.

The enigma in the whole situation is Kong Le who has stated that if the Luang Prabang assembly forms a cabinet not to his liking, he will replace Souvanna. The Pathet Lao radio has taken a position that since the assembly has repudiated its former action in Vientiane and is now meeting in Luang Prabang, it is subjecting itself to the same duress in reverse as it was before. Thus, as a gimmick, the Phoumi group hopes that Somsanith will withdraw his resignation and convene the assembly in his old position prior to the formation of a Souvanna government.

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CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

CONGO

Hammarskjold tells Lodge that he does not feel he has the authority to disarm the Force Publique. He expects a crisis soon and Lumumba must be "broken." If Lumumba requests withdrawal of the UN troops, Hammarskjold will convene the Security Council. Here he would try to obtain authority to disarm the Force Publique. If the USSR goes to the General Assembly, Hammarskjold feels we have 70 out of the 82 votes. Conceivably, Lumumba could try to assume control of the Leopoldville airport. Hammarskjold has a letter to be sent to Lumumba stating the UN will take all necessary measures to obtain control of the airport. Hammarskjold feels that the Katanga situation will solve itself once Lumumba is out of the way. Timberlake remains critical of the present UN formula for nonintervention.

Lumumba's request for a military campaign against Katanga has received a mixed and cool reception from other African states. Only Guinea offered outright support. Timberlake is protesting the beating of eight American airmen and is concerned about Soviet introduction of agents under the guise of the "food lift."

CUBA

The Army Attache in Havana has a photograph showing Czech semi-automatic rifles in the hands of the Cuban military. This is the first confirmation of the Bloc entry of arms to Cuba. Actually, Havana already possesses an overabundance of semi-automatic rifles, some of them shipped from Western Europe after the Batista regime. Major military items do not appear to have started.

Cuba's walkout from the OAS Foreign Ministers' meeting on August 28 has placed a more favorable light on that meeting, particularly combined with the withdrawal of the Venezuelan Foreign Minister. Roa's speeches clearly implied that the Castro regime continues to regard itself as a vanguard of the anti-imperialist revolution. The Dominican Embassy has requested approval of consular status which may indicate they will approve our similar request. Meanwhile, it appears that Trujillo may formally assume the Presidency for the first time since 1952.

JORDAN

[redacted]

[redacted]

IRAN

The Shah has fired Prime Minister Eqbal [redacted]

[redacted]

MOROCCO

Yost reports that pressure on Spanish and French for evacuation of troops will grow. He bases this on (1) the Congo's success in bringing about rapid evacuation of Belgians; (2) the decision to press the Moratanian issue; and (3) pressure of the provisional Algerian government.

INDONESIA

On August 17th Sukarno dissolved the anti-Communist Masjumi and Socialist Parties. The army now has banned the Communist Party and its front group in South Borneo. Although South Borneo is not an area of Communist strength, the ban constitutes an act of defiance against Sukarno and may bring a showdown between him and Nasution.

JAPAN - SOUTH KOREA

Foreign Minister Kosaka of Japan will visit South Korea on September 6th in a demonstration of desire to improve relations.

John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 19, 1960

B

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR-TURKEY

The Soviets have indicated that the USSR is prepared to offer Turkey more than double the previous proposal of $200 million line of credit. [redacted]

WEST GERMANY

[redacted]

JAPAN

Ikeda has announced that the Diet is likely to be dissolved in November and elections held shortly thereafter. Apparently he desired a mandate and is encouraged by impressive conservative victories in three gubernatorial elections.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA

The Portuguese are rapidly planning to reinforce their security forces in Mozambique and Angola.

CARIBBEAN

Castro is reportedly sending large amounts of money to various other Latin American countries to bribe delegates to the OAS Foreign Ministers' meeting under way in Costa Rica. The money may be part of the $8 million which Cuba is known to have imported from the U.S. since May.

At San Jose, our delegation advises that almost every country has expressed support for adoption of sanctions against the Dominican Republic, as requested by Venezuela. We have tried to soft-pedal this feeling and have suggested a preliminary approach involving a proposal to the Dominican Republic for supervision of elections under proper safeguards. Quite possibly the meeting will adopt a resolution requiring a break in diplomatic

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CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

relations and the application of at least some additional sanctions short of armed force. This poses a legal problem to us, and while it is undesirable to oppose adoption of sanctions, we are trying to include language such as "each country imposing these measures to the fullest extent possible comportable with its individual situation."

LAOS

[redacted] has suggested that the U.S., British, French and UN Ambassadors go to Luang Pabang today to ask the king whom they should deal with. State has instructed Brown that we do not like such a concerted demarche and believe the king would like to avoid being confronted with decision. Meanwhile, permission has been granted for the evacuation of foreigners from Vientiane and the first group of evacuees is to be ferried into Thailand today.

[redacted] have been urging us to support Souvanna on the basis that Souvanna appears to be nearing an agreement with Phoumi, and if we would support him now, we could influence him better later. Apparently, Souvanna is bitter over King Savong's attitude in withholding royal sanction for his government, thus undercutting its authority. Phoumi, by contrast, seems increasingly confident.

King Savang is reported hopeful that a negotiated settlement can be worked out between Souvanna and General Phoumi as a way toward a bloodless solution which would preserve his neutrality in the situation. Souvanna's first attempt to enter into negotiations with Phoumi has ended in failure, however. Troop movements in preparation for Phoumi's scheme to encircle Vientiane are continuing; [redacted]

CONGO

[redacted]

[redacted]

SOUTH KOREA

On August 19 the House of Representatives approved the nomination of Chang Myon as Prime Minister by a vote of 117 to 107. Chang plans to include representatives of all democratic party groups, including those of Lim To-yun, in his government. While his position is precarious, Chang's best card is his constitutional authority to dissolve Parliament and hold new elections at any time.

IRAN

[redacted]

John S.D. Eisenhower

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August 16, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

The situation in Laos is still fuzzy. The king has designated Souvanna Phouma, who was Premier in 1956 and 1957, as Prime Minister. Souvanna has said that the new cabinet will contain no military figures. It is expected that he himself will hold the post of Minister of Defense. Apparently Souvanna is wiser than he had been when he held office three years ago, but he still is of the opinion that the best way to end Laotian civil war and difficulties is to negotiate with the Pathet Lao. Our Ambassador is going to attempt to make him aware of the dangers of including the Pathet Lao in the government. Apparently, his policy comes from generally widespread sentiments of the population.

The semi-official Lao press, on August 13th, carried a clarification of developments for the foreign community and denied that the rebels had asked Americans to leave Laos, or that Souvanna was back of the coup. However, the victory parade lead by Kong Le carried some banners in Lao, French and English which said "PEO (Project Evaluation Organization) we don't need you." Additionally, the situation remains so confused that anarchy is likely to develop during the period and there is no strong government in control.

The military situation is aggravating things to some extent. Kong Le's troops are becoming weary and more negligent all the time. There is a possibility of Phoumi infiltration into the center of Vientiane. In addition, Phoumi has dropped leaflets on Vientiane indicating he will return. Our diplomats are trying to convince him that while they appreciate his support they oppose any military effort on his part to gain control of or split Laos. If he goes ahead, there is a danger that Pathet Lao rebels may intervene on behalf of Kong Le.

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CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

TOP SECRET

NORWAY

[redacted]

CONGO

[redacted]

AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN

The Afghans have forced down two Pakistan "Fury" fighters in Kandahar. This incident will harden the attitude of both sides and prevent improvement of relations in the near future.

SOUTH KOREA

Kim To-yun has been nominated by the newly elected President, Yun, as Prime Minister of South Korea. He will need the support of independents and former Rhee elements to win the lower house approval. Kim is strongly opposed by Chang Myon with whom you had breakfast in Seoul and fully expected at that time to become the Prime Minister. If Chang's supporters are excluded from the new cabinet, the intraparty breach would lead to government instability.

CUBA

Squabbling is going on between Central American states. Apparently Ydigoras of Guatemala has accused the Hondurans of traitorous attempts in a conversation with Somoza. These traitorous acts imply sympathy with Castro. Our State Department is attempting to point up the need for unity among these Central American states. Meanwhile, in Cuba the Eighth National Congress of the Popular Socialist Party opens on August 16th with the attendance of relatively high party officials from France, Italy and the Sino-Soviet Bloc. This meeting apparently is scheduled to coincide with the OAS Foreign Ministers meeting in Costa Rica.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 15, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

State reports that the King has accepted the resignation of the Somsanith government, of which the strong man, Phoumi, is the Defense Minister. He apparently refuses to accept the action. [redacted]

Radio Vientiane, controlled by the rebels, claims that Souvanna Phouma has been designated Premier. This is not confirmed at the moment. Apparentl; the assembly vote of no confidence for the Somsanith government under duress, being in the hands of Kong Le. The king apparently wishes to avoid a military showdown.

Subsidiary matters include reports that the rebel 2d paratroop battalion had not been paid for two months, that employment of the 1st paratroop battalion would result in the two units joining together in true airborne fashion.

CAMBODIA

[redacted]

CONGO

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-89 #4
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.3 a(1)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

CARIBBEAN

Ambassador Hill apparently had a satisfactory meeting with Foreign Minister Tello of Mexico. Tello observed that Mexico is in general agreement with the U.S. position and would agree to a formal condemnation of Sino-Soviet interference in this hemisphere. Tello's manner, as well as his statement, appeared to indicate advancement in the Mexican position. Bonsal reports that the Havana rumor mill is active regarding possible developments within the next few days.

ADENAUER-MACMILLAN TALKS

[redacted] CIA's explanation for Adenauer's change in attitude concerning closer integration of the Sixth and Seventh stems from a concern that the Common Marker farm policies would cause Adenauer serious difficulties in the 1961 elections. Also working in this direction is desire to present a limited European front against the future Soviet pressures and possibly by fear that de Gaulle's concept of European cooperation would place Germany in a secondary position.

USSR

[redacted]

John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 10, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

On 8 August, the President read the following items in the State Department Daily Staff Summary:

UNITED NATIONS

US Urges Early Belgian Withdrawal from Katanga - UN Under Secretary Bunche told our Charge at Leopoldville Saturday that at Elisabethville he had emphasized that the purpose of his visit was to arrange for the replacement of Belgian forces by UN forces. Tshombe, flanked by Belgian advisors, stated that everything was under control, that Belgian troops would leave soon, that the UN was not needed and its landing would in fact be opposed. Hammarskjold told our Charge Friday evening, upon departing Leopoldville for New York, that he had to get the jump on Lumumba and others by calling a meeting of the Security Council. Describing the Katanga situation as "brutal," Hammarskjold said the Congo was one of the most disheartening messes he had ever encountered and felt it was a great tragedy the Belgians had contributed to it. He thought there was grave danger of the Congo's becoming another "China."

We have informed interested posts that, on the basis of his report, we believe Hammarskjold is seeking to have the Security Council strengthen his hand with a view to implementing the Council's resolution in the entire Congo, including Katanga, without resort to force, while at the same time leaving Katanga as a constitutional question to be worked out internally between Tshombe and Lumumba. We hope that Tunisia, Ceylon, Argentina and Equador could be urged to sponsor a resolution recognizing that the constitutional development of the Congo is an internal political problem in which the UN cannot take sides and requesting Hammarskjold to continue his efforts.

[redacted]

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 81-89 #5
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a) (1)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/95

[redacted]

Meanwhile, Lodge, at a lunch yesterday for Wigny at which the UK, French and Italian representatives were also present, said that Wigny should announce an early date by which Belgian troops would all be withdrawn from the Congo. [redacted] Lodge expressed sympathetic understanding but indicated that the US could not stand idly by and see the Communists move in to take over the Congo as a result of Belgium's failure to withdraw. [redacted]

A UN Secretariat official informed the group that, because of the Congolese delegation's inability to be in New York, the Security Council session had been postponed until noon today.

Advantages of UN Congo Aid Stressed - We have informed selected posts of the rationale of our proposal for chaneling Congo rehabilitation aid through the UN, noting that: 1) the alternative course of US bilateral assistance would be followed by bloc assistance and thus transfer Congo rehabilitation into cold-war competition; and 2) centralization of the urgent rehabilitation task in the UN would result in greater efficiency and would permit

the tapping of world-wide resources. Our posts are to acquaint host governments with our views and point out the advantages of their informing Hammarskjold as soon as possible of their readiness in principle to contribute such assistance through the UN. For their information our posts have also been informed that the "rehabilitation assistance" referred to does not include long-term economic development projects, which we would expect to continue bilaterally through DLF, the Eximbank, or international financial institutions.

[redacted]

EUROPE

[redacted]

[redacted]

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Trujillo Family Flights Reported - [redacted] reports that the Generalissimo had departed yesterday from the Dominican Republic for an unknown destination. The Embassy thinks it is quite possible that the Generalissimo's reported departure has been confused with that of his son, Ramfis, which was also reported yesterday. While the Embassy still considers, on balance, that it is unlikely the Generalissimo plans a definite renunciation of power, it does not discount the possibility. Regarding the "extensive" Dominican Cabinet changes announced yesterday, the Embassy notes that only four new members were appointed and none of these is new to the Government or is in any way connected with the opposition. The Cabinet changes and the announcement that President Balaguer this week will submit to Congress a law for general amnesty for all involved in subversive plots are regarded by the Embassy as new devices to create the impression that Trujillo's influence in the new government is sharply reduced and more liberal policies are in the offing in order to generate a climate at the OAS Foreign Ministers Meeting conducive to milder sanctions against the Dominican Republic.

Betancourt Asks Interval Between OAS Meetings - Venezuelan President Betancourt told Sparks Saturday that he considers the recent changes in the Dominican Republic to be merely a maneuver

designed to mask the fact that Trujillo is still in control. Betancourt emphasized that the Foreign Ministers' meeting must realize this and not be led into minimizing sanctions to be taken against the Dominican Republic; if severe sanctions were not approved by the Foreign Ministers, it was almost sure Venezuela would leave its chair vacant and not attend the second Foreign Ministers' meeting. Betancourt then said that it would be an error for the Foreign Ministers' meeting on Cuba to be held without a reasonable interval and on such a vague basis as the Peruvian initiative. He suggested there be an interval of one month between the two meetings, during which time a group of Latin American nations (he suggested Presidents Frondizi, Alessandri, and Prado) should intervene with Cuba to attempt to obtain a change in attitude and actions.

Embassy Montevideo reports, on the basis of a conversation with the Foreign Office, that it does not believe that submission of US resolutions to other governments would discourage the Uruguayan Government from presenting any initiatives. The Embassy reports it now seems doubtful that Uruguay will make a recommendation regarding the Inter-American bank, although it may still bring up the possibility of other countries helping Cuba in some way should Cuba cleanse itself. The Uruguayan Foreign Office has also informed the Embassy that Mexico has stated categorically it will not vote for any resolution condemning Cuba. Meanwhile, Embassy Rio de Janeiro reports that the Brazilians generally still approve of the Castro revolution's initially stated objectives and sympathize with its aspiration to eliminate preponderant US influence. However, all but the extreme leftists repudiate the Cuban regime's violence, irresponsibilities and its dictatorial nature. While a minority of Government officials favors a hard stand on Cuba, the dominant group (including President Kubitschek) favors a cautious approach. The Embassy believes that Brazil will probably tend in the Foreign Ministers' meeting to withhold full cooperation from the US on the Cuban issue unless it receives support on Operation Pan America or unless other Latin American nations give substantial support to the US position.

Castro's Anti-US Attack Intensified - Embassy Habana comments that Fidel Castro's speech on Saturday was a violent anti-American

tirade throughout, exceeding in intensity his previous attacks on the US. Repeatedly an attempt was made to identify Latin American peoples, workers, peasants, students and intellectuals with the Cuban revolution against US imperialism. Castro revealed great personal bitterness at the US cut in the Cuban sugar quota and stated Cuba would return blow for blow at the appropriate time. In discussing the proposal for an OAS Foreign Ministers meeting in San Jose, he attacked the OAS as an instrument of US imperialism against popular revolutions, and the Foreign Ministers meeting in particular as a conspiracy against the Cuban revolution. However, he stated Cuba would attend the meeting although it was aware Washington had the majority of votes consisting of governments not representing their peoples and would denounce there not only US economic aggression against Cuba but all US aggressions against Latin America. Castro also said Cuba did not consider itself tied to the US by any commitment and specifically mentioned the absence of any military pact.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Lt Colonel, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 10, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President
(9 August material)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

GHANA AND CONGO

Lumumba and Nkrumah issued a joint statement in Accra yesterday. At the end, they reaffirmed their determination to work toward establishment of a Union of African Independent States. They condemned Belgian refusal to withdraw troops, and they agreed to issue invitations to a Summit Conference of African Independent States in Leopoldville August 25 to 30.

[redacted]

LAOS

An uprising of undetermined magnitude has occurred in Laos. [redacted]

This action may have had the secret backing of certain high ranking Army officers. The objective of the takeover is unclear; however, one pamphlet exhorts Lao patriots to seize "the government that demands money from the great powers." This suggests that the revolutionaries may seek a more neutralist alignment. Phoumi is at a disadvantage of having his forces spread all over Laos. In Bangkok, SEATO Secretary General Pote Sarasin is calling a special Council to exchange information on this reported coup.

CUBA

Bonsal suggests that any reaction to Castro's seisure of U. S.

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MR 81-89 #6
BY DOH DATE 7/18/85

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CIA 6/25/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

property might include (1) a US statement deploring the inmoderate attack by Castro; (2) Departmental statement repeating our denunciation of the July 16th Cuban expropriation law, and (3) establishment by the US of a claims commission to study and appraise claims of US citizens against the Cuban Government. Bonsal thinks that the funds for the claims settlement can be made available through taxes levied on Cuban imports into the US without increasing the costs to US consumers.

[redacted]

SOUTH VIETNAM

Communist guerrilla bands continue widespread attacks. Recently bands of 400 or more have engaged regular Vietnamese army units. The Government has been studying recommendations of the Malayan mission for strengthening anti-terrorist operations.

John S. D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower
Lt Colonel, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 8, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material to be reported to the President

ASIA-AFRICA

Saudi Arabia -- Saud's and Faysal's expected appearance in Taif on 10 August could provide army plotters with opportunity to strike.

Arrival of Dutch naval ships in West New Guinea poses possibility of clashes with Indonesians.

VENEZUELA

Dominican agents reported in Venezuela to carry out Trujillo's pledge to kill President Betancourt.

THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR to supply Finland with additional military materiel under new agreement reached last month.

John SD Eisenhower

The Duplicate Original

~~TOP SECRET~~

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
NR81-89 #7
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

TOP SECRET

August 5, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

CONGO

[redacted]

GHANA

Nkrumah appears ready to negotiate the detailed Soviet offer of large-scale technical and economic assistance. The proposal includes credits amounting to $280 million. As you know, he is meeting with the World Bank here in Washington on Monday and has written to you asking you to intercede with them on his behalf.

ANGOLA

A cache of machine guns and rifles have been found in Angola, north of the CongoRiver. It is believed that the arms were for use in a local uprising sometime this month, possibly by the pro-Communists.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-89 #8
BY DJH DATE 7/18/85

[redacted] EXEMPTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(3)(4)(5)
CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

TRUJILLO

Our Embassy reports the information regarding Trujillo's tactics toward the OAS. He has declared he is a private citizen, has announced the resignation of President Hector Trujillo and General Garcia Trujillo, and has announced that Vice President Balaguer has assumed the Presidency. Along with this, he plans a phony military coup which could send a delegation to the OAS meeting. Meanwhile, Venezuela threatens to boycott the seventh meeting of the Foreign Ministers if Trujillo is not condemned soon.

Actually, Balaguer made a bland acceptance speech of the Presidency on August 3rd. It was noted in this speech that no promise was made to cease interference in other nations' affairs. Trujillo himself has been appointed Dominican delegate to the UN Assembly beginning September 20th. It is noted that he has gone abroad before without losing control.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala faces a fiscal crisis in the near future and we must be prepared for additional requests for aid.

IRAQ

The renewal of assassinations have occurred in Mosul, presumably against the Communists. The Communist press in Baghdad has been complaining for some time about murders of patriots. Apparently Communist leaders are being eliminated slowly but methodically by vengeful nationalist elements.

PERSIAN GULF

A sharp break in the posted prices of Persian Gulf crude oil appears imminent. Western companies have found it necessary to grant discounts in order to sell the oil. The drop is expected to be more than 10%. Reaction is expected to be severe and will add to frictions to ARAMCO-Saudi Arabia and Tapline-UAR.

John S D Eisenhower

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:55 am	The President and Mr. James Rowley departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
7:58 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
8:20 - 11:54 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. Sig Larmon
11:59 am	The President and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the Country Club and motored back to Quarters #1.
12:02 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
1:23 pm	The President, Mrs. Eisenhower, and Mrs. Gordon Moore departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock.
1:25 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock, where they boarded the Barbara Anne.
1:27 pm	The Barbara Anne departed Fort Adams Dock.
	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party had lunch aboard the Barbara Anne.
1:49 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier.
	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand motored to the office.
1:53 pm	The President arrived at his office.
1:53 - 2:17 pm	Dr. Jules Stein Dr. Sydney Farber Dr. Howard McC. Snyder
2:17 - 2:28 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

2:30 - 4:10 pm — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Ralph W. E. Reid
Hon. John A. McCone
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Hon. Clarence B. Randall
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Clare H. Timberlake, Ambassador to Congo
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. Marion Boggs

4:17 pm — The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed Newport by helicopter for Kingston, Rhode Island.

KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND

4:25 pm — Arrived at Kingston, Rhode Island - Keaney Field, University of Rhode Island. The President was greeted by:
Dr. Francis H. Horn, President of the University of Rhode Island, and daughter Barbara
Mr. Charles A. Hall, Director of Public Relations, University of Rhode Island
Mr. Nelson Marshall, University of Rhode Island

4:32 pm — Arrived at Union Hall, University of Rhode Island where the President was greeted by
Governor Christopher Del Sesto
Mr. Hugo R. Mainelli, Chairman of Board of Trustees of State Colleges

The President entered Union Hall and donned Cap and Gow

KINGSTON, RHODE ISLAND

4:39 pm — Procession:
Dr. Everett Marshall Christopher
The Rev. Edmund W. Fetter
Chaplain of Protestant Students
Mr. Hugo Mainelli
Chairman of Board of Trustees State Colleges
Hon. Christopher Del Sesto
Governor of the State of Rhode Island
Dr. Francis H. Horn
President of the University of Rhode Island
The President
Dr. Harold W. Browning
Vice President of University of Rhode Island

4:41 pm — Invocation by Rev. Edward W. Fetters

4:43 pm — Presentation of Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Laws on the President, by Dr. Francis H. Horn, President of University of Rhode Island.

4:58 pm — The President and Hon. Thomas S. Stephens departed Union Hall and motored to helicopter site.

5:01 pm — Arrived at helicopter site.

5:03 pm — Airborne for Newport, Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, R. I.

5:10 pm — Arrived at Newport, Rhode Island.
The President went to his office.

5:52 - 7:10 pm — Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Mr. Jim Shepley
Hon. James Hagerty

7:00 - 7:10 pm — The following joined the Vice President, etal:
Mr. Herb Klein
Mr. Robert Finch

(The Vice President and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. held a press conference following the meeting with the President, and departed at 7:50 pm by helicopter)

7:19 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office by helicopter and flew to Quarters #1.
7:22 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:59 am	The President departed Quarters #1 and motored to the Newport Country Club.
8:02 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
8:49 - 12:06 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. Sig Larmon
12:09 pm	The President, Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Charles Jones and Mr. Sig Larmon departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
12:12 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
5:29 pm	The President, Mr. W. Alton Jones, Mr. Charles Jones and Mr. Sig Larmon departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock.
5:31 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock where they boarded the Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier.
5:48 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier and motored to the President's office.
5:51 pm	Arrived at the President's office.
6:33 pm	The President and the above named group departed the office and motored to Constellation Landing where they boarded the Barbara Anne.
6:37 pm	Embarked from Constellation Pier and sailed to Fort Adams Dock.
6:50 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock, where they entered the Presidential car and motored to Quarters #1.
6:56 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:03 am	The President departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
8:06 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
8:28 -11:26 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Sig Larmon Mr. Howard Cushing
11:34 am	The President, Mr. W. Alton Jones and Mr. Sig Larmon departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
11:37 am	Arrived at Quarters #1.
1:55 pm	The President, Mrs. Gordon Moore, David, Barbara Anne, Susan, and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock where they boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Constellation Pier.
2:10 pm	Arrived at Constellation Pier. The President then motored to his office while the others on the Barbara Anne cruised around the area.
2:11 pm	The President arrived at his office.
2:25 - 2:29 pm	Mr. Robert E. O'Neill President Newport Chamber of Commerce Mr. Frank Nunes Vice President of Newport Chamber of Commerce The above presented to the President a replica of the Old Stone Mill, and had their picture taken with the President.
2:30 - 2:38 pm	Ambassador of Afghanistan H. E. Mohammad Hashim Naiwandwal Hon. Lewis Jones Assistant Secretary of State (Picture taken)

2:41 - 3:29 pm	General Lauris Norstad Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Pictures were taken of the President and General Norstad on the porch of the office)
3:31 - 3:46 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Kark Harr Hon. Mansfield Sprague
3:46 - 3:50 pm	Hon. and Mrs. Mansfield Sprague Susan Sprague David Sprague
3:50 - 3:57 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
3:58 - 4:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:52 - 4:55 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:56 - 4:59 pm	Admiral Bernard L. Austin (Presented to the President a picture of Admiral Farragut)
5:02 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the President's office and took helicopter to Quarters #1.
5:07 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

8:00 am	The President and David Eisenhower departed the Quarters and motored to the Newport Country Club.
8:03 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
8:03 - 8:09 am	The President and David Eisenhower practiced golf.
8:40 - 11:54 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. Sig Larmon
12:00 Noon	The President departed Newport Country Club and returned to Quarters #1.
12:03 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
3:00 pm	The President walked to Quarters #1 heliopad with Mrs. John Hay Whitney, Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower and four children, and Captain Aurand, returning to Quarters #1 at 3:04 pm.
	No further activity recorded for this date.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1960

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

7:59 am	The President departed Quarters #1 and motored to Guest Quarters, Brenton Village and picked up Mr. Charles Jones, then proceeded to the Newport Country Club.
8:23 am	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
8:34 am - 11:48	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. Sig Larmon
11:57 am	The President departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
12:00 Noon	Arrived at Quarters #1.
1:27 pm	The President walked to the helipad to say goodbye to W. Alton Jones and Charles Jones, then returned to Quarters #1.
2:56 pm	The President and his four grandchildren, Captain Aurand and Peggy Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motore to Fort Adams Dock, where they boarded the Barbara Anne.
3:00 pm	The Barbara Anne departed Fort Adams Dock en route to and arriving at Constellation Pier at 3:12 pm. The President and Captain Aurand departed Constellation Pier and motored to the President's office.
3:14 pm	Arrived at the President's office.
5:58 pm	The President and Captain Aurand departed the office and took helicopter back to Quarters #1.
6:01 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1960

6:15 - 7:30 pm

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower entertained the following in Quarters #1.

Admiral and Mrs. C. E. Weakley
Admiral Benjamin Moore
Admiral and Mrs. Berand L. Auston
Captain and Mrs. George S. James, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

8:00 a.m	The President, Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock, where they boarded the Barbara Anne.
8:04 am	Embarked onthe Barbara Anne for Constellation Pier.
8:15 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier, then motored to the President's office.
8:18 am	Arrived at the Office.
11:30 am	The President, Lt. Colonel Eisenhower and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the office and motored to Constellation Pier.
11:31 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier.
11:33 am	The President, Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower and Cpatin Evan P. Aurand departed Constellation Pier in a U. S. Navy Inboard Jet Speedboat.
11:39 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock.
11:40 am	Departed Fort Adams Dock and motored to Quarters #1.
1:40 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 and motored to Newport Country Club.
1:43 pm	Arrived at Newport Country Club.
1:57 - 4:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Clifford Roberts
4:47 pm	Departed Newport Country Club and returned to Quarters #1, arriving there at 4:50 pm.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1960

NEWPORT, R. I.

7:37 am	The President, David, Barbara Anne and Susan Elaine Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock.
7:39 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock, where they boarded the Barbara Anne and embarked for Constellation Pier.
8:15 am	Arrived at Constellation Pier and motored to the Officers Candidate School Chapel.
8:25 am	Arrived at the Officers Candidate School Chapel. The President and his party were greeted by Captain J. D. Lautaret Commanding Officer, Naval School Command Captain R. W. Clark Commanding Officer, Officer Candidate School Usher A/S Charles Gary Runsey escorted them to their pews.
8:30 - 9:20 am	The President and his party attended Services, which were conducted by Lt. Commander Ross R. Trower Lt. Gordon Gale
9:20 am	The President and his party departed the Chapel and motored to Constellation Pier, arriving there at 9:25 am. The President congratulated the winners of the All Navy Tennis Tournament: Ensign John Lasch Lt. Dale Junta Commander William Foulkes CAMM Leon Wilson EMC Edward Krysiak DKSN Anne Tetzloff
9:32 am	Departed Constellation Pier for Fort Adams Dock.
9:45 am	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock.

9:47 am	The President departed Fort Adams Dock and motored to the Newport Country Club.
9:50 am	Arrived at the Newport Country Club.
10:04 - 12:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Howard Cushing
12:57 pm	The President and His party departed Newport Country Club and motored to Quarters #1.
1:00 pm	Arrived at Quarters #1.
3:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, Susan, and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed Quarters #1 and motored to Fort Adams Dock.
3:56 pm	Arrived at Fort Adams Dock, where they boarded the Barbara Anne, and embarked for Quonset Point NAS Landing Pier.
4:50 pm	Arrived at Quonset Point Landing Pier, and toured the Harbor, waving at the thousands of people assembled along the shore and aboard small crafts in the harbor.
	Departed the Landing Pier and motored to the Presidential 707 Jet.
5:05 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party were airborne for Andrews AFB, Md.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:05 pm	Arrived at Andrews Air Force, Md.
6:12 pm	Departed Andrews AFB and motored to the White House.
6:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1960

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:20 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:21 - 8:24 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:30 - 9:20 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty (until 9:10 am) Hon. Bryce Harlow (joined at 8:35 am - out at 9:15 am)
10:00 - 10:05 am	Colonel John Eisenhower
12:00 - 12:15 pm	The President recorded his Message to Congress.
12:20 pm	To the Mansion
1:00 pm	(Lunch)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:07 - 2:09 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:23 - 2:25 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:35 - 2:45 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:53 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:03 - 3:11 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:11 - 3:15 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:30 - 3:38 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:38 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
3:45 - 3:47 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:38 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:45 - 3:50 pm	The President made a recording (3 minutes, 30 seconds) for the National Association of County Officials, to be held at the Hotel Fontainebleau in Miami Beach, August 17th.

4:50 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1960

8:51 am	The President had breakfast with the following Republican Senate Leaders: Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Thruston Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Following the breakfast, the President posed with the above group on the North Portico of the White House.
9:59 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Richard M. Nixon.
9:59 - 10:43 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:43 - 10:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:48 - 10:57 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:57 - 10:59 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:00 - 11:47 am	General Nathan F. Twining (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Livingston T. Merchant) (Major General Robert A. Breitweiser) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Lt. Colonel JohnEisenhower) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
11:13 - 11:14 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:47 - 11:59 am	General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

12:00 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Joseph S. Farland Newly appointed Ambassador to Panama.
12:14 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:26 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:18 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:36 - 5:12 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon Colonel Thomas Belshe Dr. Walter Tkach walked around the course with the above.
5:36 pm	The President departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
6:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1960

7:52 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:58 - 8:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:28 - 8:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:29 - 8:34 am	Hon. Leonard Hall Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:34 - 8:47 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 8:52 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:52 - 9:20 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
9:25 - 9:27 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:48 - 9:53 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:53 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Edward McCabe Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:02 - 11:10 am	(Colonel Vernon Walters) OFF THE RECORD (Came to say goodbye to the President - has been assigned to the U. S. Embassy, Rome)
11:10 - 11:15 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:15 - 11:35 am	(Hon. Fred Seaton) OFF THE RECORD
11:35 - 11:52 am	(Hon. Edward P. Curtis) OFF THE RECORD
11:52 - 11:54 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:54 - 12:07 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:07 - 12:08 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:42 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:23 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Colonel William G. Draper and Captain Evan P. Aurand.
2:23 - 2:25 pm	Colonel William G. Draper Captain Evan P. Aurand
2:32 - 3:05 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:05 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:35 - 3:45 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:59 - 4:02 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:42 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1960

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:34 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:35 - 8:50 am	(General Hans Emil Speidel) OFF THE RECORD (Commander, (Allied Land Forces, Central Europe) (Lt. Colonel Bidwell Moore, U.S.A.)
8:50 - 9:43 am	General Joseph M. Swing Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
9:25 - 9:49 am	(Mr. Burton Mason) OFF THE RECORD (Joined with General Swing)
9:43 - 9:44 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:52 - 10:06 am	(General Milton Baker) OFF THE RECORD
10:06 - 10:09 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:09 - 10:21 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:21 - 11:53 am	Hon. Thomas S. Gates Secretary of Defense General Nathan Twining Admiral Arleigh Burke Hon. James H. Douglas Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:53 - 12:02 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:02 - 12:04 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:04 - 12:12 pm	Hon. Thomas S. Gates General Nathan Twining Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:10 - 12:11 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:12 - 12:15 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:20 pm	The President went to the Cabinet Room to do the following films: Republican Congressional Committee Film Republican Roundup and Refresher Committee Workshop
12:45 pm	The President departed the Cabinet Room and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	Returned to the office.
2:13 - 2:20 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:20 - 3:24 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Julian Baird)
3:28 - 3:30 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:35 - 3:49 pm	Mr. Phil Areeda
3:55 - 4:02 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:05 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:33 pm	Returned to the office.
4:38 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:55 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to the Army Navy Club, 17th and Eye Streets, N. W.
6:59 pm	Arrived at the Army Navy Club. The President was greeted by: Major General L. J. Sverdrup, USA, Ret. Program Chairman of the Army Distaff Foundation Mr. William H. Crawford Manager of the Army Navy Club

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7:03 pm The President arrived in the Red Room of the Army Navy Club and mingled with the guests who were there for the Dinner of the Army Distaff Foundation.

The President attended only this pre-Dinner reception, and did not remain for the Dinner.

The following were present:

Wilber M. Brucker
Secretary of the Army
Paul G. Benedum, President, Hiawatha Oil & Gas Co.
Charles Benton, Jr.
President, Federal Systems Division, I. B. M.
Robert L. Biggers, President, Fargo Motor Corporation
August A. Busch, Jr., President, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
Lucius D. Clay, Chairman of the Board,
Continental Can Company, Inc.
Paul L. Davies
Chairman Finance Committee, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation
Donald W. Douglas, Jr.
President, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.
Lloyd W. Elliott
Director, Standard Oil Company, New Jersey
Leslie R. Groves, 1st Vice President, Army Distaff
Clark Hungerford
President, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.
S. E. Liles, Jr.
President, Tidewater Construction Corporation
A. J. Paddock
President, American Bridge Division,
U. S. Steel Corporation
Gwilym A. Price
Chairman of the Board, Westinghouse Electric
William Rodgers
Executive Vice President, Blaw-Knox Co.
S. E. Skinner
Executive Vice President, General Motors
L. J. Sverdrup
President, Sverdrup & Parcel Engineering Co.
John L. Wilson
President, Universal Match Corporation

7:40 pm — The President, escorted by
General L. J. Sverdrup
Mr. William Crawford
departed the reception and went to his car.

7:44 pm — Departed the Army Navy Club and motored to the White House.

7:46 pm — Arrived at the White House.

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1-16-602.111

United States Secret Service

Chief

August 16, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President - Camp David, Maryland
Weekend of August 12 - 15, 1960

Friday - August 12, 1960

10:37 a.m. The President, Captain Aurand, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed south grounds of the White House in U. S. Army helicopter and arrived at the ball field at Thurmont, Md., at 11:12 a.m. The party entered cars and departed Thurmont at 11:16 a.m., arriving at Camp David at 11:30 a.m.

11:42 a.m. The President left Camp David, motored to Floyd Akers residence, arriving at 11:54 a.m. He fished until 1:10 p.m., departed 1:13 a.m., and returned to Camp David 1:30 p.m.

3:08 p.m. President and Mr. George Allen departed in WH Car 100, arriving at Gettysburg Country Club at 3:50 p.m., where they were joined by General Nevin. They teed off at 4 p.m. played 18 holes; and the President and Mr. Allen departed at 6:20 p.m., returning to Camp David 6:57 p.m.

SAIC Rowley rode in the front seat of WH 100, driven by SA Flohr, while SA Gies drove follow-up Car 678-X worked by SAs Sweazey, Weaver, Bates, Tucker and Olsson. SA Weaver drove follow-up Car 5-X on return trip.

Saturday - August 13, 1960

9:05 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, Mr. Robinson and Dr. Snyder departed Camp David, motoring to President's farm at Gettysburg, Pa., arriving at 9:42 a.m. The President and his guests inspected the farm, including the Fitting Barn, until 11:40 a.m. The party departed 11:41 a.m., and returned to Camp David at 12:15 p.m.

ASAIC Campion rode in the front seat of WH Car 100 with SA Flohr driving. Follow-up Car 5-X was worked by SAs Boring, Stringfield, Keller and Lardner.

1:40 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen and Mr. Robinson departed for Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 2:17 p.m. They were joined by General Nevins and the foursome teed off at 2:25 p.m.

WH Car 100 was driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Campion in the front seat. SAs Boring, Stringfield, Hill, Keller and Lardner worked follow-up Car 5-X.

SAs Boring, Hill, Keller, Lardner worked the golf course with SA Stringfield on patrol. Dr. Snyder was at the course.

5:13 p.m. The President, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Allen departed the club, arriving at Mr. Allen's home in Gettysburg at 5:23½ p.m., departing there at 5:25 p.m., and returning to Camp David at 5:55 p.m.

On the return trip ASAIC Campion rode in the front seat of WH 100 with SA Flohr driving. Follow-up car 5-X was worked by SAs Sweazey, Rundle and Lilley with SA Bates driving.

Sunday - August 14, 1960

7:55 a.m. The President, accompanied by George Allen departed in WH Car 100 and motored to First Presbyterian Church at Gettysburg, Pa., arriving at 8:37 a.m. They departed at 8:40 a.m., and motored to the farm arriving at 3:49 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen left the farm at 8:59 a.m. and arrived at Camp David at 9:30 a.m.

ASAIC Behn rode in the front seat of WH Car 100 with SA Flohr driving. SAs Stringfield, Pontius, Blaine and Keller worked follow-up Car 43-X with SA Shipman driving. SA Hill drove SS Car 3-X and followed the motorcade.

5:15 p.m. The President with Captain Aurand hit golf balls on the lawn in front of Aspen, reentering the cottage at 6 p.m.

Monday - August 15, 1960

7:55 a.m. The President with General Grunther and Mr. Robinson, departed Camp David in WH Car 100 with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Shipman driving. They arrived at the helicopter pad at 7:57 a.m.

SA Hill drove follow-up Car 43-X worked by SAs Stringfield, Short and Blaine.

7:58 a.m. The President, General Grunther, Mr. Robinson, Captain Aurand, ASAIC Behn and SA Stringfield departed in the Army copter. The chase helicopter was worked by SAs Short, Blaine and Kunkel with General Snyder and Captain Marsh as passengers.

8:31 a.m. The President and party arrived at the White House.

James J. Rowley
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

(d)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1960

7:32 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:06 - 8:22 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:22 - 8:28 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:30 - 10:15 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. John A. McCone General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. W. Randolph Burgess Mr. Robert F. Packard Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. Marion W. Boggs Hon. Charles A. Haskins Hon. Spurgeon Keeney Hon. Hayden Williams Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Dr. Leonard Jaffee Mr. Huntington Sheldon
10:15 - 10:25 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter

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10:23 - 10:25 am	Following the National Security Council Meeting, the President had his picture taken with the following, in connection with communications satelite, Echo I: Dr. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Hugh Dryden Mr. Leonard Jaffe Mr. James M. Dupre Mr. Robert Ritch (The President listened to his voice which was bounced back from Echo I).
10:26 - 10:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:30 - 10:32 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:37 am	The President, Captain Evan P. Aurand and Mr. Rowley departed the South Grounds of the White House in U. S. Army helicopter for flight to Camp David, Md.
	THURMOND, MD.
11:12 am	The President landed on the baseball field at Thurmont, Md. (Fog has closed in the site he usually lands on at Camp David, Md.)
11:16 am	Departed Thurmont, Md. baseball field and motored to Camp David.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
11:30 am	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
11:42 am	The President departed Camp David and motored to Floyd Akers residence.
11:54 am	Arrived at Floyd Akers residence.
12:00 - 1:30 pm	The President fished.
1:13 am	Departed Floyd Akers residence and motored to Camp David.
1:30 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
3:08 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:50 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club, where they were joined by General Nevins.
4:00 - 6:18 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins
6:20 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

6:57 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.

No further activity recorded this date.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

9:05 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and General Howard Snyder departed Camp David and motored to the President's Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:42 am	Arrived at the Farm. The President and his guests inspected the farm, including the Fitting Barn.
11:41 am	Departed the Farm and returned to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

12:15 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
1:40 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson departed Camp David, Md. and motored to the Gettysburg, Country Club.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

2:17 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
2:25 -5:10 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson General Arthur Nevins
5:13 pm	Departed the Club and motored to Mr. Allen's home.
5:25 pm	Departed Mr. Allen's home and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

5:55 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1960 Camp David, Md

7:55 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David and motored to Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:37 am — Arrived at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.

8:40 am — Departed the Presbyterian Church and motored to the Farm.

8:49 am — Arrived at the Farm.

8:59 am — Departed the Farm and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

9:30 am — Arrived at Camp David, Md.

5:15 pm — The President and Captain Aurand hit golf balls on the lawn in front of Aspen.

No further activity recorded this date.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:55 am	The President, General Alfred Gruenther, and Mr. William Robinson motored to the helicopter pad.
7:58 am	The President, General Gruenther, Mr. William Robinson and Captain Aurand departed Camp David in Army helicopter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:31 am	Arrived at the White House. The President entered his office with Mr. William Robinson.
8:31 - 8:50 am	Mr. William Robinson
8:50 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:14 - 9:30 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:30 - 11:34 am	CABINET MEETING - Executive Session. The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John McCone Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert K. Gray

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11:34 - 11:45 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:45 - 11:52 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:00 - 12:02 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:04 - 12:07 pm	Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Dudley C. Sharp General Thomas D. White Hon. James Hagerty Colonel William Draper
12:07 - 12:13 pm	The President went to the Conference Room where he was shown the capsule retrieved from the Satellite Discoverer XIII. The following were present: Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Dudley Sharp General Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff, Air Force General Curtis E. LeMay, Vice Chief of Staff, Air Force Lt. General Bernard Schriever Commander, Air Research and Development Command Major General O. J. Ritland Commander, Air Force Ballistic Missile Division Brig. General Robert E. Greer Assistant Chief of Staff, Guided Missiles, Hq USAF Maj. General Victor R. Haugen Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Development, Hq USAF Colonel Clarence Lee Battle, Discoverer Project Officer, Ballistic Missile Division Major D. S. Floyd, Project Officer, Discoverer, HQ USAF Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration Colonel Royal B. Allison, Executive Officer to General White Colonel Charles G. Nathison, who directed "capsule chase" since first Discoverer launching

(continued)

12:07 - 12:13 pm	Capsule from Satellite Discoverer XIII group continued: John H. Rubel, OSD, Research and Engineering Mr. Courtland Gross, President, Lockhead Aircraft, Burbank, California Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky General Elwood R. Quesada Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:13 - 12:25 pm	Following the ceremony in the Conference Room, the following went into the President's office with the President: Hon. Thomas S. Gates General Curtis LeMay General Thomas D. White Lt. General Bernard Schriever Colonel Clarence Lee Battle, Discoverer Project Officer, Ballistic Missile Division Major D. S. Floyd, Project Officer, Discoverer Hq. USAF Colonel Charles G. Mathison Colonel Royal B. Allison Colonel William G. Draper Lt. Colonel William W. Thomas
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:18 pm	Returned to the office.
2:24 - 2:29 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:30 - 2:56 pm	Hon. John McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:56 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:20 - 3:22 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:22 - 3:25 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:27 - 3:42 pm	Dr. Arthur Larson

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3:42 - 3:44 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:53 - 3:58 pm	Walked to Dr. Snyder's office, then back to the office.
3:58 - 4:04 pm	Mr. James Rowley
4:06 - 4:24 pm	Colonel John Eisenhower
4:45 - 5:25 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:29 pm	Returned to the office.
5:29 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:28 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Griffith Stadium to attend the Washington Senators-Boston Red Sox Baseball Game. He was accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower David Eisenhower Barbara Anne Eisenhower General Alfred Gruenther Mr. George Allen Mr. James Hagerty Colonel Walter Tkach Mr. James Rowley
7:55 pm	Arrived at Griffith Stadium.
7:35 - 10:55 pm	The President and his party watched the baseball game between the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox.
10:56 pm	Departed Griffith Stadium and motored to the White House.
11:02 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1960

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:19 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:19 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:23 - 8:30 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon (Joined General Persons and Mr. Harlow)
8:30 - 10:35 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Senator Thruston Morton
Hon. Maurice Stans
Mr. Sam Hughes
Mr. Elmer Staats
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Phil Areeda
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. James Lambie

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10:58 - 11:14 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:14 - 11:16 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:17 - 12:00 Noon	Dr. Edward H. Litchfield Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.
11:25 - 11:29 am	Hon. James Hagerty
12:00 - 12:01 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:01 - 12:35 pm	Mr. Robert Bowie Special Consultant to the Secretary of State Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Gave to the President a summary of conclusion reached in a report he was asked to make)
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:16 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:28 - 5:08 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Thomas Webb Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:42 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:06 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President stopped on the South Grounds to watch David and Barbara Anne Eisenhower play baseball.
6:30 pm	Entered the Mansion.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1960

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:25 - 8:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
8:35 - 8:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 8:56 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:00 - 9:10 am	Hon. Christian M. Ravndal Recently-appointed U. S. Ambassador to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
9:10 - 9:27 am	Hon. Karl L. Rankin U. S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia (Has been in Washington on consultation, and called on the President before returning to his post).
9:40 - 9:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:48 - 9:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:50 - 9:58 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:58 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:14 - 11:35 am	(Dr. T. Keith Glennan) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)

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11:35 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
12:05 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:30 - 12:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Captain Evan P. Aurand
12:32 - 12:34 pm	Commander Ralph Williams - promoted to Captain Ralph Williams. Picture taken in the President's office.
12:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:18 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:24 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:31 - 2:40 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:55 - 3:08 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:16 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:37 pm	The President and Colonel Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to see Susan Eisenhower, who had had her tonsils removed.
3:55 - 4:30 pm	Visited at Walter Reed Hospital with Susan Eisenhower.
4:30 pm	Departed Walter Reed and returned to the White House.
4:55 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:24 - 5:27 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:42 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1960

7:53 am	The President arrived at the office with Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:55 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
9:00 - 11:10 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Frederick H. Mueller General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. Hayden Williams Hon. James W. Riddleberger Mr. Knight W. McMahan Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Robert H. Johnson
11:10 - 11:33 am	OFF THE RECORD MEETING, arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray: (Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Thomas Gates) (General Lyman L. Lemnitzer) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Mr. Richard Bissell) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
11:33 - 11:42 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:55 - 11:59 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:00 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons

12:00 - 12:10 pm	H. E. Jose R. Chiriboga Ambassador of Ecuador (Asked to see the President before departing from his post in Washington) Mr. Lester D. Mallory Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
12:11 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:27 - 12:30 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:02 pm	The President, Colonel John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:30 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:44 - 6:15 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Robert Woodruff Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower David Eisenhower Colonel Walter Tkach walked around the course with the above.
6:44 pm	The President, Mr. Robert Woodruff, Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
7:08 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1960

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:26 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (joined at 8:19 am)
8:26 - 8:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:32 - 9:09 am	(Hon. Ezra Taft Benson) OFF THE RECORD (Reported to the President on his trip to Europe)
9:09 - 9:43 am	Hon. John McCone Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission Hon. Livingston Merchant Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:43 - 9:44 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:44 - 9:57 am	Senator Frank Carlson, Kansas Mr. William H. Fribley National Commander, Disabled American Veterans Crestline, Kansas Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:57 - 10:04 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:04 - 10:48 am	Hon. Thruston Morton (Mr. George Murphy) OFF THE RECORD Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:48 - 11:10 am	H. E. Mr. Mariano de Yturralde y Orbegoso Newly appointed Ambassador of Spain (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
11:10 - 11:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:13 - 11:55 am	Mr. Clifford Folger Hon. Leona rd Hall Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:55 - 12:08 pm	Hon. Leonard Hall Mr. Clifford Folger

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12:08 - 12:15 pm	Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (joined at 12:10 pm)
12:15 - 12:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:18 - 12:21 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:30 - 12:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:55 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	Returned to the office.
2:33 - 2:36 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:36 - 2:42 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:40 - 4:00 pm	(Mr. Dick Wilson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. James Hagerty)
4:30 - 4:40 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:06 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:15 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Engineer's Wharf. He was accompanied by: Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower David Eisenhower Susan Elaine Eisenhower Mary Jean Eisenhower
5:20 pm	Arrived at Engineer's Wharf and were greeted by Captain Evan P. Aurand, and all boarded the Susan E.
5:24 pm	Departed Engineer's Wharf aboard the Susan E. and cruised down the Potomac to a point off Mt. Vernon, Va., where they dropped anchor and had dinner.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

7:59 pm	Returned to Engineer's Wharf.
8:02 pm	Departed the Wharf and motored to the White House.
8:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1960

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:14 - 8:15 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:35 - 8:40 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:43 am	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Golf Club.
9:07 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
9:25 - 12:10 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Omar Bradley Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. John McClure
12:55 pm	The President and Dr. Howard Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
1:16 pm	Arrived at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1960

10:53 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
10:57 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. They were greeted by Head Usher Alfred J. Barret
11:00 - 12:00 Noon	Attended Services, conducted by the Reverend Will W. Orr, President, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania.
12:03 pm	Dr. Orr escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car.
	Photographs were taken.
12:03 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the National Presbyterian Church and returned to the White House.
12:07 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1960

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:33 - 8:53	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:53 - 8:57 am	Mr. Phil Areeda
8:57 - 8:59 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:33 - 10:44 am	Mr. and Mrs. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr. Barbara Ruth Wheeler - age 5 Clyde A. Wheeler, III - age 3 Jane Dodd Wheeler - 11 months Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Bryce Harlow (The President had pictures taken with the Wheeler family - Mr. Wheeler is running for Congressman from Oklahoma)
10:44 - 10:54 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:54 - 10:56 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:00 - 11:25 am	Mr. Finis E. Davis President, Lions International Mr. Jack Hank, Public Relations Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
11:30 - 11:50 am	Hon. Wilber M. Brucker Secretary of the Army GeneralLyman L. Lemnitzer, Chief of Staff Major General C. M. Gailey, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington Colonel Richard Lee Commanding Officer of the First Battle Group of the 3rd Infantry Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Colonel (Lt.) Johanthan F. Ladd
11:50 - 11:55 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:00 - 12:33 pm	(Mr. Irving Geist) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. John H. Aldes) Director of the Department of Rehabilitation at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital

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12:00 - 12:33 pm	continued: Dr. Aldes has been named by the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped to received the 1959 Physician's Award.
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:23 pm	Returned to the office.
2:44 - 2:56 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
2:58 - 3:10 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:24 - 3:30 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:35 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:00 - 4:47 pm	Mr. Tom Nichols
4:47 - 5:16 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:25 - 5:28 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:28 - 6:00 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
6:00 pm	To the Mansion.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1960

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office.
7:45 - 7:55 am	Hon. David Kendall
7:46 - 7:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
7:55 - 8:20 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:25 - 8:30 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
8:30 - 10:08 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Everett Dirksen Hon. Thomas H. Kuchel Hon. Styles Bridges Hon. Leverett Saltonstall Hon. Wallace F. Bennett Hon. Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Leo Allen Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Marvin McLain Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Sam Hughes Hon. Thruston B. Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Jack Z. Anderson Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Phil Areeda

10:08 - 10:10 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:11 - 10:14 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:14 - 10:54 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:00 - 11:06 am	Mr. Oliver Willets The Vice President's Office Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:06 - 11:11 am	The President went to the Conference Room to make film for the United Community Campaigns. Mr. Oliver Willits, National Chairman of the United Community Campaigns of American for 1960, joined the President for this. Mr. Henry Weber was also present.
11:11 - 11:14 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:20 - 11:39 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
11:20 - 11:44 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:49 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)
1:14 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. He was accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Dr. Walter Tkach At 1:18 pm, they stopped by 16th and K and picked up Mr. George Allen.
1:45 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:02 - 4:32 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. George Allen
5:00 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Lt. Colonel Eisenhower and Dr. Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.

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5:25 pm Returned to the White House. The President went to the Mansion.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1960

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:13 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
8:13 - 8:27 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:27 - 8:33 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:35 - 9:11 am	(Hon. Thomas S. Gates) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. James H. Douglas) (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Dr. Howard T. Robertson) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
9:11 - 9:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:18 - 9:35 am	H. E. Mukrato Notowidigdo Ambassador of Indonesia (Paid call on the President before departing Washington for his new port as Ambassador to India) Hon. J. Graham Parsons Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs
9:33 - 9:35 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:35 - 9:54 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:51 - 9:55 am	Hon. James C. Hagerty
9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. David Kendall Hon. Edward McCabe Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE

11:06 - 11:10 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:13 am	The President departed the White House and motored to 16th and K where he picked up Mr. George Allen. They continued on to Burning Tree Country Club.
11:42 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
11:56 - 1:50 pm	The President and Mr. Allen played 18 holes of golf.
2:00 pm	Lunch at Burning Tree.
2:27 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
2:55 pm	Arrived at the White House.
3:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:00 - 3:02 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:10 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:54 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hilton Hotel.
5:56 pm	Arrived at the Statler Hilton Hotel and were greeted by Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen Mr. Herbert Blunck The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the Presidential Ballroom.
6:15 - 6:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower posed for photographs with Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
	The President made a few informal remarks to the guests at the dinner.
6:50 pm	The President presented a portrait to Senator Dirksen.

7:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower sat down to the Dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen. They were joined by
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen

Following the dinner, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower mingled with the other guests at the dinner.

8:22 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.

8:26 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1960

7:46 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:13 - 8:15 am — Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

8:17 - 8:40 am — (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Joseph Charyk, Air Force)
(Dr. Ed Land)
(Dr. James Killian)
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
(Hon. Gordon Gray)
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
(Meeting held in the Conference Room)

10:00 - 11:15 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh, Jr.
Hon. Maurice N. Stans
Hon. Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Gordon Gray
Major General Wilton B. Persons
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. Joseph V. Charyk
Hon. John H. Kubel, Department of Defense
Hon. James R. Killian
Hon. Edwin H. Land
Mr. H. J. Waters
Mr. Huntington Sheldon
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.

11:15 - 11:45 am — Hon. Robert B. Anderson

11:47 - 12:13 pm — The following Vietnamese Parliamentarians called on the President:

The Honorable Truong Vinh LE
President of the National Assembly of Viet-Nam; third ranking official in the Government of Viet-Nam
The Honorable Co Van HAI
Leader of the Socialist Bloc in the National Assembly, and Chairman of the Agriculture Committe
The Honorable Nguyen Thi Xuan LAN (Mrs.)
Assistant Secretary General of the National Assembly and Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee
The Honorable Pham Duy LAN
Assistant Secretary General of the National Assembly
The Honorable Pauline THO (Mrs.)
Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee
The Honorable Tran Sy DON (Dr.)
Member of the Cultural, Education and Youth Comm.

The above group was accompanied by:
Hon. J. Graham Parsons
Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs
Mr. Chalmers B. Wood
Officer in Charge of Viet-Nam Affairs
(has been escort officer for the group and acted as an interpreter)

(Picture was taken)

12:13 - 12:33 pm — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Colonel William W. Thomas

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12:34 - 12:35 pm — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:43 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:25 pm — The President returned to the office.

2:26 - 2:31 pm — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

2:38 - 2:41 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:44 - 2:50 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:00 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 3:05 pm) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:25 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:55 - 4:08 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:18 - 5:04 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:06 pm	Returned to the office.
5:14 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 - 7:00 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING AT THE MANSION: (Senator Everett Dirksen) (Senator Lyndon B. Johnson) (Congressman Charles Halleck) (Congressman Sam Rayburn) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1960

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:05 am	Colonel John Eisenhower
8:05 - 8:10 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:15 - 8:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:45 - 8:47 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:50 - 8:55 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:55 - 9:03 am	The President presented the Distinguished Service Award of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped to Hon. Sumner Whittier Administrator, Veterans Administration The following attended the ceremony in the President's Office: Hon. and Mrs. Sumner Whittier Mr. Bradford Morse Deputy Administrator, Veterans Administration Mr. Bernard Posner Veterans Administration Press Dr. Dwight York Veterans Administration General Melvin Mass Mr. William Cabell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
9:00 - 10:43 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William P. Rogers Mr. McKibbon, Post Office Hon. Fred Seaton

(continued)

9:00 - 10:43 am — CABINET MEETING (continued)
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Mr. Atkins, Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. John McCone
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Robert K. Gray
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Eugene Lyons
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Phil Areeda
General Elwood Quesada
Hon. Franklin Floete
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

10:43 - 10:54 am — Hon. William P. Rogers

10:55 - 11:39 am — (Mr. Crawford H. Greenewalt) OFF THE RECORD
President, E. I. dePont de Nemours & Company
(Hon. Robert B. Anderson)
(Hon. David Lindsay)
(Hon. William P. Rogers)

11:39 - 11:52 am — Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow

11:52 - 12:00 Noon — Mr. John Anderson
Republican Nominee for Governor of Kansas
Mr. James Pierson, Kansas State Republican Chairman
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
(Picture taken)

12:00 - 12:12 pm — Hon. Bryce Harlow
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:12 pm - 12:15	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:15 - 12:18 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:18 - 12:20 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:25 - 12:26 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower, Captain Evan P. Aurand, CWO Wilson, Mr. James Rowley and Agent Shipman departed the White House via helicopter and flew to Gettysburg, Pa.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
2:56 pm	Arrived at the residence of Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
3:34 pm	The President, Mr. Edgar Eisenhower, David and Anne Eisenhower, and Debra Swope departed the residence of Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower and went to the residence of the President. Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower and Mrs. John Eisenhower joined the President at the residence. They all inspected the grounds, house, and fitting barns.
4:45 pm	Departed the residence and went to the residence of Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
4:50 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Farm via helicopter and flew to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

5:03 pm — The President and his party arrived at Camp David and motored to Aspen Cottage.

They looked around the Camp.

5:32 pm — Departed Camp David by helicopter and returned to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:10 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1960

7:37 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel where he picked up Mr. Edgar Eisenhower. They continued on to Burning Tree Country Club.
8:50 am	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
9:17 - 12:06 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Edgar Eisenhower General Omar Bradley Mr. John McClure Judge Benjamin Landis
12:46 pm	The President and Mr. Edgar Eisenhower departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
1:11 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1960

8:53 am	The President departed the White House and motored to The National Presbyterian Church.
8:58 am	Arrived at National Presbyterian Church.
	The President was greeted by Mr. Alfred J. Barret, Head Usher, who escorted him to his seat.
9:00 - 9:58 am	Attended Services.
	Reverend Edward L. R. Elson escorted the President to his car.
10:01 am	Departed National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:05 am	Arrived at the White House.
10:16 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
11:56 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
5:53 pm	Departed the residence at the Farm, and after a brief stop at the home of Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower, they proceeded to Washington.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
7:40 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:11 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:44 - 9:00 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:02 - 9:04 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:30 - 10:00 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:03 - 10:05 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:05 - 10:19 am	Dr. James B. Smith School of Law, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
10:09 - 10:25 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
10:26 - 10:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 10:48 am	General Nathan F. Twining Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:48 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:59 - 11:01 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:04 - 11:55 am	(Mr. Douglas Black) OFF THE RECORD (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower from 11:45 - 11:50 am)
11:55 - 12:23 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
12:23 - 12:24 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel.
2:28 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel. The President was greeted by (see next page)

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2:30 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. John D. Randall President of the American Bar Association Rt. Honorable Viscount Kilmuir Lord Chancellor of England Mr. Richard Murphy Resident Manager of the Sheraton Park Hotel
	Photographs were taken. The President then signed his autograph for William Carloss Martin, III (17) of Houston, Texas
2:30 pm	The President arrived on the speaker's platform.
2:40 - 2:50 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the Annual Convention of the American Bar Association.
2:52 pm	The President departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hagerty returned to the White House in separate cars.
3:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.
	The President returned to the office.
3:03 - 3:11 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:15 - 3:27 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:30 - 3:32 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:39 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:40 - 3:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:00 - 4:10 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:34 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower greeted the Members of the British Bar Association and the American Bar Association on the White House Lawn - 4,496 attended.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1960

8:15 am — The following Republican Leaders had breakfast with the President at the White House.

Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Thomas H. Kuchel
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Senator Thruston Morton
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow

9:41 am — The President arrived in the office.

9:48 - 9:59 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

10:00 - 10:02 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

10:02 - 10:07 am — Mr. William J. Hopkins

10:04 - 10:25 am — Dr. Malcolm Moos

10:33 - 10:44 am — The following Republican Senators and Congressman had their picture taken with the President:

Hon. Clifford P. Case, New Jersey
Hon. John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky
Hon. Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho
Hon. E. Ross Adair, Indiana
Hon. John F. Baldwin, Jr., California
Hon. Frank J. Becker, New York
Hon. Page Belcher, Oklahoma
Hon. Albert H. Bosch, New York
Hon. William S. Broomfield, Michigan
Hon. William T. Cahill, New Jersey
Hon. Robert B. Chiperfield, Illinois
Hon. Harold R. Collier, Illinois
Hon. Willard S. Curtin, Pennsylvania
Hon. Laurence Curtis, Massachusetts

(continued)

10:33 - 10:44 am — Continued list of Republican Senators and Congressmen who had their picture taken with the President:

Hon. Samuel L. Devine, Ohio
Hon. Florence P. Dwyer, New Jersey
Hon. Ivor D. Fenton, Pennsylvania
Hon. Seymour Halpern, New York
Hon. Hastings Keith, Massachusetts
Hon. John V. Lindsay, New York
Hon. Arch A. Moore, Jr., West Virginia
Hon. Alexander Pirnie, New York
Hon. Ed H. Rees, Kansas
Hon. R. Walter Riehlman, New York
Hon. Fred Schwengel, Iowa
Hon. Keith Thomson, Wyoming
Hon. Thor C. Tollefson, Washington
Hon. William K. Van Pelt, Wisconsin
Hon. George M. Wallhauser, New Jersey
Hon. Phil Weaver, Nebraska
Hon. John Kyl, Iowa

Hon. Homer Gruenther, Hon. Earle Chesney, and Mr. Douglas Price accompanied the group.

10:44 - 10:46 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

10:50 - 11:05 am — Hon. James Hagerty

11:12 - 11:22 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Merriam

11:22 - 11:26 am — Hon. Malcolm Moos

11:26 - 11:30 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:30 - 11:35 am — Senator Gordon Allott
(Picture taken by Abbie Rowe)

11:57 - 12:05 pm — (General Edwin Clark) OFF THE RECORD

12:05 - 12:18 pm — Hon. Robert Cutler

12:18 - 12:25 pm — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:26 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Major Wilton B. Persons, Jr.
12:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:43 - 3:30 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz Major Richard Streiff
2:45 - 3:30 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower joined Colonel Schulz and Major Streiff.
3:30 - 4:10 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:10 - 4:11 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:16 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
4:20 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Army Hospital.
4:34 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed.
	The President visited with Vice President Nixon. Still and motion pictures were taken.
	The President then visited with Dr. Herbert York and General John Dahlquist.
5:40 pm	Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
5:58 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1960

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:24 - 8:45 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:45 - 9:00 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:50 - 9:00 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
9:03 - 9:36 am	The President received the following Congressional Candidates who are in town for the National Republican Congressional Committee Candidates Conference. Pictures were taken of the following group:

Arnett, Ray, 14th California
Ayers, Donald, 11th , Pennsylvania
Balcomb, Edward, At Large, N. Mex.
Bartel, Robert, 11th, Missouri
Bartholomew, Henry, 7th, Florida
Bartzos, Thomas, 21st, N. Y.
Battin, James, 2nd, Montana
Biggam, Russ, 5th, N. C.
Blanchard, Lemoine, 22nd, California
Blasi, Lawrence, 7th, Illinois
Bogle, W. S., 9th, North Carolina
Brennan, Thomas, 1st, Connecticut
Brinson, Jack, 3rd, North Carolina
Bruce, Donald, 11th, Indiana
Buckely, Elliott, 2nd, Louisiana
Burch, A. V., 8th, Indiana
Campbell, Ethan, 6th, Missouir
Chapman, Ford, 16th, Texas
Clark, Lee, 16th, Michigan
Clifton, Joel, 7th, North Carolina
Colavito, Carlo, 14th, New York
Collins, Oakley, 10th, Ohio
Cretella, Albert, 3rd, Connecticut
DeMarco, Joseph, 13th, New York
Dennison, David, 11th, Ohio
Dixon, Kelly, 11th, North Carolina
Dickey, H. A., Jr., 6th, Kentucky
Dole, Bob, 6th, Kansas
Dominick, Peter, 2nd, Colorado
Ellsworth, R. F., 2nd Kansas

9:03 - 9:36 am

List continued from previous page of Republican Congressional Candidates:

Estes, Frank, 6th, Illinois
Farris, Anthony, 8th, Texas
Fine, Louis, 2nd, Virginia
Fusco, Dominick, 22nd, New York
Gabriel, Charles, 13th, Massachusetts
Gammell, Robert, 2nd, Rhode Island
Garland, Peter, 1st, Maine
Gerard, Samuel, 3nd. West Virginia
Gerstung, Robert, 3rd, Maryland
Gilmour, James, 5th, Pennsylvania
Goodling, George, 19th, Pennsylvania
Hall, Durward, 7th, Missouri
Harsha, W. H., Jr., 6th, Ohio
Harvey, James, 8th, Michigan
Hull, Perry, 9th, Wisconsin
Hunston, Walter, 18th, Ohio
Hunter, Joe, 5th, Kansas
Ivey, Ralph, 7th, Georgia
Ivey, William, 9th, Alabama
Jameson, Charles, 29th, California
Kennedy, Walter, 8th, N. Jewsey
Kenney, Melvin R., 4th, Md.
Kerr, Gordon, 25th, Illinois
King, Carleton, 21st, Illinois
Knowles, James, 3rd, West Virginia
LaFollette, L. M., 5th, West Virginia
Lee, Wallace, 3rd, Oregon
Lowe, Kenneth, 4th, Missouri
MacGregor, Clark, 3rd, Minnesota
McClanahan, Fred, 4th, Louisiana
McVey, Walter, 3rd, Kansas
Martin, Theophile, 1st, Rhode Island
Matheson, Mac, 2nd, Arizona
Mathias, Mac. , 6th, Md.
Maxwell, David, 6th, Pennsylvania
May, Richard, 1st, Virginia
Miller, Ward, 6th, Ohio
Meyers, Jerome, 30th, Pennsylvania
Moore, Jerome, 4th, New Jersey
Mossholder, Max, 17th, Texas
Musser, J. Edward, 2nd, Florida

(continued)

9:03 - 9:36 am List continued from previous page of Republican Congressional Candidates:

Muzzicato, Charles
Nadrowski, Leon, 8th , New York
Nagel, Fred, 2nd, California
Neumann, Fred, 2nd, Texas
Nimtz, Jay, 3rd, Indiana
Nygaard, Hjalmar, At Large, N. Dak.
Noonan, James, 22nd, Texas
O'Callaghan, Thomas, 19th, New York
Osborne, Bartley, 26th, Pennsylvania
Pinson, Clyde, 4th, West Virginia
Pitaro, Vincent, 6th, New York
Radwan, Ralph, 41st, New York
Ratcliff, Zeno, 1st, North Carolina
Rettig, Ron, A. L., Alaska
Riehm, Curtis, 6th, Iowa
Robb, John A. L., New Mexico
Rollman, Heinz, 12th, North Carolina
Roudebush, Richard, 6th, Indiana
Rousselot, John, 25th District, California
Rowland, Herbert, 7th, Kentucky
Sadlak, Antoni, A. L., Connecticut
Sanders, Herman, 9th, New York
Sarsfield, George, 1st, Mont.
Schroeder, Anthony, 9th, Mo.
Schwartz, Emmett, 23rd California
Schwartz, Morton, 3rd, Missouri
Schweiker, Richard, 13th, Pennsylvania
Sharron, Arthur, 28th, Pennsylvania
Sheffey, E. S., 9th, Virginia
Sherman, Lewis, 7th California
Shriver, Garner, 4th, Kansas
Scola, Robert, 4th, Mass.
Sibal, Abner, 4th, Connecticut
Snipes, A. M., 8th, North Carolina
Tartaglia, Hugh, 4th, Florida
Tomek, Edward, 5th, Illinois
Traylor, Lawrence, 8th, Virginia
Verreos, Nick, 5th, California
Walker, William, 21st, Ohio
Waxman, Irving, 30th, New York
Whiston, Charles, 2nd, West Virginia

(continued)

9:03 - 9:36 am

List continued from previous page of Republican Congressional Candidates:

Wilson, Earl, 9th Indiana
Wright, W. Clyde, 32nd, New York
Washington, Genoa, Illinois

Ferre, Luis A., Gubernatorial, Puerto Rico
Congressman Edgar Chenoweth
Congressman Delbert L. Latta
Congressman Catherine May

The following did not have pictures taken with the President since they had done so prior to this appointment:

Anderson, John, Illinois
Bergeson, Floyd, Iowa
Bromwell, Jim, Iowa
Blackwell, Robert, Michigan
Bailey, Joseph, New York
Byrne, Emmet, Illinois
Castle, Robert, California
Cook, Howard, Ohio
Crall, Don, Oklahoma
Chambers, George, Indiana
Kruse, John, Florida
King, George, West Virginia
Miller, Ted, Maryland
Miele, Al, New Jersey
Mosher, Charles, Ohio
Obley, Fred, Pennsylvania
Parker, Phil, Indiana
Palmieri, Frank, New Jersey
Pirson, Blyde, West Virginia
Reifel, Ben, South Dakota
Robb, Holland, North Carolina
Richter, Len, Ohio
Symington, Fife, Maryland
Sharp, Bill, Oklahoma
Washington, Genoa, Illinois
Walker, Frank, Illinois
Shalley, Irv, Pennsylvania

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, Hon. Homer Gruenther, Hon. Earle Chesney, Mr. Douglas Price and Miss Barbara Spillinger joined the above group.

9:48 - 10:00 am	Senator Karl Mundt, South Dakota Mr. Robert Berry Administrative Assistant to Senator Mundt Hon. Edward McCabe
10:00 - 10:08 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Merriam
10:08 - 11:08 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:08 - 11:14 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
11:15 - 11:17 am	Dr. Kenneth Wells
11:17 - 11:46 am	The following representatives of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge called on the President: Members of the Board of Directors George D. Bailey, Detroit, Michigan Lt. General Milton G. Baker, Wayne, Pa. Don Belding, Los Angeles, California - Chairman Ben Belt, Houston, Texas Rear Admiral John J. Bergen, New York City William Herbert Carr, San Francisco, California James Cope, New York City Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, Washington, D.C. Roger S. Firestone, Pottstown, Pennsylvania E. Smythe Gambrell, Atlanta, Georgia Dr. Frederick Brown, Harris, Washington, D. C. Hon. Albert D. Hawkes, Montclair, New Jersey Charles R. Hook, Middletown, Ohio Hon. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Los Angeles, California Frank Gard Jameson, Pasadena, California Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Laurence C. Jones, Piney Woods, Mississippi William C. McCord, Dallas, Texas Bobby Morrow, Abilene, Texas James Parton, New York City Graham Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa. Colonel Willard F. Rockwell, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hon. George Reesman, Salem, Oregon

(continued)

11:17 - 11:46 am — Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge representatives (list continued from page 5):

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, Washington, D. C.
Admiral Felix B. Stump, Valley Forge, Pa.
Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, Valley Forge, President
Hon. Carl V. Weygandt, Columbus, Ohio
Charles M. White, Cleveland, Ohio
Hon. Charles E. Wilson, Detroit, Michigan

Non-Board Members closely associated with the Foundation:

Albert Campbell, Indianapolis, Indiana
Ralph W. Husted, Indianapolis, Indiana
Norman Knight, Boston, Massachusetts
Arthur J. Morris, New York City
H. A. Sawyer, New York City
George E. Stringfellow, East Orange, New Jersey
H. E. Warren, New York City

Staff Executives of the Foundation:

E. J. Ade, New York City
Richard H. Foltz, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, Ophelia, Virginia
Hamilton G. Reeve, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
W. C. Sawyer, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
Charles E. Stiles, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
Robert C. Rhoads, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
Kenneth D. Wells II, Wayne, Pennsylvania

11:46 - 11:53 am — Hon. Lewis L. Strauss

11:53 - 12:07 pm — Hon. Charles E. Wilson
Former Secretary of Defense

12:07 - 12:16 pm — Mr. Roemer McPhee

12:16 - 12:18 pm — Mr. William J. Hopkins

12:33 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — (LUNCH)

2:16 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 2:58 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:58 - 3:00 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:26 - 4:18 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
4:30 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens went out with him.
4:52 pm	Returned to the office.
5:05 - 5:09 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
5:06 - 5:26 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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~~2. Letter~~	~~Grede to DDE (2 pgs)~~	~~8/29/60~~	~~C~~
~~3. Letter~~	~~DDE to Stassen~~ 8/10/77 - RS	~~8/30/60~~	~~C*~~
~~4. Letter~~	~~Stassen to DDE~~ 8/10/77 - RS	~~8/26/60~~	~~C*~~
~~5. Letter~~	~~DDE to Clifford Roberts~~ 8/10/77-RS	~~8/27/60~~	~~C~~
6. Memorandum	Dillon to DDE (1 pg)	8/25/60	A
~~7. Letter~~	~~DDE to Douglas Black (2 pgs)~~	~~8/22/60~~	~~C~~

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2. Charles R. Hook, Jr.
3. W. A. Patterson
4. William Robinson
5. Harold S. Vanderbilt
6. Sidney Weinberg
7. C. M. White
8. Robert Woodruff
9. Arthur F. Burns
10. W. S. Carpenter, Jr., Dupont
11. Howard Cushing
12. Sinclair Weeks
13. S. D. Bechtel
14. Ernest R. Breech
15. Ralph J. Cordiner
16. T. V. Houser
17. James Black - San Francisco Black
18. Roger Blough
19. Harold Boeschenstein
20. Lucius D. Clay
21. Eugene Holman
22. T. S. Petersen
23. J. S. Spang, Jr.
24. John L. Collyer
25. Charles E. Daniel
26. G. Keith Funston
27. Crawford H. Greenewalt
28. Alfred M. Gruenther

Mutual security names

29. Fred Lazarus, Jr.

30. Barry T. Leithead

31. C. H. Percy

32. Aksel Nielsen

33. Gwilym A. Price

34. C. R. Smith

35. R. Douglas Stuart

36. Charles Allen Thomas (Queeny is against - ?)

37. Juan T. Tripp

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47. Thomas B. McCabe

48. L. F. McCollum

49. Philip D. Reed

50. Robert T. Stevens

51. Winthrop W. Aldrich

52. James C. Worthy

53. Charles Meyer - also Sears

54. Clifford Roberts

55. Frank Willard

56. Douglas Black

57. Sigurd Larmon

58. Ellis D. Slater

59. W. Alton Jones

60. Charles S. Jones

61. Freeman F. Gosden

62. Robert T. Jones, Jr.

63. Charles Yates

64. Richard Garlington

65. L. M. Pexton

66. Meade Alcorn

67. Robert Biggers

68. Horace C. Flanigan

69. Sam Flemming

70. Daniel Gainey

71. E. Roland Harriman

72. H. J. Heinz II

73. F. Peavey Heffelfinger

74. J. Willard Marriott

75. David Marx

76. Louis Marx

77. Thomas A. Pappas

78. John D. Rockefeller III

79. Laurence S. Rockefeller

80. Winthrop Rockefeller

81. David Rockefeller

82. Carl Shipley

83. Arthur Watson

84. George Woodruff

85. Lester Colbert

86. K. S. Adams

87. Floyd Akers

88. George Allen

89. John D. Ames

90. Dillon Anderson

91. Harry M. Anholt

92. Arthur Atkinson

93. Don Belding

94. Robert L. Biggers

95. Alfred Bradley

96. John M. Budinger

97. Carter L. Burgess - doesn't need

98. Robert P. Burroughs

99. Thomas B. Butler

100. Billy G. Byars

101 David R. Calhoun

102. Ward M. Canaday

103. J. Douglas Casey

104. George Champion

105. John McCloy

106. Ralph Reed

107. Robert Matthews

108. George V. Cooper

109. Tex McCrary

110. Willard R. Cox

111. George Murphy

112. Edward Peck Curtis

113. Ralph Cake

114. Harry Darby

115. Joseph M. Doge

116. M. Hartley Dodge

117. Victor Emanuel

118. William F. C. Ewing

119. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.

120. Leonard Firestone

121. Robert V. Fleming

122. Streeter B. Flynn

123. Bernard F. Gimbel

124. Jay Gould

125. Joyce Hall

126. Eric H. Heckett

127. Arthur M. Hill

128. Walter Hoving

129. Grant Keehn

130. Donald S. Kennedy

131. William D. Kerr

132. James Lemon

133. Joseph H. King

134. Robert J. Kleberg

135. William E. Knox

136. Norman Loyall McLaren

137. A. Kiefer Mayer

138. James Lawrence Murphy

139. Carl Norgren

140. Marshall Norling

141. Floyd B. Odlum

142. John Merril Olin

143. Spencer T. Olin

144. Andrew Parker

145. Kenneth S. Parker

146. Elmer F. Pierson

147. Clarence J. Schoo

148. Arthur A. Seelingson

149. Allan Shivers

150. Spyros Skouras

151. Samuel Goldwyn

152. Barney Balaban

153. W. Atlee Burpee

154. Justin W. Dart

155. Irving Geist/ Geist

156. Joseph Peter Grace

156. Preston Hotchkiss

158. Richard K. Mellon

159. Thomas S. Nichols

160. Morehead Patterson

161. Allan A. Ryand

162. Vernon Stouffer

163. Del E. Webb

164. Dan Thornton

165. Robert Galvin

166. Nate Crabtree

167. Charles F. Moore

168. Charles F. Willis, Jr.

169. Stanley/ Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr.

170. Brig. Gen. Charles E. Saltzman

171. Walter N. Thayer

172. Ellsworth Alvord

173. James F. Brownlee

174. Walter Gentry Buckner

175. Samuel James Campbell

176. Thomas D. Campbell

177. General Ed Clark

178. William Flenniken

179. David G. Gordon

180. F. Peavey Heffelfinger

181. Julian Roberts

182. Kenneth Royall

183. Bàl Swan

184. Felix Wormser

185. Dr. Kenneth Holland

186. Jack Knight

187. Dana Monroe

188. Neil McElroy

189. Harry Guggenheim

190. Ed Ryerson

191.

August 31, 1960.

Dear Joe:

As you know, the law requires that a formal letter from me be sent in declining such a request as you submitted to the Director of the International Cooperation Administration. Had this necessity not existed, I would have sent an assistant to explain the situation to you when this question first arose late last year with respect to the Iran and Thailand evaluation reports.

I repeat that I am always ready to provide any facts and statistical data contained in one of these reports; it is only confidential advice and counsel that are excluded from examination.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Joseph Campbell,
The Comptroller General,
Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1960.

Dear Pete:

At a meeting this morning with the Freedoms Foundation, I found that your President, James E. Warren, was among those attending. I think I had never met him before, but I did charge him with the responsibility of carrying the message to you of the meeting's purpose and goals. I will not burden you with them here -- but I know you will be interested.

Incidentally -- when are you coming to see me?

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones
60 Wall Tower,
New York, New York.

August 30, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Grede:

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending to me the explanation of your connection with the "John Birch Society" and the implications created by the letter written in 1955 by a Robert Welch. You have removed unfair and unjustified conclusions from my mind. At the same time I fully understand the unenviable position in which you, through no fault of your own, were placed.

I look forward to a day when I can express these thoughts to you personally.

In the meantime, my best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. William J. Grede,
Grede Foundries, Inc.,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

PERSONAL

GREDE FOUNDRIES, INC.
MILWAUKEE

August 29, 1960

EXECUTIVE
OFFICES

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is my understanding that a press account has come to your attention, which, in effect, charges that "members of The John Birch Society brand Ike a Communist." The articles note that I am a member of this organization and leave the false impression that several other businessmen members and I share this opinion.

This assumption is both untrue and unfair—for never have I expressed or believed such an allegation.

Let me set the record straight with facts and dates. The John Birch Society, organized in 1958, is a nationwide group of dedicated Americans whose chief purpose is to thwart the infiltration of Communism wherever it occurs. In 1955, Robert Welch, later an official of the Society, wrote a personal letter of voluminous size, sent only by registered mail to friends in confidence, containing in one place the opinion concerning you and certain allegations about other patriotic Americans. Very few of the members of The John Birch Society have ever had an opportunity to read the letter. It is not a part of the Society's library. I saw this personal letter in 1955. Not only did I disagree, but I told the author and others of my disbelief. A few others who later became members of The John Birch Society also have seen the letter and reacted with similar disapproval.

As evidence of my disbelief in Mr. Welch's allegations and my continued trust in your integrity and leadership, I became chairman of the Republican Finance Committee of Wisconsin in support of your re-election in 1956—a year after I had seen and disagreed with the charges—and in continuation of my role of raising funds as I had done for your initial election campaign in 1952.

I regret exceedingly that an old event has been revived in this manner and that so many decent businessmen like myself have been

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President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House

falsely accused and placed unfairly in an unfavorable light, so contrary to our esteem for you and our dedication to our Nation's best interests.

I must not permit the revival of the case to cause further embarrassment to Secretary Mueller, who had no previous knowledge of the event, and to cause any concern to you. Therefore, as a measure of my interest in you, I have asked Mr. Barron to accept my resignation from the Labor-Management Panel to which I accepted appointment in good faith.

I reaffirm my respect for your leadership and convey my best wishes for the days and years to come.

Respectfully yours,

Wm. J. Grede

WJG:dc

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August 30, 1960.

Dear Harold:

Thank you very much for your letter of August twenty-sixth. I assume that it is intended as a memorandum of information rather than as any official invitation.

If a number of leaders in the several activities that you mention should want to pay this kind of compliment to Mamie and me, I should, in principle, be delighted to accept. However, I do not believe it is possible for us to fix, at this time, a definite date for such a ceremony. It is possible that we shall want to leave this city on January twentieth for an extended trip to the South. Moreover, Pennsylvania weather promises to be much more salubrious in the late spring than it does in mid-winter.

In any event, if and when the committee that you speak of is formed, I shall be glad to see them at any time after the election that may suit the convenience both of the committee and myself. It would be understood, of course, that if any important group or groupments would prefer to abstain from such a ceremony, then the whole matter, without prejudice, would best be dropped.

As far as the place is concerned, I can think of none better than the square in Gettysburg.

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Harold E. Stassen,
1020 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building,
Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania.

HAROLD E. STASSEN
1020 FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA 9, PENNSYLVANIA

KINGSLEY 5-7488

August 26, 1960

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

A plan is underway for a grateful and warm "Welcome Home" to be extended to you by the people of Pennsylvania next January upon the conclusion of your distinguished service as President.

The thought is that the final plans should be entirely in accord with your wishes and that a committee should call upon you in November, after the election, to present the program.

The preliminary anticipation is that it should be under the chairmanship of a citizen-cultural leader such as the President of Penn State, that it should be bi-partisan with the senior elected officials of both political parties in the Commonwealth participating, with labor and management, farming and professional people included, and that the school children should have a prominent part.

It is contemplated that an appropriate presentation to you be made of an item that would attractively represent a continuing historic souvenir of the occasion. Furthermore, the location of the "Welcome Home" ceremony should be permanently noted in an appropriate manner. This location could be the town square at Gettysburg, or the airport at Gettysburg, or other such location.

You need not comment in any manner at the present time, since no plans will be finalized without taking them up with you personally. It is our thought that this can best be done, both from the standpoint of your own schedule and from the standpoint of assuring bi-partisan participation, after the election in November.

With personal admiration, respect, and best wishes, as always.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Stassen

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August 27, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Cliff:

Ann reported to me yesterday the success you have had to date with your money raising campaign for VOLUNTEERS FOR NIXON. I think you should be highly gratified by the response you have had.

I am delighted to send to you the contribution I had been planning to turn in to the Nixon-Lodge campaign effort. A check for $500 is enclosed.

I know it is not necessary to add that I am personally grateful for this latest in a long series of chores you have undertaken to assure the continuance of moderate government -- nonetheless, thank you!

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Clifford Roberts.

PERSONAL

Personal check of Ann C. Whitman, dated Aug. 27, 1960, payable to VOLUNTEERS FOR NIXON, for $500.00 enclosed.

August 27, 1960.

Dear Jerry:

As you know, I have admired and liked young Reed Benson -- my impression is that he is not so young any more! At any rate, I have heard that he would like to obtain some position in government because of his deep interest in the political life of the nation.

Should we be able to find any kind of suitable vacancy that would not terminate with my Administration, I should like to appoint him.

As ever,

Major General Wilton B. Persons,
The Assistant to the President,
The White House.

August 26, 1960

Dear John:

Several times during recent weeks I have had occasion to wonder how the development of the new capital of Brasilia is progressing. In particular, I have wondered how it is working out as a capital, and whether it is beginning to realize for Brazil some of the advantages it was intended to achieve, as for example the opening up of the interior and "vitalization" of Brazil's economy.

When you have a moment, I will be grateful for a brief informal report of your impressions on this matter.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable John M. Cabot
The American Ambassador
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

August 25, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Charlie:

Until I was brought to the platform last evening to unveil the portrait of Everett Dirksen, I had been given no inkling of the complete composition of the party nor of my expected part in it. Naturally, since I was requested to unveil the portrait of my friend, I talked in an informal vein about my association with him since he had become the minority leader of the Senate. Knowing nothing of the details of the remainder of the program, it did not occur to me that by addressing my remarks entirely to Everett's function, it may have seemed that I was slighting your own vital part in our cooperative efforts during these past years.

Nothing could have been further from my mind than to be guilty of such a seeming neglect. I think that it is scarcely necessary for me to tell you how appreciative I am of your friendship and how much I admire your capabilities as our leader in the House. Ever since we became co-workers -- back in early 1953 -- I have always felt the need of your invaluable assistance and have been deeply grateful for it.

Devotedly,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Charles A. Halleck,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

August 24, 1960.

Dear Bill:

A man who served with me for some years, by name of William Murray, tells me that he has applied for a position as Assistant Director for Maintenance and Operation at the Medical College of Virginia.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Briefly his service with me was as follows: When I was Chief of Staff he was assigned to a subordinate but confidential position in my office. In this capacity he served faithfully, loyally, and to my entire satisfaction. Upon the completion of my tenure of office as Chief of Staff, he was transferred from the United States Army to the United States Air Force, and commissioned as a Warrant Officer. For his duties in the Office of the Chief of Staff, Murray received the Army Commendation Ribbon for meritorious service from November 1945 to February 1948.

When I accepted duty in Europe in late 1950, Murray quickly volunteered, offering, if need be, to revert to the rank of Master Sergeant which he had previously held. His initiative, resourcefulness, tact and ready acceptance of responsibility prompted my staff to recommend for him an administrative post in my headquarters. He was assigned to my personal staff and assisted in the Records Administration Office. He applied himself to this work and has continuously tried to improve himself.

Since that time Mamie and I have heard from him more or less regularly, but what contact we have had has been mostly social in nature. I have never heard anything against him in terms of character, deportment or attention to duty. While it is my impression that he has not had the advantage of any

college education, he is a man that I consider trustworthy and loyal.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Major General William F. Tompkins, USA, Ret.,
Comptroller,
Medical College of Virginia,
Richmond, Virginia.

August 22, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary Benson called me to say that he had received word through the Agriculture Minister of Egypt that Nasser would very much like to make a visit to this country.

Secretary Benson was quite impressed with what he saw and heard during his recent trip to that country and personally endorses an invitation to President Nasser.

I would want the matter to be studied very carefully before committing myself.

D.D.E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

August 22, 1960.

Dear Butch:

The garden party on the twenty-ninth is largely for the British contingent because of the number of lawyers who are descending upon Washington. The Bar Association officials are responsible for selecting the Americans to be invited that afternoon -- I have not been consulted.

I will send your notation to the Bar Association, stating that if such action would not be contrary to their fixed policy, I would be pleased to have Mr. and Mrs. Brandt included.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Harry C. Butcher, Jr.,
789 Riven Rock Road,
Santa Barbara,
California.

August 22, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Felix:

In answering your former letter, I contented myself with sending you a memorandum from the Treasury Department -- this because of my obvious inability to become an expert in this highly complicated matter.

In late 1952, when I was President-elect, I had many recommendations from individuals both in this country and abroad to do something about our monetary system. Many wanted the price of gold to be raised (this was from foreigners). Others wanted us to establish immediately gold convertibility. I realized that this was not a subject on which I could develop a proper answer, and I directed inquiries either directly or indirectly to a number of individuals who were considered as more or less expert. I recall that I got an indirect report from Allan Sproul, who was then President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. I had another from George Whitney of Morgan's. I got a memorandum from Bernie Baruch and from others whose names I do not now recall.

The consensus of domestic advisers was to let the matter alone. Individuals, on whose judgment I am compelled to depend and with whom I have been closely associated over the past eight years, have taken the same general line.

You make one observation in your letter that differs from my understanding of the situation. You say, "To be sure the foreigner can exchange his paper dollars for gold, but the American citizen cannot." It is my understanding that central banks that hold dollar reserves may have the right to demand gold, but I am informed that the private citizen cannot.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

Finally, I have always had the greatest confidence in Bob Anderson and his Under Secretary Julian Baird. I should like to set up for you an appointment to come down and talk to one or both of these men. I do not say that there would be a complete meeting of minds, but I do assure you that they both have no other purpose than to advance the interests of the United States.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Felix Wormser

PERSONAL

August 22, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR M.D.E.

Republicans are having a closed circuit television dinner on September 29th. Its purpose is to raise money for the campaign.

I rather think that I may have to go to Boston for a quick trip, to make a speech that evening -- leaving here in the late afternoon and returning the following morning.

Chairman Morton hopes that you will attend the Washington dinner. He further submits a request that you, during a contrived break in the proceedings, make an appearance with these words:

> "I have never made a political speech. This is my first. It is very short and factual.
>
> "I am going to vote for Pat and Dick on November eighth."

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

They think this would be a ten-strike, particularly because it would be natural for you to include Pat in your statement. They want to emphasize the difference between the wives of the two candidates as potential First Ladies.

I send you this in memorandum form because I have been forgetting it for the past three days when I am home.

August 22, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Doug:

Thank you very much for your note. I am most happy that you found your trip to the Argentine so interesting and informative.

Then, of course, I am deeply interested in Bob Jones' book. I knew he had been working on it and I am looking forward to reading it as quickly as I can get hold of a copy. You are more than generous to promise to send me an early one.

* * * * * *

One of these days I think you and I might want to get together for a talk -- that is, if you are still interested in possible future writings of mine. When you were here before we talked about the possibility of you and Ben Hibbs getting together. By no means am I certain that this would be a workable arrangement, but <u>if there were</u> to be some cooperative enterprise between you and somebody else, I would think this particular one as satisfactory as any other.

Although I have a feeling that aside from a book project, I might want occasionally to write an article on a topic then current, it is entirely possible that you would feel it better to be my sole contact with the publishing world -- and we could come to some agreement that would allow you to offer these to any periodical of your own choosing.

My difficulty in reaching a clear impression of exactly how I want to work after January twentieth stems from several causes:

(a). I am now very busy and it seems as if a hundred important people are trying to get me to do something entirely new -- all different.

PERSONAL

THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY

(b). I will not know until some about about the end of next January what my actual retired status is to be.

(c). When I get to the end of my term, it is likely that I shall want to take a rather prolonged period of rest and recreation -- something on the order of two or three months. Should I do so, I think it important that I plan to get some competent help on the job who could be browsing through my records (which I think are in very good shape) with a view to helping me to search out the basic character of the book. By this I mean should it have any tinge of an autobiography; should it be a mere narrative of the decisions and programming and efforts of the past eight years, with reasons for them, or should it tend to be more an analytical ~~than~~ philosophical approach to events, trends and personalities that I have encountered, with a view of reaching conclusions that might be, in my own opinion, worth while. (Or should it be something of a combination of these?)

If someone like this were going through my records during the early weeks and would be ready to discuss such points with me, I would not have to feel that the earlier period had been wasted.

In any event, as I say, one of these days we should, if you are interested, have another talk about these things.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Douglas M. Black.

PERSONAL

August 22, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Ezra:

I have read your "Brief Report on Europe and Middle East Trade Trip." Since this report is not addressed specifically to any individual or office, I am somewhat uncertain as to its eventual use; however, I am sure you have given a copy to the State Department, probably inviting it to the particular attention of Secretary Dillon. Additionally, I believe that copies should go to Mr. Nixon and to any others in government whom you believe should be, or might be, interested.

I like the report and I think there is one point that you should take up urgently with the State Department. It is that of supplying ten to fifteen thousand tons of seed wheat to Jordan, through a third country.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

* * * * * *

Likewise, I read the folder of clippings from newspapers which defend the principles of the farm program that we have been proposing over the last seven and a half years. I am all for improvements on any proposals we have heretofore put forward -- so long as they are indeed improvements. Moreover, I think we must give to our candidates, both national and others, the same privilege that we extended to the Democratic majority in Congress over the past months. We established certain guide lines and promised that I would approve any bill sent to me which did not violate the limits established. In other words, to this extent we cannot complain if someone produces a program which in its specifics differed with others that we have projected in the past -- so long as the proposals do in fact observe the guide lines.

I was gratified to note among the clippings that notice has been

PERSONAL

taken of my re-affirmation of support for you and your conduct of the Agriculture Department.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture.

PERSONAL

SONY CORPORATION

351 KITASHINAGAWA-6
TOKYO, JAPAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

CABLE ADDRESS:
SONYCORP TOKYO

August 19, 1960

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

My dear Mr. President:

I hope that I will be pardoned for my writing to you directly. I am the president of Sony Corporation, which was on your official scheduled visit to Japan on June 20.

First I wish to express our heartfelt appreciation, on behalf of the whole company for the honor of the choice of our company for your factory visit in Japan.

As a Japanese citizen, I wish to express my sincere grief and apology for the unfortunate event. This sentiment is quite general in almost all the Japanese people, but even among those who have goodwill toward your country, there were many who sincerely wanted the cancellation of your visit to Japan because of their sincere concern that if there should be an unpleasant happening, since the situation became so impudent, it would be most discourteous to you and to all Americans.

However, since then, with quiet introspection and self-examination by the people all over Japan, their thinking has gradually become deeper and I believe the future policy and countermove will be gradually established, especially since the new Cabinet has been formed.

The Japanese people, especially those who have risen after struggling from the confused and chaotic situation of the post-war days, with the kind help of the United States, proudly wanted to have you see and observe present day Japan, which was entirely rebuilt out of the burnt out ashes after the war. This feeling, I think, is the very same as the one that I have in wanting to show the American Major and his family, who now lives in Tennessee, my eldest son, who today has grown into a healthy boy, but who was born in the year the war ended and could not walk well because of under-nourishment, but who was saved by the American milk, which the Major and his family who lived next door kindly gave to us.

The Library of Congress

In this letter, I wanted to write how eagerly all the Sony people looked forward to your visit and how we were preparing for your visit. I am having my office send you by separate cover the pamphlet, the itinerary and products which we were planning to show you.

The government announcement, which the five TV stations of Tokyo broadcasted, appeared on the screens simultaneously on the five transistor TV sets, which were coming out from our production line, planned for your itinerary, and I saw tears in the eyes of an employee besides me who watched this announcement. All of us fell into deep disappointment and grief. I had not known more clearly and truly how eagerly all the employees really looked forward to your visit to our factory, than at this particular moment.

I know it is very impolite to write such a long personal letter to you who are busy. I wish to close this letter here but please allow me to add one thought more. We were planning to welcome you not only because you are the President of the United States but because we respect and honor you.

Therefore if you can visit us on the next opportunity even as Mr. Eisenhower, we shall welcome you with the same feeling and enthusiasm.

I sincerely wish and pray for your good health, and from the bottom of my heart I hope that some day soon you will visit Japan, and we shall eagerly await that day.

I have the honor to remain,

Most respectfully yours,

Masaru Ibuka
President

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

MI:ti

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August 19, 1960

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

Dear Ed

Look forward to seeing you and Lucy on 25th. We shall be delighted if you can dine with us that evening. Plans for next two days somewhat uncertain but know I will have to be here on 29th for Bar Association.

Ike.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

August 19, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Don:

A very fine staff officer of mine named Clyde Wheeler has just resigned to run for Congress from the Sixth District in Oklahoma. The area is overwhelmingly Democratic, but young Wheeler is a top flight man and should, I think, with real help put on a splendid race. If you and some of my other friends like Boots Adams and Streeter Flynn could help him out in obtaining necessary funds, I would be more than grateful.

Wheeler knows nothing whatsoever of this request, but it is my hope that you will think it in the interest of the country's future to be of assistance to such a man.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Library

Mr. Donald S. Kennedy,
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company,
321 North Harvey Street,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

PERSONAL

August 17, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Perc:

Thank you very much for your letter. My only piece of family news is that Susie had her tonsils out yesterday morning. This afternoon John and I went to visit her in the hospital and she is sitting up in bed, drawing pictures, reading books about horses, and opening her fan mail. I think she is feeling very important -- anyway the doctors say she is doing splendidly.

I particularly notced your observation in the last major paragraph of your letter, "To some, neither Presidential candidate is acceptable (Mr. Nixon is not because of his NAACP affiliation)." I checked this afternoon to find out what was the basis of any such belief. I learned that in 1946, when Mr. Nixon was a freshman Congressman, a local California chapter of the NAACP made him an honorary member. However, I am assured that he is not now a member of the organization in any capacity whatsoever.

On the other side of the slate the reports I have from the South are extremely unfavorable to both members of the Democratic ticket. I am told that many people there consider that Senator Johnson has betrayed them, while Mr. Kennedy they believe to be a complete "radical."

At the very least Mr. Nixon has been a moderate in his political philosophy. He has consistently argued that education and understanding are much more important than rigidily conceived laws in bringing about improvement in the racial situation. For myself I believe that every-

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

body should be protected in his right to vote and to this extent I have advocated laws. Moreover, I insisted upon the responsibility of enforcing the properly issued orders of the Federal courts. In these two ideas I think that Mr. Nixon and I are completely agreed and it is for these reasons that I do not think it quite fair to say that he has any affiliation with the NAACP.

Give my love to Bea and of course all the best to yourself. I hope you have a grand success in your race for Secretary of State.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Colonel Percy W. Thompson, Ret.,
535 N. E. 9th Avenue,
Gainesville, Florida.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

August 16, 1960

Dear Johnnie:

Thanks for your note. It was, of course, gratifying to have Joe Swing report to me the message that the Pope had so kindly given him.

I hope all is well with you.

With warm regard,

As ever,

IKE

Reverend John P. Markoe, S. J.
The Creighton University
Omaha 31, Nebraska

mg

longhand p. s. P.S. My own audience with the Holy Father was an interesting and pleasant experience. He is a warm personality. D.

August 17, 1960.

State reply attached

Dear Dillon:

Herewith a letter written by Harold S. Geneen, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, to General Summerfield. Its purport is to urge some kind of action on the part of government to guarantee private investments abroad.

This matter has been discussed from time to time in various White House meetings, in some of which Foster Dulles was a participant. He and I always agreed that there was little that could be done in this respect.

I should like to have a short analysis of the whole situation and the State Department's views concerning changes in attitude or policy.

With your reply, will you please return this letter, which I must turn back to General Summerfield.

Sincerely,

The Honorable C. Douglas Dillon,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION
67 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

HAROLD S. GENEEN
PRESIDENT

August 12, 1960

The Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield
Postmaster General
Post Office Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Summerfield:

Last March when we dined together, you will recall that we discussed briefly problems posed by the then threatening situation in Cuba. Among the points we covered were the possible effects of a Cuban government expropriation on the standing and confidence in the security of United States private business enterprise elsewhere in the world.

This is a very important issue, not only to the economic growth and security of our country, but it is also one of our best means of exemplifying abroad the principles for which we stand, and which are the basis of many of our policies.

We have now reached, in my opinion a critical void in which some basic statement of policy and leadership needs urgently to be announced. This must be done to retain the public confidence in United States private foreign investment before it ebbs to the point that any other similar problem arising would cause a swift resulting reaction in a withdrawal of confidence. One that if it should occur, may take many years of offsetting later action. I can assure you that from our own experience even in the last few days this reaction is already setting in on the part of many of our investors in the United States.

The Cuban problem, while perhaps small in relation to our total global problems, should not be underestimated as to its immediate and continuing effect in this area. Virtually all American-owned property in Cuba valued at close to one billion dollars has been confiscated. More important, over four million individual stockholders mostly in the United States are affected by this seizure. They are looking to the government

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

for some leadership, some reassurance as to the ultimate recovery of their company's Cuban holdings, or, in the final analysis, some form of compensation or insurance if it is to be sacrificed to our total worldwide national policy.

As President of ITT, I am responsible to more than 88,000 such shareholders for the conduct of our business. Many of these have written, wired, or telephoned me regarding the turn of events in Cuba.

I have consistently told our shareholders, and also our directors, that ITT management has been cooperating with the government (as a check with the State Department will bear out) and at every opportunity I have expressed to my business associates and colleagues the need for patience and understanding in the many problems confronting those responsible for carrying out our national policy.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

However, I have to admit that I too, as well as many other United States business leaders who must carry this responsibility in part with our government, are now looking to our government for a statement of policy and guidance.

Now that ITT in common with others has suffered an actual direct loss in Cuba - in our particular case a one hundred million dollar company whose debts to United States investors, as well as our equity, we feel morally responsible for - I am more than ever in need of a policy from our government. This statement should delineate what shareholders and United States business in general can expect in the way of government support for the efforts of business to operate abroad. These efforts provide a positive constructive example of our national way of life. They do more than that, they create spheres of influence and provide a stream of return income necessary to our country's continued economic growth.

So that you will be more familiar with the extent of this responsibility from which I speak, let me say that ITT employs some 130,000 persons throughout the world, more than 110,000 of them being foreign nationals outside of the United States. Our company is perhaps unique in that it is, I believe, the largest American-owned employer of foreign nationals in the world, and operates in 24 countries abroad, with affiliations in more than one hundred. In many cases, we have operated in these countries for over fifty years so that our foreign national managers and managements are well versed in the realities of the facts within their countries.

I might say that our interests are extensive in Latin America, in Europe and in the Far East. Wherever we are located we have operated with American standards, improving the working conditions and living standards of those countries.

Today, we find ourselves with the enemies of the United States waging intensive economic warfare, a condition under which neither government nor business alone can carry the fight for our side.

For example at this very moment we are fighting to retain our properties in Southern Brazil which are extensive operating utilities against expropriation or "suffocation" which action is only supportable by the "give-away" economic offers of three Iron Curtain countries, namely, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, who have sent teams of engineers for the purpose of establishing themselves. I might say that as usual we have briefed the State Department fully on these activities.

I believe, however, that with sound policy from the government we can hold our own against such Iron Curtain activities, and moreover do it in a manner which is most beneficial politically and economically to our government.

But to do this, American business must know what its government intends to do to help, what the government intends to do to encourage continued investment abroad, and what the government will do to protect such investment.

Perhaps even more important, there are real suggestions that the companies who are experienced in these fields can make to help bring this about on the most constructive basis.

With action on President Eisenhower's aid program for Latin America expected soon, I feel it is imperative not only for the government to take this opportunity to define its aims in regard to American business in that area, but also to first hear some of the possible ways private industry in the foreign field can help reduce this cost burden and make it more effective to the government in the final results.

I have written this letter to you because I am aware of your deep interest in the problems I have outlined. Also because of my sincere and personal concern and interest in a very important aspect of our national responsibility. I would be glad to confer with the President or the Vice President or whomever you believe should hear the details at first hand. Better, I could suggest two or three others with similar responsibilities to my own who would be glad to join with me. I believe that from our combined experience we could suggest a sound approach to this problem, and we would welcome an opportunity to so present our views to the President.

I look forward to seeing you at the Turkey Dedication or perhaps sooner.

With deep personal regards,

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

DWE Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Subject: Governmental Action to Guarantee Private Investments Abroad

This memorandum is submitted in accordance with your request of August 17 with which you transmitted a letter from President Geneen of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation to Postmaster General Summerfield on the subject of Governmental action to guaranty private investments abroad.

The State Department's general views on this subject are summarized in the enclosed statement, which was drafted for possible inclusion in a reply to Mr. Geneen. This statement notes our reliance on recognized principles of international law for the protection of American investors overseas, and declares that the Government, in cases where investors' rights are violated, has taken and will continue to take every action consistent with international law and the public interest to secure those rights. It recounts various United States efforts to improve the investment climate overseas.

The Government's Investment Guaranty Program to mitigate the risks of new investment overseas is mentioned, together with our doubts as to the feasibility of extending such guaranties to cover existing investments, as Mr. Geneen has suggested in an earlier letter to the Department. The draft reply concludes by acknowledging his offer to advance suggestions for additional Governmental action in this area, and to

set

set forth possible ways in which private industry can help reduce Latin American aid costs and make that program more effective. I would be happy to hear Mr. Geneen's suggestions with respect to the questions he has raised, and have arranged to meet with him this Thursday.

With regard to your request for the State Department's views concerning changes in attitude or policy, I believe that the Government is already taking every action consistent with the public interest to protect American investors abroad, and I do not at this time recommend any policy changes or new legislation on this subject.

Treasury Library

Acting Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Suggested reply
2. Mr. Geneen's letter

Suggested Statement for Inclusion in a Reply to Mr. Geneen's Letter of August 12 to Postmaster General Summerfield

The Library of Congress

Your timely and cogent analysis of the implications of the recent Cuban expropriation, not only for the investors immediately affected but also for United States foreign economic policy, has been brought to the personal attention of President Eisenhower and Under Secretary of State Dillon. The subject of protecting American private investment overseas has been one of continuing concern to the White House and the Department of State.

In view of your intimate connection with the recent unfortunate events in Cuba, it is unnecessary for me to recount the strenuous and unremitting efforts of the United States to assure that such investments are treated in accordance with recognized principles of international law. Every action consistent with international law and the public interest will, of course, be pressed in the future.

The United States Government has given, and continues to give, considerable emphasis to improving

the

the climate for foreign investment. You are, of course, aware that our Government advises and assists the less developed countries in establishing institutions to serve as a foundation for private investment, and makes every effort to alert the less developed countries to the benefits to be realized through the acceptance and protection of private capital. Under the Mutual Security Program, the United States Government has devoted a sizeable amount of technical assistance specifically to this end. The normal activities carried out by our diplomatic and consular posts abroad are also an important part of this effort, as is our program of negotiating commercial treaties which define and secure the American investor's rights abroad. To strengthen the framework of international law, the International Cooperation Administration has recently agreed to grant $200,000 to the American Bar Association to help finance the costs of an international conference of lawyers, devoted to strengthening legal concepts, standards, and institutions which will further economic stability and progress through contributing to the expansion of the flow of international investment. Although the United States

United States has felt constrained, partly for constitutional reasons, to decline to participate in multilateral investment charters which have been proposed to date, the Department of State is always ready to give careful and sympathetic consideration to new proposals in this field.

From the standpoint of explicit guaranties against loss by reason of expropriation, the United States can do far more for new investment than is possible for existing investment. A number of less developed countries, in order to encourage new United States private investment, have entered into agreements under the International Cooperation Administration's Investment Guaranty Program. This program which enables American investors to obtain guaranties against the specific risks of expropriation, currency inconvertibility and war, furthers United States foreign policy objectives by augmenting the role of the United States private sector in strengthening the economies of other free world countries. The possibility of extending such guaranty coverage to existing investments is not

considered

considered feasible, because it would commit public funds to enormous contingent liabilities.

Your letter indicates that you and several of your colleagues are prepared to advance suggestions for additional governmental action in this area, and to set forth possible ways in which private industry can help reduce Latin American aid costs and make that program more effective. I understand that Acting Secretary of State Dillon has arranged to meet with you to discuss any suggestions you have.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

August 15, 1960.

Dear Bernie:

Any ninetieth birthday would rate a special salute -- and when a man has served his country and his fellow citizens as well and faithfully as have you, that salute has more than a special meaning. I know you have the admiration and respect and affection of uncounted numbers of our citizens, as you have long had mine.

There is a great deal of talk these days about the superior capabilities and values of youth. But I think that the vim, vigor and vitality of youth must always be salted and seasoned with the wisdom of experience and the tolerance of maturity. When such wisdom is combined in an individual, as it is in you, with an eagerness for the new and an enthusiasm for the future, then a mere ninety simply becomes the occasion for a new look into the future of the country we love so much.

So -- a Happy Birthday! My warmest felicitations and personal regard are yours.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As ever,

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
4 East Sixty-sixth Street,
New York, New York.

August 15, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Charlie:

It was nice to have your letter of August eleventh.

Quite naturally, I am ready to see you any time you might run down here either for an evening or for some office appointment during the day.

My own feeling, at the moment, is that I would not be as much interested in contributing a series of short articles, with considerable frequency, as I would be in writing three or four longer pieces in the course of a year -- in the meantime possibly working on the text of a book.

Of course I do not know the range of the work in which your syndicate engages; but no matter whether or not you and I find that we could dovetail our ideas in this connection, I would enjoy an opportunity to talk to you about everything from peanuts to politics.

Should you want to come down any time soon give Mrs. Whitman a ring and we can arrange it.

Please remember me warmly to Peg and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Charles S. McAdam,
The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.,
60 East 42nd Street,
New York 17, New York.

August 8, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Elmer:

Of course I have no objection to your taking the action, on your personal responsibility, that you suggest in your letter of August second.

The only two cases of which I have any knowledge that were treated in this way were those of Colonel Keller and Colonel Kimbrough. In each case the individual was highly competent in his own speciality. I know of no case where such action has been taken as a recognition of past service, even though that service has been characterized by great loyalty and dedication.

In any event, I repeat that I have no objection whatsoever to your taking the action you propose.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Elmer Hess,
501 Commerce Building,
Erie,
Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL

August 8, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Carter:

I have your message and fully understand the reasons that have dictated your decision to decline accepting the position as head of the National Citizens for Nixon group. I knew, of course, that it would mean sacrifice on your part, but I was hopeful that you might find conditions such as would permit you to undertake the task over these next three months.

Of course I most deeply appreciate your consideration of the matter, and I am particularly touched by your offer to be of the maximum service you possibly can in view of your necessary preoccupations in the business world. I have read this part of your memorandum to the Vice President and he told me that he is not only grateful for your offer but expects to take full advantage of it.

With warm personal regard,

Cordially,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Carter Burgess,
American Machine and Foundry Company,
261 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

August 8, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Harry:

Your editorial of August eighth on the essentiality of a sound dollar is magnificent. I hope that you can repeat the same theme many times in different keys over the coming three months.

Your editorial of August first, to which you had already called my attention, is from my viewpoint most pleasing. I am more than flattered by your complimentary personal references but, of course I recognize that the assistance of able and dedicated associates was largely responsible for the kind of things you have said.

I plead guilty to the general charge that many people have felt I have been too easy a boss. Respecting this there are one or two things that you might like to think over. (I do not mean to defend, merely to explain).

Except for my first two years as President, during which I enjoyed the benefit of a very skimpy majority in the Congress, I have had to deal with a Congress controlled by the opposition and whose partisan antagonism to the Executive Branch has often been blatantly displayed. The hope of doing something constructive for the nation, in spite of this kind of opposition, has required the use of methods calculated to attract cooperation, even though a natural impulse would have been to lash out at partisan charges and publicity-seeking demagogues.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Another point -- the government of the United States has become too big, too complex, and too pervasive in its influence on all our lives for one individual to pretend to direct the details of its important and critical programming. Competent assistants are mandatory; without them the Executive Branch would bog down. To command the loyalties and dedication and best efforts of capable and outstanding individuals requires patience, understanding, a readiness to delegate, and an acceptance of responsibility for any honest errors -- real or apparent -- those associates and subordinates might make. Such loyalty from such people cannot be won by shifting responsibility, whining, scolding or demagoguery. Principal subordinates must have confidence that they and their positions are widely respected, and the chief must do his part in assuming that this is so.

Of course I could have been more assertive in making and announcing decisions and initiating programs. I can only say that I adopted and used those methods and manners that seemed to me most effective. (I should add that one of my problems has been to control my temper -- a temper that I have had to battle all my life!)

Finally, there is the matter of maintaining a respectable image of American life before the world! Among the qualities that the American government must exhibit is dignity. In turn the principal governmental spokesman must strive to display it. In war and in peace I've had no

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

respect for the desk-pounder, and have despised the loud and slick talker. If my own ideas and practices in this matter have sprung from weakness, I do not know. But they were and are deliberate or, rather, natural to me. They are not accidental.

As ever,

Mr. Henry R. Luce,
TIME-LIFE,
Rockefeller Center,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Life Magazine - August 1, 1960

EDITORIAL

PEOPLE'S SUCCESS STORY

THE EISENHOWER ERA MADE POSSIBLE THE MUCH GREATER ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE

In Chicago, where he won it from Bob Taft in the acrid battle of 1952, Dwight D. Eisenhower this week surrenders the leadership of the Republican party. The record of his administration may be only one major campaign issue, since both Nixon and Kennedy are bound to emphasize new goals and policies for a new age. But Eisenhower's record is well worth inspection.

Of the many flaws the Democrats will find in it, historians will probably agree at least on one. There is some substance to the charge that Ike has rather reigned than ruled. He has tended to assume, as you can in the Army but not in the White House, that an order once given is self-executing; a certain lack of follow-through has marred some of his best intentions, notably the rejuvenation of the Republican party. He has been an easy boss. But that is not to echo the commoner (and mistaken) charge that he does not make decisions. Ike has made plenty of decisions. And most of them were right.

The duty he saw in taking office was to heal the wounds of 20 years of highly partisan government and chronic emergency. It was his genius to give the latent unity and goodwill of the American people a chance to recover and grow. He has been the least "divisive" of modern Presidents—and the most widely beloved.

Reinhold Niebuhr, no conservative, said Ike "rebuilt American conservatism into a viable political instrument." He gave a suspicious generation the reassuring experience of living safely and prosperously under a Republican government again—salutary for the people and for the Republican party too.

Such a government had to do more correcting than innovating. In our foreign alliances, Ike's long suit, he has preserved and developed previous lines of U.S. policy, but to them he has made two contributions of enormous importance.

The first was to modernize and strengthen our military posture and bring it into the missile era on a "long-pull" basis—*i.e.*, no more crash emergency programs or budgetary zigs and zags. Though there is room for marginal argument, the essential truth is that when Ike leaves office America will still be, as he found it, the strongest military power in the world.

President Eisenhower's second contribution was to rob the Communists of their most insidious propaganda weapon, Khrushchev's pretended guardianship of world peace. Ike personally shot down that phony Picasso peace dove. He did it by his personal dedication to peace, by his atoms-for-peace offer to the U.N., by his dramatic open-skies proposal at Geneva in 1955, by stopping the Suez

the underdeveloped southern hemisphere, but even Latin America has improved politically, if not economically, in Ike's time.

At home the case is open and shut. The Eisenhower economic policy has been virtually a textbook model of how to befriend and stimulate a free-market system. He and his aides have handled two recessions with precise skill. Real wages and consumption have risen steadily, and profits and savings have remained healthy. He has led a tireless war on excessive government spending which has at last brought inflation under control. The $1.1 billion surplus announced last week is a symbol of this victory for a sound dollar.

Ike's government has helped finance the building industry while it set an all-time record of eight million new homes in less than eight years. It has launched a whole new highway system, 23 space satellites and 20 atomic submarines (*see pp. 23–25*). It has expanded the union by two new states and created seaports on the Great Lakes.

Ike's government has maintained, not without difficulty, a high standard of integrity in federal officeholders. His cabinet has seen some stellar performers (Dulles, Brownell, Rogers, Anderson, Mitchell *et al.*) and even the unfortunate Benson deserves respect for his persistent attack on Congress' scandalous farm policy.

Ike's government has appointed more scores of good judges than any previous one. This great improvement in the judiciary, essential to the nation, is the kind of achievement to which voters and political writers give too little heed.

Ike's government has shifted the rate of Negro political and economic progress into high gear.

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But all these achievements are only part of the great story of progress in the Eisenhower era. In a nation with a constitutional government, where freedom to act is left to individuals and unofficial groups, a full evaluation must include credit or blame for how the nation as a whole behaves. The greatest deeds of his era are what the people, responsive to their renewed liberty, have done for and by themselves.

Democrats charge that Ike's preoccupation with the budget has "starved" our public services. Yet total public spending—federal, state and local—is nearly twice what it was in Truman's time and most of the increase has been in welfare (nondefense) services. Of our school system, so rightly under scrutiny, an impressive fact is how it has grown in teachers, classrooms and students, with

veloped previous lines of U.S. policy, but to them he has made two contributions of enormous importance.

The first was to modernize and strengthen our military posture and bring it into the missile era on a "long-pull" basis—*i.e.*, no more crash emergency programs or budgetary zigs and zags. Though there is room for marginal argument, the essential truth is that when Ike leaves office America will still be, as he found it, the strongest military power in the world.

President Eisenhower's second contribution was to rob the Communists of their most insidious propaganda weapon, Khrushchev's pretended guardianship of world peace. Ike personally shot down that phony Picasso peace dove. He did it by his personal dedication to peace, by his atoms-for-peace offer to the U.N., by his dramatic open-skies proposal at Geneva in 1955, by stopping the Suez war, by his serious pursuit of disarmament and by his goodwill travels. He has made the cause of peace so much his own that Jim Farley, only the other day, could accuse him of "peace-at-any-price leadership." That charge won't wash. Ike has twice faced down Communist threats of war in the Formosa Strait. He has not flinched under Russian pressure on Berlin. He took bold action in the Middle East. He has kept the peace without surrendering any point of strength. The Russian empire is no larger than it was in 1952 (in fact smaller by eastern Austria). The Chinese empire, though larger by North Vietnam and Tibet, is surrounded by stronger and more alert free neighbors than it was before Ike and John Foster Dulles took charge.

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Ike used to be called a lucky President. His luck has run out lately at Sverdlovsk, Paris and Tokyo. But let not these setbacks be confused with flaws in the solid structure of allied political, military and economic strength built in the Eisenhower era.

The economic performance has been especially spectacular. Abroad, the Eisenhower policies have encouraged a rebirth of private trade and investment that has lifted the whole Western world and parts of Asia to amazing levels of prosperity. Europe has never been in healthier shape. We still need a new approach to

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Democrats charge that Ike's preoccupation with the budget has "starved" our public services. Yet total public spending—federal, state and local—is nearly twice what it was in Truman's time and most of the increase has been in welfare (nondefense) services. Of our school system, so rightly under scrutiny, an impressive fact is how it has grown in teachers, classrooms and students, with little federal aid. But even more important: scholastic standards have risen sharply.

Not federal but private and local spending have changed our urban skylines these last eight years; and distributed more books and music than ever; and produced more goods and services of every kind. The federal government did not develop automation, nor discover the Salk vaccine, nor make American architecture a new wonder of the world; nor cause more Americans to travel abroad than ever before; nor double the annual gifts to higher education; nor raise our birth rate to a record height. The American people did all these—and more. They did them under the benign and permissive Eisenhower sun.

A certain dissatisfaction has crept into the last months of the Eisenhower era—the anti-tailfin syndrome, the Puritan nostalgia, the hunger for new national purpose. And that is healthy, for it shows that Americans have not been entirely corrupted by their own success. But let's face it: it is success, not failure, that causes our unease. Ike leaves us reunited, rested, self-enriched and newly appreciative of our liberty. As a people we are (or should be) firmly prepared for our next testing. The Kennedy-or-Nixon era will be different. It may be grim or it may be great. It can scarcely be more sunny or fruitful than these Eisenhower years, in which so many age-old visions of the good life first became real.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

EDITORIAL

THE OTHER BIG ISSUE

A SOUND DOLLAR IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE REPUBLICAN AND NATIONAL GROWTH PROGRAM

The 1960 conventions have launched a campaign in which foreign policy will evidently be the overriding issue. Senator Kennedy made the choice with his bold decision to attack Eisenhower's diplomatic record. Candidate Nixon attempted to mousetrap him by making it an even bigger issue. Picking Lodge for his running mate to emphasize the point, he met Kennedy's "new frontiers" by envisioning a whole new world to be brought about by the political defeat of Communism. Nixon proposes "a grand new strategy which will win the battle for freedom for all men and women without a war." He tells Khrushchev that "his grandchildren will live in freedom." He promises a complete reorganization of all relevant government activities "into one powerful economic and ideological striking force" to go on the offensive.

In the oversimple terms of the political columnists, Nixon is running against Khrushchev, Kennedy against Eisenhower. If that were all, Nixon should win. But precisely because foreign issues are paramount, and because a national decision to take the offensive against Communism is so serious, one should defer judgment on this issue until the campaign has thrown more light on the real party difference. Senator Kennedy may convince us that he can handle the Communist menace more surely than Nixon. So let's listen.

On another issue, however, the difference between the two parties has been rather conclusively established already. They take two distinct attitudes on the American economic system, how it works and what the government should do about it. The Democrats, on the balance of the evidence, want to *change* our system; the Republicans want to encourage and develop it. The Democrats want to change it by putting more and more of it under government control. The Republicans want to encourage it by maintaining confidence in the dollar and by stimulating private activity.

"I serve notice here and now that, whatever the political consequences, we are not going to try to outpromise our opponents . . . we are not going to try to buy the people's votes with their own money," said Nixon last week. Even if he wanted to try, the Democrats' utopian platform leaves him little or no room for it. The Republicans can only hope that their promises, because fewer than those of the Democrats, will be considered more realistic. And the Republicans emphasize one promise that should appeal to every voter who understands the real relation between his personal interest and the nation's. This promise is fiscal [illegible] which means a sound and stable dollar.

The Democrats claim that a 5% growth rate will produce an extra $10 billion of federal revenues a year and so permit balanced budgets without higher taxes, at least for the time being. But the Democratic promises, if fully enacted, would cost a lot more than $10 billion a year. Moreover, they specifically promise cheaper money and looser credit policies than the Republicans; and this, combined with their expansive attitude toward the federal budget, is bound to make inflation a cancerous danger again—not only to Americans at home but to America's economic position in the world. As though recognizing the danger they would create, the Democrats in their platform hint at the restoration of price controls (which means ration books and/or black markets).

The Republicans, by contrast, consider a stable dollar indispensable to their growth program. That program emphasizes not bigger federal spending but tax reform (a particular Nixon hobby), an attack on "featherbedding practices by labor and business" and other steps to encourage private "initiative and investment, productivity and efficiency."

The Republicans' concern for a sound economy must be respected by anyone who knows anything about the world economic situation. After years of foreign aid, the dollar is no longer the world's hardest currency. If the dollar is to keep enough strength to support a strong U.S. foreign policy, then U.S. exports—and U.S. costs—must remain competitive. The Republican platform recognizes this problem. The Democrats virtually ignore it and their inflationary program would make it worse. Even if price controls could be foisted on the American public they are useless in foreign markets.

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The Republican case is that the natural expansion of a stable dollar economy benefits more people than a feverish, artificial, inflationary expansion. There are two reasons for thinking so. First, the Republican formula works: it has obviously been working well these last seven years, with personal incomes up, taxes lower and inflation under control. Nor was this a mere laissez-faire achievement; it took a lot of doing. Not the least impressive part was the remarkable recovery from the whopping $12 billion federal budget deficit of 1959—which helped end a recession but also caused a serious drain on our gold—to the $1 billion surplus just recorded for 1960. President Eisenhower and his aides, notably Secretary Anderson, fought hard for that achievement [illegible]

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"I serve notice here and now that, whatever the political consequences, we are not going to try to outpromise our opponents . . . we are not going to try to buy the people's votes with their own money," said Nixon last week. Even if he wanted to try, the Democrats' utopian platform leaves him little or no room for it. The Republicans can only hope that their promises, because fewer than those of the Democrats, will be considered more realistic. And the Republicans emphasize one promise that should appeal to every voter who understands the real relation between his personal interest and the nation's. This promise is fiscal responsibility, which means a sound and stable dollar.

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Millions of voters will doubtless think this a stuffy and tedious issue; and there are also many who, having learned to profit from it, actively favor inflation. All those in favor of inflation should vote for Kennedy. Not that he openly espouses inflation —but his record and his platform place on him the burden of proving that, as President of the U.S., he will be a champion of fiscal responsibility. Perhaps his campaign will prove this; we hope so, for the issue is very serious. So far, the Republicans have the best of it.

Both platforms and candidates are dissatisfied with the recent "growth rate" of the U.S. economy—*i.e.*, the annual increase (now around 3%) in the total output of all goods and services, from B-70s to shoeshines. The Democrats want to set a new national target of 5% growth a year; the Republicans refuse to pick a number but want to "quicken the pace." Nixon says the difference is not over ends but means. Certainly all Republicans including Nelson Rockefeller, who also wanted to set a 5% or 6% target, reject the means of "massive government spending, creeping inflation and far-reaching government controls"—the means that are implied in the Democratic platform.

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Apart from the fact that it works, Republicans have another reason for their insistence on fiscal integrity and a free economic system. This is the only system compatible with the American belief in personal freedom under a strong but limited government. Said Republican Keynoter Walter Judd:

"Republicans believe that that government is best, not which does most for its citizens directly, but which makes it possible for most citizens to do most for themselves. . . . I can work my girl's arithmetic problem better for her than she can work it for herself. . . . And she would like to have me do it for her. But I don't do it! Not because I don't love her or want her to succeed —but because I do."

The idea of limited government was once the core of the Democrats' philosophy, which they abandoned after 1933. They thought it had been forever discredited by a series of governments that tried to do too little. It wasn't. Neither party today, as the Eisenhower record and the Republican platform both testify, will try to do too little. The Democrats promise to do too much. It is fortunate for the cause of freedom that the Republicans still recognize the eternal importance of limits.

←**WEARY DEPARTURE** from Fifth Avenue home is taken by Rockefeller after all-night platform meeting with Nixon. Following is press aide Robert McManus.

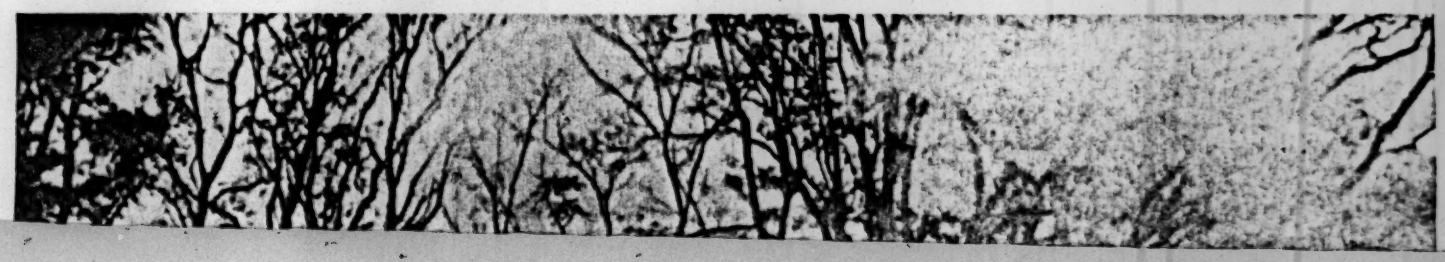
TRIUMPHANT APPEARANCE is made by the governor the same day in Chicago where women boosters reach out for him. He described his mood as "exuberant."

LATEST RIOT FRONT

Violence (*below*) reverberated southeast of the Congo as riots tore British-controlled Southern Rhodesia. Troops, attacking angry mobs, left 11 dead, over 100 injured. After pillaging liquor stores, rioters had gone on a rampage of looting against African and European businesses alike. Basic causes: the Congo example and arrests of three Negro nationalist leaders.

ELDER KENNEDY IN SWIM

A much-discussed but very rarely visible father joined other swimmers (*above*) near his Riviera villa. The wealthy patriarch of the Kennedy clan, Joseph Kennedy has stayed behind the scenes hoping his reputation for archconservatism would not hurt his son's candidacy. Asked earlier if he disagreed with father, Jack said, "Disagreement? . . . it's total, that's all."



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[redacted]

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 52
Folder: Telephone Calls August 1960

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8/29 Sec. Stat e call from Costa Rica

8/25 " " " " " "

8/19 call Ben Fairless

8/12 Sec. State call re letter from Macmillan

8/8 Pres. to Pete Joes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, Aug. 1, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
1233p	Geo Allen	calls	"

Eisenhower Library

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, Aug 24, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
12-11?	Gen Persons	out	"
6-5? p	Gen. Persons	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President, Aug. 5, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
2.52	Gen Persons	left	"
3.53	Secty Herter	out-to move out	Ca
3.54	Gen Goodpaster	out	"
4.20	Gen Persons	left	"

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President August 6, 1940

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
1:00	Gen Goodyear	out	"
7:31p	V. P. Nixon	out	"
8:01p	Gen Walter Bedell Smith	WO 6-3842	" in movies
9:02p	Gen Goodyear		N.M.

FDR Library

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President - August 7, 1964

TIME	NAME	ANSWER
6:58 p.	Sen Symington out	"
7:00 p.	V.P. Nixon (dl 6-3100 x 24) out	Secretary to locate & return call 7 PM

THE Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—9847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Aug. 8, 1960

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
12 28	Mrs Whitman	out	"
12 32	Mrs Whitman	out	"
3 29	Sen Hester	VAW	"
4 55	Mrs Whitman	out	"
5 00	Mrs Whitman	out	"
6-11 P	Gen. Persons	out	"
7-35	V.P. Nixon (us.)	out	"

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August 31, 1960

9:25 Mr. Edgar Eisenhower called the President -- he could not take, but returned call at 9:35 - to say goodbye.

10:50 The President called Secretary Herter - what was being done about Panamanian flag

2:02 Bryce Harlow called the President

2:06 The President called Congressman to thank him for help on mutual security funds

2:08 The President called Bryce Harlow thank for

2:10 The President called Congressman McCormack to/help on mutual security funds. The Congressman. The Congressman said "a lot of us Democrats love you too."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

3:05 The President called John Taber to thank him also

3:08 Ditto Congressman Gerald Ford

3:15 The President tried to get Secretary Benson but cancelled

3:23 The President started to call W. Alton Jones but cancelled, when he ~~retmemeber~~ remembered Mr. Jones was in Detroit

5:41 The President called General Snyder

See second page

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 31, 1960

6:05 The President called the Attorney General

6:14 The President called Bryce Harlow

6:35 The President called Bill Robinson -- to talk about Catholic Charities speech. Bill is making some suggestions in text and will return

6:47 The President called acw - not in

6:52 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

10:00 The President called Speaker Rayburn

10:25 Bryce Harlow called the President

10:32 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 30, 1960

7:41 The President took call from Edgar Eisenhower

9:59 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

11:26 The President tried to get William Robinson, who was out -- acw talked to Ruth Ellis (re Catholic Charities speech)

12:06 Secretary Brucker was called by the President. About Panama flag. He said that group was coming to talk to the President about it.

5:01 The President called General Persons (about appointment with Cabot Lodge)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 29, 1960

8:47 The President called Congressman Halleck, to ask him to be at Capitol early to give whatever help he could to Bryce Harlow and Acting Secretary Dillon in their efforts on mutual security appropriation.

11:25 The President talked to Secretary Herter in Costa Rica - see report

1:53 Walter Tkach called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 29, 1960

The Secretary of State called from Costa Rica. He said that on every vote the US had been supported 18 or 19 to 1 or nothing. He said that there had been almost complete unanimity and that is just about everything the traffic would bear.

The President said he was feeling much better about the meeting; he had read the account this morning; he was quite happy.

Herter emphasized they had had to move pretty slowly -- could not overplay their hand for fear of antagonizing many people. He thinks it came out pretty well.

The President went to another subject -- suggested to Herter that he talked to the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Tello, regarding suggestion that thte President meet President Lopez Mateos (to say goodbye) at some place that has a common border - some time in October. Herter (the connection became somewhat faulty) said he would be going to Mexico the 15th and could talk at that time to Lopez Mateos. The President agreed that was all right.

The President again thanked Herter and congratulated him on the outcome of meeting. Herter will be home late tonight.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 27, 1960

8:20 The President called Edgar Eisenhower

1:15 The President, back from golf, to say he would be in office later -- and was , from 3:15 to 4:30 approximately

5:28 The President tried to get Allen Dulles, talked at 7:37

5:32 The President called General Goodpaster

5:37 The President called acw - re message I had sent over from Macmillan

7:12 The President called Colonel Schulz

7:26 The President called acw, to make copies of election predictions by various Congressmen

7:30 Bryce Harlow called the President

7:32 The President tried to get Lyndon Johnson - talked at 9:24

7:32 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

9:15 General Goodpaster called the President

9:27 The President called Congressman Halleck

- - - - -

2:43 The President was called by Edgar Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
8/26/60

8:00 The President called Usher

1:35 The President tried to get Aksel Nielsen in Denver. Mr. Nielsen was in Fraser. President cancelled

1:49 The President called acw about his golf game tomorrow

1:57 Tried to ace again, she was out

7:27 The President tried to call General Bradley but he was out

11:14 The President called the Usher.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 25, 1960

11/11	The President took call from Secretary Herter in Costa Rica, see report
4:12	Edgar Eisenhower called from Franklin Park, Illinois, to say he would be much delayed getting into Washington and could not be there for dinner.
6:54	The President called Colonel Eisenhower
7:05	The Z President tried to get acw - out to dinner Gruenther
7:14	The President called General ~~Grutnehter~~, Mrs. Eisenhower who was at Mrs. Gruenther's answered
7:14	The President tried to get Secretary Gates, who was at dinner, said never mind, but
7:21	Secretary Gates called back and the President took call.
8:02	The President called Statler to ask for Mr. Edgar Eisenhower, not in yet
10:30	Edgar Eisenhower called in to report he was there, and would call President in morning.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
MR 81-82 #13 - NUC Ltr. 1/5/82
NLE Date 3/15/82

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 25, 1960

Secretary Herter, in Costa Rica, called the President (the President came out of NSC meeting to take call).

Herter said that things in the OAS meeting in San Jose had been pretty "fuzzy" up until now that it had been hard accurately to report. Yesterday he had made a pretty strong statement, followed by others (he named Guatemala for one) that were also strong. They are waiting today to see what Cuba does -- he thinks that it may be a "bomb blast" and that afterwards the Cuban delegation will walk out. He said that planes had been scurrying back and forth from Cuba to San Jose presumably with instructions for the delegate.

[redacted]

Herter more or less thinks Castro has burned his bridges and that it will probably be good if the delegation does walk out. If Cuba leaves then there will be opportunity for "secret" talks with other members, which the President stressed as important.

Herter said the most encouraging thing was that Brazil, Argentina and Chile were strongly in support of US position. There is question about Venezuela and as he said, Mexico, is weak. The President said if we could get Venezuela and Mexico on our side we would be getting somewhere.

Herter said he would report later. The Climate is "tense" in Costa Rica ... Herter said he regretted being away... the President said the situation in Africa was terrible... that we were hoping that Congress would see the light and go home. The Secretary commented on how good the press conference was yesterday.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 24, 1960

11:09 The President tried to get Secretary Dillon, on hill, the President said never mind

3:14 The President called General Persons

8:30 The President tried to get George Allen, did not answer, and President said never mind

telephone calls
AUGUST 23, 1960

8:37 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

1:12 The President called acw - about golf game

5:27 Back, the President called acw - wanted Al Gruenther to come over

5:28 The Presidented called acw

6:01 The President called acw - wanted morning appointments changed.

5:18 The President called Secretary Meueller

6:10 The President called acw

6:40 The P/ Vice President called the President

7:37 The President called Secretary Dillon

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TELEPHONE CALLS

August 22, 1960

3:31 The President called Cardinal Spellman -- to ask if a talk 13-14 minutes long was sufficient for Catholic Charities. The Cardinal said yes. He asked particularly about Mrs. Eisenhower and her mother, said his prayers were with Mrs. Doud every night

3:37 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about whether Lim could help him hit golf balls

3:43 The President tried to get Mrs. John Eisenhower, she was out.

3:44 Then he called the Usher trying to find the children. They were out.

7:24 The President called the Vice President at home.

7:35 The President tried to call acw, she was not home.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 20, 1960

7:49 The President called acw to say he wanted to play golf early - get cars

1:27 General Goodpaster called the President

4:47 The President called acw - not in office.

August 21, 1960

8:34 The President called Usher

12:12 The President called acw - still not in office

3:06 The President called Chief West at home

7:22 Edgar Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 19, 1960

11:50 The President called Benjamin Fairless about Pittsburgh holding Republican dinner September 29th. See report.

12:40 The Senate Appropriations Committee passed mutual security appropriations - omitting all but 200 million military assistance. The President tried to get Senator Bridges to congratulate him; settled on note.

2:20 The President called ~~Major~~ Colonel Eisenhower

2:31 The President tried to get Captain Aurand, about going out on boat this evening

2:37 The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower about food for boat.

2:59 The President tried to get Secretary Benson, talked at 4:29 -- Benson wanted to recommend the President invite Nasser here this fall.

8:10 The President returned call of Secretary Dillon, about OAS meeting in Costa Rica where Secretary Herter presently is.

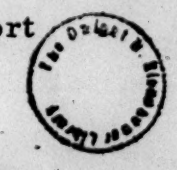
TELEPHONE CALLS
August 19, 1960.

The President called Ben Fairless (Len Hall, Cliff Folger and General Persons were in his office). He was trying to find out why Pittsburgh had refused to have a dinner the latter part of September (and I think was ready to say he would go to it if there was any chance they would have one).

Mr. Fairless said after meeting with Finance Committee Monday he had come around to their point of view that their present plan of raising money was going so well that it would be upset if a dinner were undertaken. The President said money was not everything, there was the question of generating enthusiasm during the campaign. Mr. Fairless agreed and said that the enthusiasm was there too. He said that Philadelphia was another thing entirely, stressed the fact that the Pittsburgh people (a group of younger, enthusiastic men) were not opposed to dinners as such, and said that he, Mr. Fairless, had offered to go to Philadelphia if necessary to help there. The President agreed that from Milton Baker he had heard that Philadelphia was in a bad way.

The President said that he was going to make eight to ten appearances during the campaign (he added that motorcades killed him but he was going to do it to try to arouse enthusiasm). He said he would do almost anything to avoid turning his chair and the country over to Kennedy. He added that one of the reasons he had agreed to run in 1956, after his heart attack and operation, was that he had hoped to generate new life into the Republican Party... that apparently he had not been successful... and that he was going to devote the rest of the time to trying to do so.

The President said he accepted Mr. Fairless' judgment and would report to "his people."



The President said he had had a long talk with Chancellor Litchfield and that Dr. Litchfield had suggested something for him for next year that he rather favored (he said it was only 200 miles from Gettysburg)... something he would really like to do. They both agreed Chancellor Litchfield was "quite a fellow."

TELEPHONE CALLS
Aug. 18, 1960

8:48 The President called Secretary Mueller, who was on his way to Cabinet meeting.

He spoke to the Secretary after Cabinet. It was about some report that he, the President, was a Communist, and that Dr. Milton was even a higher placed Communist -- on the Communist payroll. I did not hear the entire conversation.

12:44 The President called Secretary Dillon about the possibility of making West Berlin a United Nations city.

12:46 The President called me to make record of this.

7:15 The President called Cliff Roberts in New York about the Blind Brook - ~~August~~ October 1952 party.

*

8:32 The President called David, then decided to go to David's room to see him.

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MEMORANDUM

August 18, 1960.

The President asked me to make this record. Some weeks ago Pete (I guess he means Pete Aurand ... could mean Pete Jones) suggested that we ought to turn West Berlin over to the United Nations... make it a United Nations city.

He (the President) has by phone discussed the matter with Secretary Dillon. State is going to look it over.

acw

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

TELEPHONE CALLS
AUGUST 17, 1960

12:39 The President tried to get Secretary Dillon -- about letter left with him by Postmaster General from the President of IT and T about possibility of government guaranteeing investments of private capital in foreign countries. See letter the President dictated in lieu of telephone call.

2:04 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

2:04 The President called Colonel Eisenhower; again at 2:07

2:14 The President called acw - to get cars to go to hospital

2:20 Ann Eisenhower called the President saying she would not go to hospital with President

6:00 The President called pantry

6:15 The President called General Snyder

7:07 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

7:20 The President tried to get the Vice President, did not because Vice President in North Carolina for campaign speech.

8:15 The President tried to get acw -- try to get date and names of people who attended dinner at Blind Brook. President thought it was after election. Next day we proved it had to be before election because secret service did not remember ever going to Blind Brook. Have been so far unable to pin point guests, think date was October 18.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 15

6:43 The President called Susie Eisenhower (in Walter Reed for tonsil operation)

6:58 The President called General Persons

August 16

12:48 General Goodpaster called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 13, 1960

11:16 The President called General Persons from Camp David, presumably about the memorandum I sent up to him concerning conversation with Justin Dart.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August, 1960

12:10 The President called acw to okay message to Macmillan

12:11 The President called General Persons

12:38 The President called acw

2:32 The President called acw - re his guests

2:40 The President called Charlie Jones

6:15 The President called General Persons

6:55 The President called General Persons

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8/12/60

Message from Secretary of State

He was calling about a letter from Macmillan (on the subject of discussion in NSC this morning). When copy of letter was delivered to Herter, Herter told Caccia that we have difficulties with Congress in this matter. Thought it would be desirable for John McCone and Mr. Merchant to go to London as soon as convenient for Mr. Macmillan to talk to them. (Grouseseason opens today -- probably would be first of week). The Ambassador is getting in touch with London.

Macmillan is very unhappy about the de Gaulle letter. Herter also thinks that Merchant should talk to him about that at the same time. Is this all right? a.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 9, 1960

10:28 The President called W. Alton Jones about getting busines s people to do what they could to talk optimistically, not pessimistically, about economy

12:21 The President called Secretary of State

12:45 The President called acw

7:52 The President called Chief West, could not reach

7:52 The President called acw, had left office, never mind.

August 10, 1960

Eisenhower Library

11:12 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

11:49 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

12:07 The President talked to George Allen, transferred from acw wire

12:08 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

12:13 The President called Secretary Herter

12:51 The President called Chief West

2:46 The President called Secretary Herter

5:58 The President called Senator Dirksen to congratulate him on passage of Antarctica bill

6:57 The President tried to get the Vice President

7:30 The President tried to get Bill Robinson, left call to a.m.

August 11

11:55 The President called General Heaton to ask him to get Dr. Mattingly to look at Dr. Herbert York, at Walter Reed, heart attack

12:00 The President called Secretary of State

12:01 The President tried to get Dr. Milton, cancelled when he learned he was in Wisconsin

Telephone calls
August 11, continued

12:11 The President called the Secretary of the Treasury

3:49 The President called General Gruenther

3:52 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

6:00 The President called acw

6:36 General Heaton called the President.

TELEPHONE CALLS
AUGUST 8, 1960

The President called Pete Jones in New York while the Vice President was in his office.

The President suggested that industry might do something to talk a little optimistically , not pessimistically, these next three months. The Democrats are trying to build up a full blown depression. Actually, outside of steel, the economy is in good shape.

The President had first thought of having a series of stag dinners, but had decided that it would be better if such amove came seemingly without inspiration from the Republican Party. He suggested series of meeting in key cities of the country and named, with Mr. Jones, people who might be the sparkplug - Jim Black in San Francisco, Charlie Jones in Los Angeles, Bob Jones in Atlanta, Henry Ford, etc. Pete promised to talk suggestion over with Bill Robinson and Cliff and to report back.

The President also said that the government was accelerating some of its spending; that certain companies might do the same.

Mr. Jones said that the volume in oil business was at an all time high, also in the use of electrical energy, which he considered a good indices.

- - -

Mr. Jones brought up another subject. In Chicago Mr. Finch had spoken to him about getting Sig Larmon down to Washington for the next 90 days. In Newport Pete Jones sounded him out; thinks if the Vice Preident would gave a push, Mr. Larmon would probably come.

[redacted]

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 829

August 31. 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

(S)

2. Aircraft

Defense

(C)

3. Measles Vaccine. -- HEW notes that the Public Health Service, through the National Institutes of Health, is helping to support investigations which have made considerable progress in developing an attenuated virus vaccine for measles. In 1958, 552 deaths (3/4ths among children under 5 years old) were attributed to measles, compared to only 255 deaths from polio. There are 500,000-800,000 cases of measles each year in the US and at least one in every thousand leads to encephalitis. The experimental vaccine has many desirable characteristics and limited tests indicate that it gives effective

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HEW (Cont'd)

protection. Laboratory work continues at 11 institutions to develop a vaccine that will be as effective but produce less general reaction than the mild febrile symptoms caused in many cases by the present agent. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Jordan

State

(c)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 828

August 30, 1960

1. SAC

Defense

OCDM

(TS)

2. Audit of OCDM. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the first phase of GAO's "comprehensive audit" of OCDM, which began in August 1959, has focused on the program under which the Government matches equally state funds for procurement of civil defense emergency items. OCDM made available several hundred project applications for review, and GAO concentrated on seven specific programs. OCDM anticipates that it will be criticized by GAO for not questioning state certifications and for not inspecting comprehensively the use of items procured under the matching program. OCDM's policy is not to look behind certification by a responsible state official, but it does conduct spot surveillance to help states in civil defense preparedness. OCDM expects to be criticized also for using Federal funds for items it considers essential to civil defense but which GAO feels the states would need for day-to-day operations. OCDM believes its aid enables states and cities to be better prepared. ... The audit did not include a close review of OCDM's fiscal records, but was slanted toward operation of programs. There will probably be the usual comments and recommendations for improving program management. (Admin. Conf.)

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State

3. Aid to Africa. -- State plans to send a 4-5 man team of experts to Abidjan in the Ivory Coast about September 12, in response to Houphouet-Boigny's recent request for aid. The team, which will be competent on matters of agriculture, productivity, programming and on US aid generally, will be available to Togo and to the entente states of Chad, the Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-Ghana

State

(C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 827

August 30, 1960

1. US-Libya. -- Primarily to afford the Libyans an alternative to a Soviet offer, we are willing to finance construction of a hospital in Tripolitania. We are not trying to preclude Soviet financing at all costs, however, and we are opposed to constructing two hospitals in Tripolitania now. Therefore, we will tell the Libyans that if the Soviets build a hospital there, we will allocate our funds to some other higher priority project, not to retaliate for Libyan acceptance of the Soviet offer but for economic reasons. (C)

2. PL-480 Aid. -- We are proposing a supplement to our amended PL-480 agreement of February 29, 1959, with Uruguay to provide an additional $1.6 million in corn, $1.2 million in barley, and $400,000 for ocean transportation. (Admin. Conf.) ... Paraguay has rejected our offer of a $1 million PL-480 program covering long staple cotton and cotton seed oil. They had asked for $2-$3 million and say that they are extremely disappointed in our offer. Our main problem is that Paraguay is an exporter of many of the agricultural commodities which make our surplus. (C)

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $500,000 in drachmae to help a Greek company retire its outstanding indebtedness, a total of about $1.889 million in pounds for production of caustic soda and chlorine by an American affiliate and construction of additional grain storage facilities in Israel, and about $437,445 in pesos to an American affiliate to produce wire in Uruguay; and NAC approves the Republic of Sudan's application for membership in the International Finance Corporation, with a subscription of $111,000. ... The DLF has approved loans of $2.1 million to cover local costs for improvement of highways in Guatemala in conjunction with an Eximbank line of credit covering dollar costs; a total of $35 million for a fertilizer plant and for an industrial credit

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-498 #6
BY DJH DATE 9/30/83

and investment company in India, and $1.9 million to improve the roads in Tanganyika. DLF has also approved allocations of $25 million for the Colombian program to improve roads, provide agricultural and settlement credits, and capitalize a national institution to support private savings and loan associations in financing urban housing (specific loans will be negotiated after further planning), and $20 million to cover DLF participation with the IBRD and Eximbank in financing the Volta River hydroelectric project in Ghana. Conclusion of this loan agreement depends on authorization of an IBRD loan and completion of negotiations with Ghana. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Weather Agreement. -- Coinciding with the new air agreement with Mexico, the Weather Bureau has arranged to supply electronic equipment to 3 upper-air weather reporting stations at Mexico City, Vera Cruz and Mazatlan. The information collected will be made available to international aviation. (U)

5. Sea Water Conversion. -- (Ref: SN #797) Secretary Seaton is speaking today at groundbreaking ceremonies for the 1 million gallon per day sea water conversion plant in Freeport, Texas. The $1,246,250 Government plant, first of 5 authorized by PL 85-883, should be completed next March. (U)

6. Trout. -- (Ref: SSN #2 to SN #813) HEW notes that shipment from western hatcheries of rainbow trout suspected of having liver tumors has practically stopped, and the Food and Drug Administration is now examining a shipment from one hatchery. It will probably take anywhere from several months to several years to discover the cause of the problem. One possible lead is that imported Danish trout, which are free of the ailment, are fed a different diet than our trout. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 29, 1960

W2

Military Personnel. -- On June 30, Defense's active duty strength was 2,476,435 compared to the authorized 2,489,000. Army at 873,078 was 3,078 over authorized strength, mainly because of a higher than expected intake of draftees and non-prior service enlistees in June. Navy at 617,984 was 1,016 below strength, because of increased retirement losses and a low first-term enlistment rate. Navy has been making up the deficit in the good recruiting months of July and August. The Marine Corps at 170,621 was 4,379 below strength, because of the high turnover in FY '60 and because 2,000 enlisted men due for release in July were released in June to save FY '61 travel funds. Air Force at 814,752 was 10,248 below strength, because of increased losses and a shortfall in procurement stemming from reliance on a uniform monthly quota system which has now been discarded in favor of a system of taking advantage of good recruiting months. No difficulties are anticipated in carrying out action to attain authorized strengths. (Admin. Conf.) ... Defense's re-enlistment rate (for those completing initial enlistment terms) for the first 11 months of FY '60 was 26.5%, down from the post-Korea highs of 30.1% in FY '59 and 29.2% in FY '58, but substantially above the FY '57 rate of 21.4%. The FY '60 decline was mainly in the Air Force and the Marine Corps, and apparently was caused in part by revisions in the re-enlistment regulations of those Services. Re-enlistment rates for persons with critical skills failed to improve in FY '60 despite concentration of P-1 proficiency payments on those skills. First-term enlistment rates for electronics maintenance specialists, for example, continued consistently below average for all Services. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 827

August 27, 1960

W.H. - Randall

1. Foreign Education. -- Clarence Randall reports that the CFEP on August 25 agreed that, as general policy, US should help the less developed countries in the field of education and should make increased use of local currencies for this purpose. It also decided that our missions should encourage other countries to recognize the importance of educational programs. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Hare

2. USSR

... (S)

ICA

3. US-Congo. -- ICA reports that not more than 8 Congolese press and radio personnel will arrive here in early September, the first group selected under ICA's program of 300 scholarships and training grants. The group will be trained for 8 weeks in communications media techniques in three or more major US cities. The ICA office in Leopoldville has received over 1,000 applications, and other groups, probably including some political leaders, are now being selected for 6-8 weeks training in public administration and education. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. Missiles

Defense

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Defense (Cont'd

... (S)

5. SAC:

Defense

6. Submarines ... (TS)

Defense

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... (S)

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Walter

The President now is interested in this folic acid business. Will you talk to him about it -- and return this to me please? Ann

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 826

August 25, 1960

1. SAC

Defense

... (S)

2. Scientific Congress

WH-
Harr

... (C)

3. Health Controls. -- The Public Health Service will announce tomorrow that it has increased from 10 to 59 the number of milk sampling stations for measuring radioactivity in milk. There is now at least one sampling station in each of 47 States and the District of Columbia. ... The Food and Drug Administration tomorrow will affirm its July proposal to classify vitamins with more than 0.4 milligram of folic acid as drugs to be labeled "for sale on prescription only". FDA will say that present stocks should be relabeled promptly, but that a reasonable time will be allowed before taking court action to enforce the ruling. This action is

HEW

DZ

based on the scientific finding that folic acid, when added in sufficient quantity to the diets of persons with pernicious anemia, masks the symptoms of the disease and interferes with proper diagnosis. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Ellis Island. -- At a recent meeting GSA and HEW urged the more than a dozen groups interested in Ellis Island for educational, historical or health purposes to submit definite proposals for use of the island to HEW during the sixty-day period beginning October 1. If there is a feasible proposal, the deed will be put in escrow for six months to foster planning and fund raising. Possible uses are an international university, a narcotics research center, a graduate school for foreign students and a research center for the mentally retarded. . . . Republican Congressman Lindsay of New York attended the meeting. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1960

General Goodpaster:

Colonel Eisenhower:

Re: SN # 825, Item #2 (Coffee)

State tells me that about 18 months ago the President expressed interest in synthetic coffee and its impact on coffee producing countries. This item suggests that the Latin American countries are not worried about the problem yet (although perhaps they should be).

C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

'Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 825

August 24, 1960

State

1. US-Cuba. -- The Cubans have assured our Ambassador that instructions will be issued immediately to permit the loading and departure of the vessel now at Nicaro. They have stressed that, pending conclusion of the Nicaro negotiations, they expect us to maintain a normal supply of spare parts, fuel, and other materials for operations at the plant. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. Coffee Production. -- State notes that discussions at the first Inter-American Technical Coffee Meeting (of the FAO and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences) centered on technical problems of production and exchange of information and did not consider the possibility that research findings may lead to increased production and add to existing surpluses. (U)

State

3. US-Somalia. -- Now that the new Italian government has been confirmed, Embassy Rome will press for extension of the US-Italian 1954 technical cooperation agreement with Somalia. It is essential that the agreement remain in force for a limited time so that Somalia can assume rights and obligations under the agreement and, if the Somalis agree, present aid activities can continue without interruption. (Adm. Conf.)

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Defense

4. Space

... (C)

NSA

5. Soviet Bloc

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CONFIDENTIAL

(5. cont.)

USIA (cont'd)

... (c)

6. Antarctic Research. -- The National Science Foundation will announce on Monday that 45 grants and one contract totaling almost $3.2 million will aid scientific research in the Antarctic beginning in October. Several more grants will probably be made before October, raising total NSF support to about $4 million. Research, involving scientists from many countries, will be carried on throughout the forthcoming austral summer (which is winter here) and the succeeding austral winter. About 120 scientists and technicians will spend the summer in the Antarctica and 43 will winter over. The US Navy will provide logistic support for the operations. (Admin. Conf.)

NSF

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 824

August 23, 1960

1. Air Defense

Defense

... (S)

2. VA Benefits. The Veterans Administration estimates that at least 750,000 veterans will have increased disability income protection as a result of PL 85-678. The law provides a monthly income of $10 (instead of the $5 paid previously) for each $1,000 of insurance. VA began releasing notices of this change to the five million eligible veterans last fall, and by the end of this July it had received 613,564 applications. (A/C)

VA

3. US-Iraq

State

... (C)

4. International Finance. NAC concurs in Eximbank loans to purchase American equipment of $15.6 million for a steel plant in Chile, and $7.5 million for transportation and communication projects in Guatemala; an Eximbank credit of $3.5 million to import American cotton into Austria; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $36,111 in Israeli pounds to an American affiliate to manufacture plastics in Israel, and a total of about $492,307 in hwan for a biscuit and bread factory and a distillation and continuous soapmaking system in Korea; an IBRD loan of $7.2 million to Panama for road construction; an International Finance Corporation investment of $280,000 for a steel

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plant in Mexico; and Commodity Credit Corporation surplus agricultural commodity credits of $52.7 million to Austria, $16.4 million to Lebanon, and $14.2 million to Venezuela under PL 480, Title IV.... DLF has approved loans of $13 million to Greece for highway improvement, $3.2 million to construct a nylon yarn plant in Korea, $400,000 to a government-sponsored corporation to relend to private enterprises in Nepal, $5.3 million to improve highways in Panama, and $2.1 million to construct an industrial explosives plant in the Philippines. (A/C)

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WS

STAFF NOTES NO. 824

August 23, 1960

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that aggregate output, employment and income in July continued high with little change from June. Demand was more varied among individual lines of business than it had been earlier this year. Durable goods production in early summer was 5% below the high rate achieved near the beginning of 1960. The steel operating rate continued considerably below the rate prevailing earlier this year. Auto assemblers are involved in the changeover to new models and plant shutdowns are widespread. Financial markets have eased this year, with short-term interest rates down, especially on Treasury issues. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. Revenue Estimate. -- (Ref: SN #821) Commenting on the second quarter $505 billion GNP annual rate, which was $4 billion above the first quarter, Treasury notes that a continuation of this rate of increase would yield a GNP total for the year of about $507 billion. This would be $5 billion below the 1960 GNP estimate used in the January Budget estimate of receipts for FY 1961. However, personal income and corporate profits are more pertinent measures of the basis of tax receipts than is GNP. Personal income through July has increased at a rate consistent with the January estimate (Ref: SN #820), but corporate profits taxed at 52% are less than anticipated. Because corporate profits and economic activity generally have fallen somewhat below the January expectations, FY 1961 receipts apparently will not attain the $84 billion estimated in January. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Polio Vaccine. -- Surgeon General Burney will announce tomorrow that the Public Health Service now considers that a potent live poliovirus vaccine can be manufactured safely and licensed for use in the US, and he will release the Advisory Committee's recommendations for manufacture of the vaccine. Dr. Burney does not believe the vaccine will be

[redacted]

available in quantity before mid-1961, but meanwhile the PHS will inform medical and other groups about it and the special requirements governing its use. Seven pharmaceutical laboratories have already expressed an interest in producing the live vaccine. All manufacturers will use the Sabin strains. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Berlin

... (S)

5. Operation Friendship. -- The campaign to improve relations between Army personnel, Panamanians, and Canal Zone residents, launched by the new Commanding General of the US Army Caribbean, has received favorable local press comment except for several editorials skeptical of the program's effectiveness. Initial activities have included a visit to Fort Clayton by Panamanian students, more coverage by the local Army publication of feature material on Panama, an invitation by the President of Panama to Americans in the Zone to visit Panama, and a dance invitation from University of Panama law students to young people in the Zone. To promote the operation further, a committee of military, Canal Company and USIS public information officers has been set up. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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8/22/60

Colonel Eisenhower

(Ref: Sup. to SN #823, Item 3)

Brad Patterson notes that we should expect some sort of end-run by the Project HOPE people.

C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 823

August 22, 1960

Defense

1. NATO. Defense notes that the NATO Maintenance Supply Services Agency is now able to handle immediately all European NATO sales orders for follow-on spare parts in support of Army and Air Force equipment and materiel. All US defense agencies have been instructed to channel both sales and grant aid through this agency for these spare parts. (U)

Defense

2. Aircraft ... (C)

W. N. — Patterson

3. Project HOPE. Bradley Patterson reports that representatives of Project HOPE are appealing to the President's Committee on Fund-Raising Within the Federal Service to make an exception to the Committee's filing date regulation and to consider the project for inclusion in the January-April 1961 National Health Agencies-Federal Service Joint Crusade. Although there are many practical difficulties which may make the request (which should have been filed not later than March 1960) difficult to approve, the Government is interested in the success of the project and has contributed funds. Chairman Bertha Adkins is considering the appeal. (A/C)

W. N. — FOF

4. Charity. Frederic Fox notes that Government employees contributed $100,000 of the total $170,000 collected by the Red Cross in this area for Chilean relief. The White House Office contributed $1,018, and was 18th highest among Government agencies. (U)

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5. Conference on Aging. HEW reports that the 2,800 official delegates, representing all the states, 3 territories and 300 voluntary organizations, will attend the White House Conference on Aging to be held January 9-12, 1961. All but one of the 53 participating states and territories have received Federal grants of up to $15,000 each to help meet the costs of participating. These grants total $759,260. (A/C)

6. Timber Lands. Interior reports that revenues to the 18 western Oregon counties entitled to share in receipts from timber sold during FY 1960 on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands reached a record $24.3 million, 75% of the gross revenues from timber sales. (A/C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 823

August 20, 1960

NSF

1. Basic Research. -- The National Science Foundation will announce Wednesday that funds for basic research in 1959-60 totaled an estimated $1 billion, as compared to the $430 million recorded for 1953-54. Throughout the period 1953-58, these funds consistently amounted to about 8% of total R&D funds. In 1957-58, colleges and universities expended about half of the national total of funds for basic research, and industry about one-third. Basic research performed by the Government itself accounted for 13% of the total, and other non-profit institutions provided the remaining 6%. Throughout the 1953-58 period, however, the Government was the source of the largest amount of funds for this purpose. (Admin. Conf.)

W.N. Patterson

2. Space. -- Bradley Patterson reports that Dr. Glennan is planning to arrange a Cabinet presentation on development and control of the use of space. Recent technical advances are making necessary the study of problems of commercial exploitation of space, the relationship between Government and industry, and the proper Government organization to coordinate practical uses of space. Dr. Glennan hopes to talk with the President about the general subject. (Admin. Conf.)

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AEC

3. PLOWSHARE. -- AEC plans to detonate 40,000-pound TNT charges on August 23 and 30 and September 7 at the Nevada Test Site, as part of a series of PLOWSHARE cratering experiments being conducted in the hard lava rock, basalt. (U)

State

4. Congo

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SN # 823 - 2 -

(4. cont.)

State
(cont'd.)

(c)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 822

August 19, 1960

1. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles, etc.

Defense

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... (C)

3. Jordan

State

[redacted]

(3. cont.)

State (cont'd)

(c)

GSA

4. US-Cuba. -- GSA reports that talks with the Cubans on the Nicaro plant have been recessed. Meanwhile the plant continues to operate and a ship is scheduled to put into Nicaro this week for loading. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

5. US-USSR. -- A USIA study shows that Radio Moscow has broadcast over 150 commentaries on our elections since June, compared to only 7 commentaries during a similar period in 1956. The President's speech in Chicago elicited 30 commentaries. However, the treatment of the elections has amounted to less than 1% of total Soviet radio output. Soviet commentators find little to choose between the parties or the nominees, criticizing something about all the candidates and both platforms. The standard propaganda view of an American political campaign as a meaningless ritual is applied, depicting a contest between nominees selected by and in debt to small monied cliques, and insensible to the desires of average Americans. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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DE

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 18, 1960

From Dr. Saulnier:

Housing. -- Commerce will announce this afternoon its estimate that there was about a 10% drop in housing starts between June and July, from 1.281 million to 1.154 million (seasonally adjusted annual rates). There had also been a drop between May and June. These figures are calculated on the revised basis for estimating housing starts. On the old basis, no longer used, the estimate for July would be just above 1 million. This reduction in housing starts confirms the earlier indications of a slowing down in home building activity which were given by declines in applications to FHA and to VA for mortgage loan insurance.

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WE

STAFF NOTES NO. 821

August 18, 1960

1. Gross National Product. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that GNP in second quarter 1960 reached a peak annual rate of $505 billion, compared to $488 billion in second quarter 1959. Because price advances have been moderate, about half the $4 billion rise during the quarter was due to increased physical volume of production. Personal consumption expenditures, at $329 billion, were $5.5 billion above the previous quarter. Business fixed investment rose $2.5 billion, at an annual rate, and was more than 10% higher than a year ago. Inventory accumulation was at an annual rate of $5 billion, compared to the $11 billion first quarter rate which followed the steel strike. Final purchases of GNP (total GNP minus inventory) were at a $500 billion annual rate in the second quarter, compared to $490 billion in the first quarter and $476 billion in second quarter 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. GI Loans. -- The Veterans Administration notes that the number of new, as well as outstanding, defaults on GI mortgages has been decreasing. Also the delinquency rate on direct loans has been dropping steadily, even though the total number of loans has increased. Recent data indicate that from January through March only .7% of VA insured loans were delinquent compared to 1.3% of other mortgage loans, and from April through June the GI rate remained the same although delinquencies on other mortgage loans rose to 1.4%. (U)

3. Science Council. -- The Federal Council for Science and Technology recently discussed a report on basic research and graduate education which deals with the need for the Government (as the largest supporter of basic research in universities) to recognize more fully that production of scientific knowledge and training of scientists are intimately related and must be supported as an integrated task. Dr. Kistiakowsky is planning a presentation for the Cabinet when

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W.H. - Kistiakowsky (Cont'd)

the report is completed. ... Upon recommendation of the National Science Foundation and concurrence of all interested agencies, the Federal Council has approved, as government-wide policy, contribution to faculty salaries from Federal research grants and contracts of amounts proportionate to the time spent by the recipients on the Government projects. Federal payments will not be used, however, as additions to salaries. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 820

August 17, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. SAC

Defense

... (S)

4. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of personal income in July was $407 billion, as compared to $406 billion in June. Half of the July rise occurred in wage and salary disbursements, payrolls in the contract construction industry increasing by $. 5 billion at an annual rate. A gain of similar size occurred in government payrolls as the recently enacted pay increase for Federal civilian employees became effective. Manufacturing payrolls were down more than $. 5 billion from June principally because of lower employment in the primary metals and

Commerce

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transportation equipment industries. Associated with this decline in employment was a rise in unemployment insurance benefits. Personal income in the first seven months of 1960 was at an annual rate of $401 billion, 5% higher than in the corresponding period of 1959. It will be recalled that Secretary Anderson last January 18 assumed a 1960 Calendar Year personal income of $402 billion as a basis for his revenue estimates. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1960

1) General Goodpaster

2) Colonel Eisenhower

Re: SSN #1 to SN # 819 (Wartime Postal Service)

The substance of the attached Special Staff Note was contained in a letter to Bob Gray from Postmaster General Summerfield, answering a question by the President at Cabinet. Bob had planned to have Mr. Summerfield present his information at Cabinet the next time the matter of civil defense appeared on the Agenda, but an appropriate occasion did not arise. We thought, therefore, that it might be proper to bring this information to the President's attention through Staff Notes.

C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 15, 1960

Wartime Postal Service. -- A Post Office Department study shows that the Germans placed great stress on maintaining their postal service throughout WW II, both to boost civilian morale and to aid communication between military units. The German military governments frequently used the postal service to communicate notices and directives to the general public. The postal service was also used to register displaced persons, from whom was elicited information on casualties which was incorporated into directories useful for mail processing and maintaining manpower controls. The German postal service, except in completely devastated areas, was remarkably dependable throughout the war. It was temporarily suspended under the occupation but then reinstituted. ... In spite of the destruction, postal service in Berlin, although seriously impaired, was never totally suspended and it even operated partially on the day the city was occupied by the Allies. Evidently in Poland the German military high command in some cases operated the postal service from railroad tunnels during the later stages of the war. ... Apparently the Japanese government placed equal stress upon maintenance of mail service during WW II. For example, only postal vehicles were exempted from military conscription. .... The US Post Office Department will do its best to provide mail service in wartime or time of natural disaster. It will help in the registration of displaced persons, distribution of urgent medical and other welfare supplies, and in restoration of commerce. A recent agreement with the Red Cross provides for assistance to that agency in registering evacuees and developing directories for areas affected by natural disasters.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 819

August 12, 1960

1. Desegregation. -- HEW notes that Title V of the 1960 Civil Rights Act provides for the furnishing of temporary school facilities and educational programs to children of military personnel in cases where the children's schools have been closed by state or local officials to avoid desegregation. HEW has now transmitted to the Armed Services, at their request, policies and procedures (carefully checked by Justice) to be followed in planning for such situations. The Services believe it is highly probable that some or all of the schools in Orleans Parish, Louisiana, which is under court order to begin desegregation this September, will be closed this fall and the Services are now drafting plans to provide temporary schools and programs on Federal property. (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

2. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that publicly reported cash dividend payments in July amounted to $900 million, for a total thus far in 1960 of $7.5 billion, 6% higher than in the same period last year. Cash dividend disbursements by manufacturing corporations rose 10% in July, with most manufacturing groups paying out more this year than last. ... Commerce will announce Monday that personal income in the US in 1959 totaled $381 billion, 6% above 1958. Most of the rise reflected an increase in real purchasing power because consumer prices rose only 1% during the same period. Per capita personal income (total income divided by the population) was $2,166, about $100 more than in 1958. Two-fifths of the disposable income was received by the residents of New York, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Residents of 12 states, all but 2 in the Southeast, had average disposable incomes one-fourth to one-half below the national figure. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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3. Missiles

Defense

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(3. cont.)

Offense (cont'd)

4. Missiles ... (S)

Offense

5. Norway ... (S)

USIA

... (C)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 11, 1960

Retail Sales. -- Dr. Saulnier notes that the preliminary figures on retail sales for July released yesterday afternoon by Commerce showed that seasonally adjusted sales were 1.4% below the June level. Retail sales continue to exceed last year's levels, although the July figure was only slightly greater than that recorded in July 1959. Sales by department stores have surpassed 1959 figures to a greater extent than sales by other types of retail outlets.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 11, 1960

Discount Rate. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that the Federal Reserve Board this afternoon announced a reduction from 3-1/2% to 3% in the discount rate on advances to Member Banks in 4 of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts (N. Y., Cleveland, Richmond and Kansas City). The 3-1/2% rate had been in effect since early June. In explaining this adjustment, the Board is pointing out that a drop in the rate is appropriate now to bring it into closer alignment with short-term interest rates generally. This is entirely reasonable because since May the rate on Treasury bills has dropped from about 3-1/2% to about 2-1/4%. There will be some financial and press speculation that this move signalizes increased concern by the Federal Reserve as to the business outlook. It is doubtful, however, that the Board's outlook has changed. The move represents a logical extension of the Board's policy of increased credit ease aimed at promoting a higher level of business activity. It is to be hoped that this will be followed soon by a drop in the rates charged by the Member Banks to their borrowing customers, especially a drop in the "prime rate" which is still at its peak 5% level.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 11, 1960

Turbine Contracts. -- Interior will announce tomorrow the award of 4 contracts, for a total of nine turbines, at an aggregate cost of $3,421,240. The contract for three 50,000-horsepower turbines for the Flaming Gorge Powerplant, on the Green River in Utah, was awarded to James Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, for $798,550. Two 105,000-horsepower turbines for the Spring Creek Powerplant, in Shasta County, Calif., will be built by Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., for $1,125,000. Two 93,500-horsepower, 225-rpm vertical shaft hydraulic turbines for Clear Creek Powerplant, near Redding, Calif., will be built by Hitachi New York, Ltd., a Japanese firm, for $664,860. Two 85,000-horsepower turbines for Trinity Powerplant, near Lewiston, Calif., will be built by English Electric Export and Trading Co., Ltd., of N. Y. C., an English firm, for $832,830. The Bureau of Reclamation, in explaining rejection of Hitachi's low bid of $595,792 for the Flaming Gorge turbines, said it would not be appropriate to award more than one major turbine contract to firms that had not previously manufactured turbines for the Bureau, pending demonstration that technical standards of Bureau specifications did not present obstacles to satisfactory contract performance.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 818

August 11, 1960

1. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

3. VA Loans. -- The Veterans Administration will announce tomorrow that appraisal requests for new housing units in July dropped 44.2%, to 8,483, and appraisal requests for existing units dropped 22.4% from the June figures. Applications for home loan guaranties in July rose 3.7%, to 14,055,

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but VA starts dropped 4.1% from the June levels. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Farm Situation. -- Agriculture will soon publish the annual "balance sheet" which lists the assets and liabilities of American agriculture taken as a whole. It will show that the total value of farm assets reached a record level in 1959 but that farm operators net realized income from farming dropped from the relatively high 1958 level to about the 1955-57 average. The average income of persons on farms was lower in 1959 than in 1958 but higher than for any other year since 1951. While farm assets increased in 1959, the increase was slower than for other recent years. Farm debt also continued to increase, totaling about $24.3 billion on January 1, 1960, $1 billion more than a year earlier. However, farm debt continues to be small relative to farm assets. Equities of farmers were at a record level of $179 billion in 1959, which was virtually the same as a year earlier in contrast to substantial increases during the preceding three years. Real estate, the principle farm asset, increased about $4 billion in 1959, which was a smaller increase than in the preceding three years. Further increases in farm assets also occurred in the value of farm machinery and motor vehicles, household furnishings and equipment, and in farmers' investments in cooperatives in 1959. Farm production costs also increased in 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 10, 1960

Antarctic Power Plant. -- AEC will announce this afternoon that it has selected as a basis for contract negotiations a proposal of the Martin Company to supply a packaged nuclear power plant for McMurdo Sound, in Antartica, at a fixed price of not more than $3,930,678. AEC notes that the plant will be designed to handle its radioactive waste in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Antarctica treaty.

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[redacted]

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 817

August 10, 1960

State

1. Mutual Security Program. -- In accordance with the President's recent directive to the Secretary of State calling for a greater effort to inform the American people of the objectives and accomplishments of MSP, State will assign a Regional Information Specialist to resident bases of operation in New Delhi (or Karachi), Taipei, Tunis, and Rio de Janeiro (or Panama City). Each Specialist will be responsible to our Ambassadors in the countries in which the Specialist is resident or working temporarily. The Specialist will stimulate a flow of factual information about both the military and economic aspects of MSP back to the United States. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

2. US-Cuba. -- Agriculture is very concerned about the acceptability of meat imports from Cuba. The number of rejections at ports of entry has increased substantially in recent months, and Embassy Habana reports a deterioration in the Cuban meat inspection system. Agriculture is considering withdrawal of recognition of Cuban meat inspection, and is working closely with State on this problem. Recognition is required by law before any country can qualify to export meat to the US. (Admin. Conf.)

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Agriculture

3. US-China. -- Agriculture expects that a PL 480, Title I, agreement will be signed with the Republic of China within the next few days. It will provide financing of about 135,000 MT of wheat, 2 million lbs. of tobacco, 18,000 bales of cotton, and 1,500 MT of cottonseed and soybean oil, at a total export market value (including ocean transportation) of $14.2 million, and a CCC cost of $21.7 million. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

(4. cont.)

... (S)

5. Demonstrations

... (C)

6. Wholesale Prices. -- Labor will announce Friday morning that there was a slight rise in the monthly wholesale price index from mid-June to mid-July to a figure of 119.7 (1947-49 equals 100). The latest figure is the same as that recorded in May and represents a continuation of the stable wholesale price level that has prevailed over the last two and a half years. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 816

August 9, 1960

1. GAO Study. -- The Bureau of the Budget reports that the first of three GAO reports on Budget will be published in about 3 weeks. It deals with user charges, and the draft which was submitted to Budget for comment was very critical of Budget for allegedly not doing enough to encourage imposition of these charges. Budget's vigorous reply to this charge was that it has urged adoption of these charges but Congress has consistently refused to consider their imposition and has even included prohibitions against them in legislation. Budget does not know what effect, if any, its rebuttal has had on the GAO report. ...Budget has not seen any drafts of the other two GAO reports which will deal with Budgeting and with Management and Organization. ...Throughout the period of the GAO investigation there has been conflict between Budget and GAO on the matter of privileged documents. Budget expects that it will be strongly criticized for withholding documents that Mr. Stans considers to be covered by Presidential privilege. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. U.S.-Congo

State

... (C)

3. Foreign Steel

State

... (C)...If the Nigerian federal and

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regional governments give their complete support and assurances that the British have not preempted the iron and steel field in Nigeria, both Westinghouse and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund are willing to make a steel industry study. The venture is important to our future in Nigeria and State believes US Government financing would be available if the project proved to be sound. DLF has promised State full cooperation. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-China. -- ICA notes that our USOM in Taipei has granted the equivalent of $50,000 in counterpart funds to the Chinese to restore civilian homes and property damaged by the Chinese Communist bombardment of Kinmen during the President's June visit to Formosa. The grant had been requested personally by the Chinese Vice President in a letter which attributed to the shelling the destruction or damage of 480 homes. (U)

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WASHINGTON

August 9, 1960

General Goodpaster:

(Ref: SSN #3 to #815)

Van Nostrand's "Dictionary of Guided Missiles and Space Flight" defines canard configuration as follows:

"A type of airframe in which the control surfaces are small and well forward of the body, while the main lifting surfaces are rigidly attached in the aft region of the body. Lift is obtained by increasing the angle of attack of the bodywing combination by means of the forward control surface. ..."

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C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 8, 1960

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Federal Reserve Action. -- Dr. Saulnier notes that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System today announced steps that will add about $600 million to the reserve balances of member banks over the next few weeks. First, the "country" banks will be allowed to count as reserves all cash in excess of 2-1/2% of their net demand deposits, effective August 25, which will put about $275 million of reserves into smaller places throughout the country and should be very beneficial in stimulating a larger volume of bank lending. Second, effective September 1, banks in reserve cities and central reserve cities will be allowed to count as reserves all vault cash in excess of 1% of net demand deposits, which will add another $205 million to reserves and should be similarly beneficial in promoting an increase in bank loans and investments. Finally, also on September 1, reserve requirements of central reserve city banks (in New York and Chicago) will be dropped from 18% to 17-1/2%, putting another $125 million of reserves into these banks. ... The Federal Reserve will state that these steps are taken "in conformity" with the credit policy that we have been following now for some few months. They want particularly to avoid any inference that the action is taken because of any change in their appraisal of the economic outlook. Actually these steps, in the aggregate, will expand the "free reserves" of the banking system by a significant amount, though not by the full $600 million. Normally, it is necessary to put more reserves into the system at this time of year to permit an autumn expansion in bank loans, but the Federal Reserve in this case has put in more than the normal requirement doubtless with the object of "easing" the credit situation. In view of the inferences that might be drawn from this action, it is wise to discuss it as the Federal Reserve does, namely, as a step taken in conformity with established policy and not marking any change in the System's appraisal of the economic outlook.

Administratively
Confidential

Carbon No. 4
(Our copy)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 815

August 6, 1960

1. Balance of Payments. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the second quarter annual rate of net payments by the US to foreign countries and international institutions was nearly $3 billion, approximately the same as in the first quarter. The annual rate of deficit for the first half of 1960, at about $3 billion, was substantially less than the $4.2 billion deficit of first half 1959 and the $3.8 billion total for the entire year 1959. In nonmilitary merchandise, US exports in the second quarter increased and exceeded imports by the adjusted annual rate of $3.7 billion, compared to $3 billion in the first quarter. However, a rise in US net payments in areas other than trade offset this trade improvement. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Nicaro. -- Yesterday in Habana, GSA representatives resumed talks about the Nicaro plant with the Cubans. The discussions centered on Cuban overtures concerning possible purchase of the plant, and not on the question of the export tax on plant production. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 5, 1960

From AEC:

Pacifist Demonstrations. -- AEC has received reports from its West Coast offices and from the FBI indicating that some so-called pacifist groups on the West Coast plan to picket AEC's Livermore Laboratory on August 6 to commemorate the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Communist Party may also conduct demonstrations, and a token trespass of the Laboratory property which could lead to a publicized court action. AEC is prepared for these happenings and has coordinated with the FBI and local law enforcement authorities. The Laboratory head has also talked with one of the leaders of the pacifist group, and politely declined an invitation to hold discussions during the demonstrations. AEC will play the incidents in a low key.

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 814

August 5, 1960

Commerce

1. Surplus Ships. -- The Maritime Administration is inviting package bids on the 220 surplus merchant ships in the Wilmington, N. C., Reserve Fleet. The minimum price bid per ship on the 200 Liberty vessels in the fleet is $57,500, and the purchaser may lease from the Maritime Administration the necessary ship scrapping facilities at Wilmington. The sales contract requires complete scrapping within 6 years and payment over 4-1/2 years. Not more than 25% of the Liberty ships may be scrapped in friendly foreign countries upon payment to the Maritime Administration of the difference between the bid price per ship and $90,000. Bids will be opened in mid-September. (Admin. Conf.)

V.A

2. VA Accomplishments. -- VA reports that pursuant to the recommendations of the Bradley Commission, it has made great progress in developing long-range planning. For example, it is now carefully scrutinizing the $250 statutory burial allowance which is provided regardless of need to eligible veterans, because it has calculated that the cumulative cost of the program by the year 2000 will be $3.5 billion. Also, it is planning (circumspectly, because of special interest groups) the phasing-out of regional offices as the Vocational Rehabilitation, Educational and Loan Guaranty programs come to an end. ...VA personnel have developed a system of retaining histories of insurance accounting transactions which permits accurate and speedy recovery and makes possible completely integrated automatic data processing of insurance accounting. The system has received nation-wide publicity and is being copied by commercial insurance companies. (Admin. Conf.)

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Defense

3. Army Equipment

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12/ /65

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sup. to SN #814

(revised) (3. cont.)

Defense

(C)... Tests will start soon on the AN/PGC-2 teletypewriter designed for Army and Marine Corps use in Vehicles and in forward areas. This ultra-lightweight (21 lbs.), page-printing machine can put out 100 words a minute and has a voice frequency line unit. It replaces the AN/PGC-1. (U)

4. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in IBRD loans of $70 million for railways in India, and $3.84 million for a hydroelectric project in El Salvador; Eximbank credits to purchase American equipment of $2.89 million for production of chemicals in Sicily, $6 million to develop an iron ore concession in Liberia, a total of $25 million to Peru for highways and family-sized farms, and $5.5 million to produce steel in Spain; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits totaling about $359,000 in Israeli pounds to an American affiliate to manufacture electrical controls and to a US firm to enlarge a printing plant in Israel, and about $476,000 in Taiwan dollars for an American affiliate cyanamid firm in Taiwan; approval of the application by Nepal for membership in the IMF with a quota of $7.5 million and a gold payment of 3.5%, and for membership in the IBRD with a subscription of $10 million; and DLF loans of $3.2 million to Ceylon for an international airport, and an increase of $5 million in the $45 million loan to India to improve the railway system. (Admin. Conf.)

Summary of DLF

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 814

August 4, 1960

1. Strikes. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that total strike idleness in the first 6 months of 1960 amounted to 9.75 million man-days, a figure lower than that recorded for first-half 1959 and also relatively low by postwar standards. Strike activity in June was higher than in previous months in 1960. Approximately 425 stoppages, involving 190,000 workers, began during June and idleness totaled 2.75 million man-days. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Polio. -- Tomorrow the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service will issue an urgent plea to speed up polio vaccination, noting that the dangerous period for polio is in August and September. He will point out that three shots plus a booster of Salk vaccine continue to be 90% effective, and that most paralytic cases occur among the unvaccinated. He will reveal that during the first 30 weeks of this year, the states have reported only 601 paralytic cases compared to 1,338 in the same period in 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Vocational Rehabilitation. -- The Veterans Administration notes that last week the vocational rehabilitation program for disabled veterans of WWII ended. Over a 17-year period, more than 378,000 disabled veterans were rehabilitated as employable and another 237,000 received training, for a total of more than 615,000 recipients of vocational rehabilitation benefits during the life of the program. Thirty-five percent of the veterans made employable aimed for professional, semi-professional and managerial occupations, 38% for trade and industry, 14% for farming, 11% for clerical and sales positions, and the rest for a wide variety of jobs. Almost 40% were trained for a specific job by a prospective employer and learned while they worked. Many went into fields like science and engineering in which there were personnel shortages. A VA study shows that 95% of all rehabilitated veterans were successfully employed and 99% said they liked the work that they were doing. (U)

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

August 3, 1960

From HEW:

Adulterated Food. -- Some rainbow trout in hatcheries in several western states have liver tumors (hepatoma), and the Food and Drug Administration, the Public Health Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service are investigating the cause. There is no evidence that dressed trout for human consumption will cause illness but the facts are not yet determined. Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the product of a diseased animal is classed as adulterated. If FDA locates interstate shipments of trout prepared from diseased fish, it will have them seized even if the diseased livers were removed from the fish before shipment. Also, HEW has asked state food and drug law enforcement officials to prevent interstate shipments of diseased trout. ... The matter has received some publicity in the West and various organizations are helping to investigate the cause of the disease. California is also trying to prevent the stocking of streams and ponds with diseased fish.

WH

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3.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	9/9/60	A
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FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 52
Folder: Briefings - September 1960

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1. Memorandum	DDE to Herter (1 pg)	9/30/60	C
2. Letter	DDE to Milton Eisenhower (2 pgs). (remains closed per RR 78-24 10/18/78 - DJH)	9/19/60	C

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 52 Folder: DDE Dictation September 1960

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September 28, 1960.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have already sent to you, for transmission to His Imperial Majesty, a note expressing my great appreciation of the award of the Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. Likewise, I want to express the grateful thanks of Mrs. Eisenhower and myself for the lovely presents that were brought to us by you and the Crown Princess. They are works of art of great beauty and will be highly treasured by me and my family.

With renewed assurances of my best wishes and highest esteem,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

His Imperial Highness
Crown Prince Akihito.

September 28, 1960.

Your Imperial Highness:

I am sending to you a note which I have addressed to His Imperial Majesty expressing my appreciation of his award to me of the Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. I request that on your return to your country, you hand him this written expression of my gratitude, which I have already expressed to you personally.

Further, I repeat my hope that you will convey to him my warmest feelings of esteem and respect and my wishes for his health and success.

To you and to the Crown Princess, Mrs. Eisenhower and I send again expressions of our great happiness for the pleasure of meeting you both, and our sincere wishes for a most enjoyable visit throughout our Nation.

May your lives be both long and happy.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

His Imperial Highness,
Crown Prince Akihito.

DDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

28 September 1960

Your Imperial Majesty:

Permit me to express to you, Sir, my deep appreciation for the compliment you pay me by the bestowal, upon me, of the Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum. I shall treasure the Order as a mark of your friendly feeling for me and for my country.

His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince made the award on the

Eisenhower Library

DDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

occasion of a dinner given
in honor of him and the
Crown Prince last
evening at the White House.

I assure you that his
personal participation as
your representative gave
added value to the
award.

With assurances of
my high esteem and respect,

Sincerely

Dwight D. Eisenhower

28 September 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. EISENHOWER

This morning I received a call from General Gailey. He advised that the members of the Army Band and the Army Chorus requested their respective commanding officers to enlist the aid of the General so that they might participate in the President's birthday, October 14.

Many of the members of these organizations served overseas during World War II and consider themselves the 'General's' own. General Gailey reiterated the fact that this was unofficial; that it was purely personal and a voluntary gesture on the part of the men through their respective commanding officers.

The advance calendar indicates that there will be a personal program in celebration of the occasion. In the past, the Band played a birthday serenade on the south lawn as a surprise. Each group, while anxious to participate, has not specifically suggested a particular program.

I advised General Gailey that I would carry the ball, and wonder if any personal program that you are planning might include the services of these men.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MDE

You might ask the Army Band to come to the White House as it customarily does on October 14th, and play a short serenade either in the morning or at noon time.

I heard that you are going to have a dinner on October 14th, which I assume will include the family and any others you might like to have -- in which case the Army Chorus could do its chore right after dinner.

IMPORTANT -- these are just suggestions. I leave the matter entirely in your hands.

September 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The Commissioner of Police of New York City has several times taken up with me the possibility of the Federal government defraying part of the cost of protecting, during this unusual session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the principal figures visiting there. The actual situation is this, as given to me by the Commissioner:

> The Commissioner has felt it necessary to mobilize all of the personnel and equipment available to the City. This means that for a period of weeks, he has had to go to a seven day week, with hours ranging from twelve to eighteen. He has been forced to refuse all applications for leave and to cancel others.
>
> The only way that the Commissioner has of making up for the overtime put in by the entire Police Force is to give, after the closing of the Assembly, an equivalent time off to all involved. According to his statements this will leave the City stripped of proper police protection for a very considerable period. He reports that he could make up for the daily overtime, but this means, he feels, that it would be highly dangerous to the safety of the City if he should attempt to make up the time required by the two days additional duty per week which had been performed by the Force in this period.
>
> He thinks that as a matter of equity, the Federal government should pay at least two-sevenths of the additional time put in by the Police Force

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

during the period for this particular purpose. He states also that it would do no good to wait until the next session of the Congress because he will have to begin, immediately after the end of the Assembly, to provide furloughs in such quantity that the police duty will be inadequately performed. He hopes that some kind of contingency or emergency fund can be used.

While I personally doubt that there is any way of determining exactly what the proper share of the Federal government's obligation might be in this situation, I do think that there is considerable merit in Commissioner Kennedy's argument.

Would you please let me have your comments?

D. D. E.

mg

September 28, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. FOX

Dr. Elson, who is going to the General Assembly of Churches of Scotland in Edinburgh October 11th to 13th, thought it would be a nice idea for me to send a greeting to the Moderator. I told him that I had not been invited to do so and was reluctant to send any message under the circumstances. However, he said that he could easily find out whether some brief message of felicitations from me would be welcome and that he would present the letter to the Moderator only in case this was found agreeable. I told Dr. Elson to talk to you about the matter.

Should we think it desirable to send such a message, I think it should be confined to a message of felicitations on the 400th anniversary of the Reformation in Scotland, and possibly make some mention of America's indebtedness to the Scottish Church for the developments in our intellectual and spiritual life. After all, I think they are all very strong Presbyterians!

D.D.E.

September 28, 1960.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Quite occasionally there are brought to me reports, by visitors to foreign lands, to the effect that some of our Ambassadors are not performing up to the standard that we should expect. Sometimes a complaint alleges indifferences, sometimes arrogance, and at other times a degree of ignorance.

In any event, I should like to have you, once more, have studied the idea of developing a kind of an inspectional system that could keep you and me well informed of our diplomatic activities. Foster and I discussed a number of times having "Ambassadors at Large" but for one reason or another, the idea was always abandoned. I wonder whether we could not find it possible to require each of the men we appoint as regional Assistant Secretaries of State to make an annual pilgrimage so as to determine for himself, through direct observation and conversations with knowledgeable people in the several capitals, just exactly how we are getting along.

This is something I should like to talk to you about at your convenience.

D.D.E.

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September 19, 1960.

Dear Wilber:

Mrs. Eisenhower and I take quite an interest in the Distaff project. This noon, meeting with some of the leaders to have our pictures taken with them, we learned that the ticket sales for a charity show to support the project are going very badly indeed.

I know that you are interested in this project also, and it occurs to me that you might suggest that all officers of the Army in Washington might examine the matter and determine whether they would like to help make this show a success, regardless of their intentions of contributing funds directly.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The Honorable Wilber Brucker,
Secretary of the Army,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.: Don't bother to reply.

September 19, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Aks:

Thanks very much for the letter that Mike Cowles sent to you. I am returning it at once.

Needless to say, I am complimented by his offer. However, while other publishers have suggested that I may be interested in writing articles on contemporary events, my primary interest will be in books. It is my hope that all my contacts with the publishing world will be through the publisher of that book or books.

I am going to see Mike Cowles tonight, but I doubt that I shall have any opportunity to discuss the matter with him. I hope, therefore, that you will convey my reaction -- and my thanks -- to him.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California,
Denver, Colorado.

PERSONAL

September 14, 1960

The Vice President - Attention: Miss Rose Mary Woods
Park Plaza Hotel
St. Louis
Missouri

Dear Dick

Just now Dr. Walsh was in my office. He told me what an excellent job you did in your talks at the launching of the HOPE, and in the City Plaza in San Francisco yesterday. I am delighted to have such an enthusiastic first hand report. I hear, too, that you have had excellent receptions all along your tour and that you as usual handled everything with your customary skill.

With warm regard to Pat and my friends who are with you and all the best to yourself, of course. Keep up the good work!

As ever

DE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

September 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

BOB MERRIAM

The President asked me to send you the following excerpt from a letter he received from a good friend of his in Illinois.

> "I'm afraid that the Republican Party in Illinois is in desperate trouble. I have heard many good Republicans say that if the election were held now, we wouldn't carry a single major office. There is a lot of work to be done and I think that I shall offer my services to do whatever work I can. I think that I can contact newspapers and radio and T.V. and probably get publicity that way. I do know that everybody that has any desire to see Republicans win in Illinois must do everything possible to elect anyone. This situation might even carry over as far as Nixon although we have hopes that we can carry the state of Illinois for Nixon. I hope by November that sentiment has changed considerably from what it is right now."

Ann Whitman

September 12, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Gabe:

I think your suggestion about the growth of the tree has a real application if used in the proper context. However, we primarily consider a tree's development as a very slow growth -- in other words, as a result of the passage of time. I believe that between the ages of the two candidates there is slightly less than four years. Consequently the sentence when used has to be clearly directed toward capacity based on experience.

It was good to see you the other day. I hope that you will not fail to send to me, whenever convenient, your impressions of the progress we are making.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Gabriel Hauge.

PERSONAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President

Gabe Hauge says he was talking to you yesterday about how to dramatize Kennedy's lack of experience.

He suggests:

"You can't build a tree; it has to grow."

Thinks it dignified enough that you could use.

acw

September 8, 1960

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Powers:

Since our talk of a few weeks ago I have been thinking over the possible character of my future activities. Your letter presents a number of intriguing suggestions; but I have come to a decision that will make it impossible, I think, for me to take advantage of the opportunities you outline.

When I wrote a book in 1948 it was published by Doubleday Company, whose President, Douglas Black, became my warm friend. There are one or two other individuals in the publishing world with whom I would like, as a matter of sentiment, to be connected -- again because of past experiences and friendships.

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I am not formally committed to this course of action; but my past connection with these several friends has been so satisfactory that I must tell you in all frankness that I plan, once I have laid down the duties of this office, to confer with them with a view to establishing the contacts of which I speak.

I have explained this situation to you so that you will see that I mean no disrespect either to the sincerity or the attractiveness of your own suggestions.

While I would find most interesting any future conversation with you, as I did our earlier one, I thought it only fair to make my position perfectly clear.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. John G. Powers
President
Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey

September, 1960

DRAFT OF LETTER TO MR. POWERS
(which you want to talk to Mr. Black about)

Dear Mr. Powers

Since our talk of a few weeks ago I have been thinking over, once more, the possible character of my future activities. Your letter presents a number of intriguing suggestions; but even yet I have not given any real thinking to such opportunities.

There is one point on which I have come to a fairly firm conclusion -- it springs largely out of sentiment. When I wrote a book in 1948, it was published through the Doubleday Company. Its President, Douglas Black, became my warm friend. My present feeling is that if I attempt any writing venture whatsoever, I would want him to be my contact or my publisher for whatever book that I might think would be most significant from my personal viewpoint.

I am quite ready, at a time convenient to us both, to chat again with you about my future occupation. But I did want to make it clear, that in this one respect I have practically reached a fixed conclusion.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

September 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Stouffer:

Mrs. Whitman has told me that you asked to see me either Friday or some time in the future -- and the topic you wanted to take up with me.

Quite naturally I am complimented that you feel I could contribute anything as a member of your Board, but some time ago I came to the conclusion that I cannot possibly accept membership on the Board of any commercial organization. I felt -- and still feel -- that to do so would not be in keeping with the course I set for myself a good many years ago.

Won't you please accept my appreciation of your suggestion? I know I would enjoy such an association, but I really cannot consider it.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Vernon Stouffer,
1375 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

September 5, 1960.

Dear Aks:

I do not see how I can possibly accept membership on the Board of any commercial company. I have had a number of suggestions of this kind, but have come to the conclusion that it would not be in keeping with the course I set for myself a good many years ago.

Quite naturally I am complimented that the Board members of United would think that I could contribute anything to their deliberations, and certainly -- if I were going on any industrial or transportation or financial body -- I could think of no finer one than United. Won't you please express my appreciation to those who were responsible for the suggestion?

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California,
Denver, Colorado.

C. A. MALON, VICE PRESIDENT
C. F. SMITH, TREASURER
HARRY J. RUEMPEL, SECRETARY

Mortgage Investments Company

MIC

1711-17 CALIFORNIA · DENVER 2, COLORADO PHONE TABOR 5-6141

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
Box 5311

September 2, 1960

Dear Ike:

The other day I went to a luncheon at Lowry Air Force Base and had the pleasure of meeting our new Commanding Officer, General Anderson, who I guess is a long-time friend of yours, and he seems to be a real fine gentleman, and I am looking forward to know him better, which I probably will, as you know I always work very closely with the Commanding Officer at Lowry insofar as civic affairs in Denver are concerned.

Yesterday, I was in New York for a United Air Lines meeting, trying to find enough money to buy twenty more Jets, and if you would like it, United Air Lines Board would like to have a meeting on the 22nd of January and elect you to the Board. There might be a dozen reasons why you couldn't do it, but I think there would be a lot of good reasons for you to do it.

In the first place, they are a real swell bunch of fellows; and in the second place, any knowledgeable person within the industry would admit United Air Lines is No. 1, and it certainly would serve your transportation problem, as we do have an executive plane which you, as a director, would be entitled to use whenever you wanted to go any place.

The only reason I could think why you might not want to get mixed up with it is, that if you took a Board membership on a Railroad, so that Mamie could travel in a private car, you wouldn't be eligible for both, a Board membership on a Railroad, and a membership on an Air Line. Anyway, think about it.

Last week I was up at the ranch for a few days and many times I wished you might have been there. Fishing was good; weather perfect. Really, the main reason I went up there was to hide out, in that I had a mole burned off my face, and a knot cut out of my head and I thought I would go up there for a few days so I wouldn't have to explain to many people whom I would meet, what sort of a rolling pin, or what kind of a door I bumped into. What the doctor really did, was change me from "a knot in the head" to a "hole in the head."

My best to Mamie.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

September 5, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear C.D.:

I am quite ready to stand in whatever breach Mr. Khrushchev can create by the lies, distortions and deceit that he will use at the United Nations. The first thing to do of course is to try to determine the character of the breach and what are the things that will most effectively show him up for the liar that he is.

By no means should you think that this subject has been overlooked by me, by the State Department, or, while he was at the U.N., by Cabot Lodge. Long before Mr. Khrushchev ever announced his plan to come to New York we were considering such a possibility. (In fact while you speak of the "firming up" of his appearance, I still would want to know that he is at least in the air and know something about his ETA before I could accept his statement as fact). Put it this way: without attempting to guess exactly what the man will try to do, we are attempting to keep prepared and if we believe that there is something effective we can do to place our case properly before the world and refute the false charges of the Soviets, through a speech at the United Nations, I will be ready, at a time of our own choosing, to make such a talk.

Many thanks for your letter. It was thoughtful of you to give me your ideas on this subject.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable C. D. Jackson.

PERSONAL

September 5, 1960.

Dear Elinor:

When I came to my office this afternoon, I found your note sent to me while I was in the Leonardtown area. I am sorry it didn't reach me earlier because I would very much have liked the opportunity to talk to you and Hume. Actually I did nothing whatsoever on Sunday; merely rested on the boat while the children and grandchildren went water skiing, fishing and so on.

You were indeed nice to think of me, and I have no explanation for the failure of my Aides to get the message to me earlier.

Incidentally, I am delighted to see that you are working hard in the Republican cause. I personally believe that we have an extraordinarily fine pair in Nixon and Lodge; in the interests of our country I think all of us should do our best for them. So my felicitations to you are indeed emphatic.

With affectionate regard to you both,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Hume Peabody,
"Three Point Landing",
Leonardtown, Maryland.

September 2, 1960.

Dear Bill:

Today two things came to my attention that probably I should have known long before. Certainly if I had been aware of them, I should have tried in some measure to thank you, Bob, and the entire Coca Cola organization.

First, I find that you supplied, free of charge, cokes for all the staff who were with me at Newport this summer. Secondly, I discover that you also gave the White House enough cokes for the thousands of people that attended the British Bar Association - American Bar Association garden party last Monday. (If I had known what was involved, I might have curbed my last minute invitation to any member of the American contingent to walk in the gates!). Be that as it may, you and your associates contributed immeasurably to making the affair pleasant and, I hope, successful.

My personal indebtedness to you is already so great that it defies any expression of gratitude. But I did want to tell you that I am deeply appreciative of the kindness of the Coca Cola organization in the hospitality it enables me to offer to guests and to workers in the vineyard.

Of course, what baffles me most is that you do all these things so quietly -- but that is characteristic.

Thank you.

With warm regard,

As ever,

P.S. (longhand) When you do such things give me some advance notice -- at least I could produce a feeble commercial. D.

Mr. William E. Robinson,
515 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

September 2, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Doug:

Thank you very much for your note about John. Frankly, I believe that he might like to talk over with you the possibility that you mention. As you know, he has always been interested in writing and teaching and even if he did not want to talk definitively at this moment, I am quite sure he would like to discuss it in principle. Again, my gratitude for notifying me in advance.

I hope that I shall get to see you and Ken at least briefly while you are here next Wednesday with John.

In the meantime, give my love to Maudie, and all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Douglas M. Black,
Doubleday and Company,
515 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Washington 25, D.C.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

September 1, 1960

THE WHITE HOUSE
SEP 3 9 11 AM '60
RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Several months ago, I noticed the term "Deputy" being used within the Federal Aviation Agency in an extraordinary number of places. This suggested unnecessary supervision. An inventory of "Deputies" was taken. There were 335. This represented abuse too obvious to dwell upon. The number has since been reduced to eight.

This caused me to make an inventory of "Assistants". This inventory revealed 625 "Assistants" (many of whom were former "Deputies") of which we were able to eliminate 345. The elimination of this undesirable and unnecessary "layering of supervision" will result in an annual savings of $838,500 per year.

Dear Pete,
If I only had a brain
like medicine for you?
Bz

E. R. Quesada